1886

JANUARY

TO

JULY

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30th DECEMBER 1885.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report there has been little rain except in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, and Coorg.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the standing crops are generally in good condition, and the paddy and *ragi* harvests are in progress.

In Bombay more rain is wanted for the *rabi* in parts of Khandesh and Ahmednagar. The *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings have been almost completed. In the Berars, Central India, and Rajputana the *rabi* generally promises well.

In the Central Provinces the crops are doing well except in Nagpur and Raipur, where they have been slightly damaged by the recent rains previously reported. The condition of the *rabi* crops is very favourable in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and is generally good in the Punjab.

In Bengal the *amun* is yielding a good outturn, and the prospects of the *rabi* have been improved everywhere by the recent rain. The cultivation of *boro* rice is going on. In Assam the *sali* harvest continues and prospects are generally good.

The rice harvest is in general progress in British Burma.

The public health is on the whole good.

Prices are falling in Coorg and in Bengal and rising in Lucknow in the North-Western Provinces. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras.—(Dec. 30th)		
Bellary	(Average) ·06	Early dry crops much improved, but in Kadligi and Harpanhalli oil seeds suffering from insects, and white *cholam* in Kadligi from disease; wet crops good; harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn up to average. Fever in parts of two taluks.
Kurnool	Average of last week since revised 1·16; this week ·32.	Standing early crops injured in parts by recent unseasonable rains; harvest paddy, yield below average. Smallpox in one taluk and cattle-disease in two.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Ganjam	(Average) 3·16	Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox in one taluk and cattle-disease in three; twelve deaths from cholera.
Kistna	(„) ·98	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry paddy, outturn below average. River 2 feet 3 inches over Anicut. Fever prevalent, smallpox slight, three deaths from cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	(„) ·08	Standing crops good; harvest paddy in parts of two taluks, outturn below average. Fever in two taluks and cattle-disease in three.
Coimbatore	(„) 2·15	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops damaged by insects and excessive rain in parts of two taluks; harvest paddy and dry grains in parts, outturn about average. Fever in Pollachi and cattle-disease in two villages.
Tanjore	(„) 1·87	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average.
Madura	Average of last week since revised 2·85; this week ·80.	Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in Madura taluk.
Malabar	(Average) 1·37	Second crop cultivation in fair condition. Slight smallpox in seven taluks and fever and cattle-disease in two, 12 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	1·35	Paddy in ear thriving. Fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Dec. 30th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 28th, 3 feet 10 inches against 5 feet 3 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting completed; *rabi* sowing mostly completed. Fever in 11 and cattle-disease in four talukas. Prices—wheat, red-rice and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, in Sakro *nil*, 38 and 46, in Mirpur Batoro 24, 46, and *nil*, and in Kotri 28, 40, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil.*	*Rabi* good. River at Kotri on 28th 3 feet 10 inches against 5 feet 3 inches same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat 28, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 40, red rice 26, and white rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Fever in Sanand taluka. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 35 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease in Sangod and Kalol talukas. Crops in good condition; opium and *rabi* sowings continue.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy; reaping of *jowari* progressing. Smallpox among cattle in Bulsar taluka; fever in Bardoli and Bulsar talukas. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Baglan ·15	*Kharif* and *rabi* crops in fair condition throughout the district, but in some parts of Yeola and Malegaon both these crops have suffered slightly owing to want of rain. Cholera at Malegaon, nine attacks, four deaths; fever and ague in Dangi and in parts of Kalvan. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 33¾, rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 23rd, rose to 4° warm on 26th and was 2° warm from 27th to 29th Pressure of vapour excessive except on 23rd and 24th. Abnormal wind south-easterly on 26th. Normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well in all talukas except in Haveli. Sixty-two cholera cases in taluka Haveli and Poona city, 33 deaths; cattle-disease prevalent in taluka Junnar. Prices of *bajri* 32 and *jowari* 40, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Rain wanted in Parner and Shrigonda. Crops and public health good. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Akola. *Jowari* 53 pounds and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest nearly completed; *rabi* crops good. *Jowari* 49 pounds 16 tolas and *bajri* 43 pounds 24 tolas per rupee. Cholera 11 cases, 4 deaths.
Dharwar	Gadar 1·05; slight in Bankapur, Ranibennur, and Kod talukas.	Reaping of rice and early *jowari* nearly completed; cotton good, wheat, gram, and other crops slightly blighted in some places. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Kalghatgi, Hangal, Bankapur, and Mugud. Rice 20 to 30 and *jowari* 43 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Sowing second crop commenced; betel-nut harvest above Ghat. Fever, small pox, and slight cattle-disease in Haligal, subsiding in Karwar, Sirsi, Yellapur, and Mundgod. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district average 13½ seers per rupee. Weather clear.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather cold. Public health generally good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 34, and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—River continues low in Sind. Slight rain in parts of four districts, more wanted for *rabi* crops in parts of Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Standing crops suffering from drought in two talukas of Nasik and from blight in parts of Dharwar, Belgaum, and Bijapur. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops almost completed. Fever in parts of 13, cattle-disease in parts of 12, and cholera and smallpox in parts of three districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Dec. 29th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished; prospects of winter crops generally fair. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	*Aman* being harvested; prospects of winter crops good; *boro* paddy being planted. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman*, except on low inundated lands, continue good; harvesting going on briskly, yield estimated at about 12 annas; winter crops doing well. Sporadic cholera reported from Diamond Harbour, Baraset, and Basirhat sub-divisions.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cool. *Aman* harvest continues; prospects good; winter crops doing well; planting of *boro* paddy commenced in some places. Price of rice falling. Some cholera; public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* rice still in progress, *kalai* in places harvested with good outturn; prospects of all other crops good. Public health good.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather cool. *Aman* harvest nearly finished; prospects of winter crops good. Fever and cholera in Serajganj abating.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather cool and foggy. Half of *aman* crop and sugarcane harvested; *rabi* prospects good. A few cases of cattle-disease reported from two stations; general health good, except as regards cholera, which is prevalent in several thanas.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aman* being harvested; winter crops doing well. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather unusually cold. Prospects fair. Public health normal.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Aman* outturn very good; *rabi* prospects also good. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rice harvest nearly finished; *rabi* crops much improved. Cholera decreasing.
Monghyr	*Nil*	Poppy prospects continue favourable.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; rice mostly harvested. Cholera almost disappeared; fever moderate.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy still going on; prospects of *rabi* continue promising; tobacco and poppy look well. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	Prospects of poppy favourable; plants look healthy and strong.
Sarun		Poppy prospects excellent; late rain has done much good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy in progress; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices of food grains have fallen slightly. Public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy going on; *rabi* and poppy doing well. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good; poppy recovering from injurious effects of recent wet and cloudy weather. Good fall in price of common rice. Public health good.
Syeyabad	*Nil*	Prospects of poppy greatly improved by last rain, but some damage done where water has lodged. Clear weather and westerly wind wanted to prevent blight.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable. Rice harvest nearly finished; *rabi* and poppy prospects generally favourable. Public health generally good
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather very cold. Reaping of *sarad* rice going on briskly; *rabi* growing well. Price of rice unchanged. Cholera and fever severe in some parts.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week. *Aman* harvest is proceeding, and except in the deeply inundated parts, the yield is good. Cultivation of *boro* rice is going on. Prospects of *rabi* crops everywhere and of poppy in Behar and Hazaribagh generally improved by the recent rain. The price of rice continues to fall in some districts with the appearance of new produce, and is steady in other districts. General health is fair, except in Tipperah where cholera is increasing and becoming epidemic, and in some parts of Cuttack where both cholera and fever are prevalent.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh (Dec. 30th)		
Benares (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects continue good; sugarcane being cut. Supplies sufficient, but owing to there being less import of food grains during the week than usual, prices have slightly risen. Public health is good and there is no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 28th)	*Nil*	Weather and rainfall favourable for *rabi* and poppy sowings. Prices stationary. Health good.
Banda („ 29th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* promising well. Rain has increased the cold. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* and opium crops are in general promising well. Markets well supplied. Prices fairly stationary. General health fair.
Lucknow („ 28th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; west winds prevalent. *Rabi* prospects very favourable; poppy plants appear very healthy. Market well supplied. Prices rising. Fodder very dear. Health of people good; no cattle-disease.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Rae Barelli (Dec. 28th)	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Markets full. Prices show a little rise in wheat, *arhar*, and gram. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 29th)	*Nil*	West winds. Very little illness. Prospects good. Owing to the rain the seed in a large area of unirrigated land has germinated. Sugarcane crushing has commenced. Prices steady.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear and very cold. Crop prospects very good. Markets well supplied. Prices show a tendency to fall. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ 28th)	Rain in six parganas from ·20 to ·90	*Rabi* crops flourishing; poppy plants healthy. Prices have slightly risen. A little fever in two tahsils.
Ballia („ 27th)	*Nil*	Weather cold; sky clear; winds westerly. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Markets full. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 29th)	*Nil*	Prospects much improved by last week's rain; poppy crop flourishing. No change in prices. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear with west wind. *Rabi* crops promising; poppy crops healthy and strong. Prices stationary. Health of people good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very cold but seasonable. Crops all doing well. Prices almost stationary. Public health good. No cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Rabi* crops doing well. Prices stationary. General health good. Cattle-disease continues in parts of the district.
Agra („ 28th)	*Nil*	Well irrigation continues. *Rabi* thriving. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well. Prices nearly stationary. Health good.
Meerut („ 29th)	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold. Crops flourishing. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has ceased, having however done much good to *rabi* and opium crops. Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices stationary save a rise in Lucknow where fodder is also rising. Health of people and cattle good.
Punjab—(Dec. 30th)		
Delhi (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Health fair. *Rabi* progressing. Prices stationary.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* being winnowed. Prices stationary.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* flourishing; prospects good. Prices somewhat falling.
Jullunder	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Crops promising. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prospects improved. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	·20	Health good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Crops growing. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Cholera in Chandwan; fever in city. Crop prospects fair. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	·10	More rain wanted. Health fair. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts. Health of the province good. *Rabi* crops progressing. Prices generally stationary.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 30th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather cool. Crops injured by recent rain; rice and *jowari* being cut. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Crops excellent. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Saugor (Dec. 29th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Prospects good. Slight cholera. Prices stationary.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Prospects favourable; *kharif* threshing in progress. Fever very prevalent. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather cool. Prospects good. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy. Crops doing well. Health good; cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. Prospects good; *kharif* harvest in progress. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Dec. 26th)	2·40	Weather cold. Harvest in progress. Fever in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—There has been rain in Sambalpur, elsewhere weather clear and cloudy. Crops favourable except in Nagpur and Raipur, where slight damage is reported by the late rain. Fever in places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Dec. 30th)		
Akyab (Dec. 26th)	0·02	Total rainfall 190·40. Slight cholera in one circle; cattle healthy. Reaping continues.
Bassein		Public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township, slight in other parts. Reaping progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Rangoon		Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) (Dec. 19th)		Public health good; cattle healthy. Reaping progessing.
Tavoy („ „) & („ 26th)		Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping and gathering of the crops progressing.
Pegu		Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects excellent. Reaping much delayed in consequence of local disturbances.
Henzada		Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing. Crops reported indifferent in several parts of the district.
Toungoo		Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping going on.
Thayetmyo		Cholera slightly prevalent; cattle disease prevailing in two townships. Reaping nearly finished.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera reported in two districts and cattle-disease in three districts; elsewhere health of men and cattle good. Crop prospects good in all districts except Tharrawaddy and Prome, where the crop is fair and in Thayetmyo where it is poor.
Assam—(Dec. 30th)		
Gauhati	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Reaping of *sali* still in progress; gathering of *matikalai* and *mugh* continues.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Prospects of tea and other crops good. Cholera prevails in places.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather cold. About half the area of *sail* crops reaped; common rice $16\frac{13}{16}$ seers per rupee. Six deaths reported from cholera from sadr station.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *sali* crop continues; *matikalai* being gathered. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 30th)		
Bangalore	Slight rain has fallen in parts of the State. ·80 at Tumkur.	Crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of *ragi*, paddy and other grain crops in progress. Prospects fair. Public health good. Smallpox and fever continue in parts. No material change in prices.
Mysore	·77	
Mercara	·08	Rice harvest in progress. Price of food grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 30th)		
Amraoti		Weather clear. Crops in good condition; cotton picking continued. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Weather cool. *Rabi* in good condition; cotton picking and *jowari* cutting resumed.
Central India States—(Dec. 30th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather warmer than last week. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects good.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Health and prospects good.
Goona	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops and opium good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops good, being much improved by late rains. Health good.
Nowgong	·09	Total rainfall 44·47. Weather cold.
Rajputana—(Dec. 30th)		
Abu (Dec. 30th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather clear and colder.
Sirohi („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks drying. Wells full; health and crops good. Weather fine and cool.
Marwar („ 26th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Fever and smallpox still prevails. Cold intense. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells fair. Crops promising, but very poor prospects for unirrigated crops owing to scanty rainfall. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cold and seasonable.
Partabgarh („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells very low. Crop prospects and health good. Prices stationary. Weather clear.
Meywar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Smallpox prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	*Nil*	Recent rain has done much good to crops throughout the State. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Kotah (Dec. 26th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells nearly full. *Rabi* prospects excellent. General health good, but a good deal of smallpox in city. Prices fallen.
Harowti („ 28th)	*Nil*	Crops good. Weather fine. Health good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. Fever and smallpox continue. Prices steady.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Ulwar („ „)	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good. Prices falling.
Bikanir („ 26th)	City rainfall *Nil* Districts 19th. Slight rain in Loonkaransar and Doongargarh. Nonar . 1·0 Rajgarh . 1·08 Sardarsher . ·05 Bahadran . ·20 Churu . 1·60 Soorutgarh . ·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and very cold.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 18th December, 1885.

PRESENT:

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*An Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*). He said that this Act gave power to various authorities to deal with lunatics and to send them when necessary to lunatic asylums. But it limited the power to such asylums as might be within the same Province or Presidency or under the jurisdiction of the same Inspector General as the locality from which the lunatic was sent. A case had arisen in Coorg in which it was expedient to act under the authority given by this law, but Coorg was a fortunate Province which had no lunatic asylum, and there were some other minor provinces, such as Ajmer, which were so far in a similar condition. Under such circumstances it would be obvious that there was no lunatic asylum to which the local authorities could send the lunatic if necessary. The Bill which he had the honour to ask leave to introduce was intended to remove this defect in the law, and to give the necessary power by enabling the Governor General in Council to appoint asylums outside the limits of the Province to which non-criminal lunatics might under such circumstances be sent.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN TRAMWAYS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to facilitate the construction and to regulate the working of Tramways be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Hope, Goodrich and Steel, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Mover.

He said that he had nothing to add to what he said when obtaining leave to introduce the Bill. It was one of a general and permissive character, intended primarily for those Provinces which had not Legislative Councils of their own, but also capable of being specially applied to such Provinces as Lower Bengal.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes established beyond the Presidency-towns. He said that the Courts of Small Causes outside the Presidency-towns were now regulated by the Act of 1865, which declared that, subject to certain provisos, suits cognizable by those Courts should be "claims for money due on bond or other contract, or for rent, or for personal property, or for the value of such property, or for damages, when the debt, damage or demand does not exceed in amount or value the sum of Rs. 500, whether on balance of account or otherwise."

This enumeration was of considerable importance with reference to the law of appeals, because the Code of Civil Procedure provided that no second appeal should lie in any suit of a nature cognizable in a Small Cause Court when the amount or subject-matter of the original suit did not exceed Rs. 500. But the meaning of the language used in the Act of 1865 was far from clear, and there had been several conflicting decisions on its construction; so that the question whether a particular class of suits were or were not suits cognizable by Courts of Small Causes was open to a good deal of doubt. The chief object of the Bill was to remove such doubts by defining more precisely the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts, and it proposed to do so in the same manner as in the Act recently passed for regulating the Small Cause Courts in the Presidency-towns; that was to say, by enacting that the jurisdiction of the Court should extend to all suits of a civil nature with certain specified exceptions; in other words, by enumerating the matters excluded from the jurisdiction of the Court, instead of enumerating the matters *included* under that jurisdiction. But at the same time, as parts of the Act of 1865 had been repealed and other portions had become obsolete or were of doubtful construction, it was proposed to repeal the Act and re-enact it in an amended form. The numerous decisions which had been given on the sections of the Act had been carefully examined, and he believed the effect of the Bill would be to clear away a vast mass of case-law.

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 in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Evans be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and define the law of Testamentary and Intestate Succession to Khojás.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Steel and the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Evans be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Quinton, Goodrich and Steel be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Petroleum Act, 1881.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Messrs. Evans and Steel and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji 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 Wednesday, the 23rd December, 1885.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 21st December, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 23rd December, 1885.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St. A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.

PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSE COURTS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes established beyond the Presidency-towns be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, the Hon'ble Messrs. Hunter and Quinton, the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Mover.

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I fully recognise the necessity which has arisen by the progress of legislation during the last twenty years of

amending and consolidating the law relating to Small Cause Courts beyond the limits of Presidency-towns, but it appears to me that if the primary object of the Bill be, as it is stated to be, to remove doubts engendered by conflicting judicial rulings as to the class of suits cognizable by Small Cause Courts, that object will be far from realised by the changes in the existing law which the Bill proposes to make. At present the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts is confined to four or five classes of suits, but the Bill proposes to extend it to all suits of a civil nature with thirty-eight specified exceptions. What strikes me is that if the meaning of four or five phrases has given rise to a wide divergence of judicial interpretation, how much greater is likely to be the confusion if thirty-eight different exceptions are made subjects for judicial construction? And then it is impossible to contend that these thirty-eight exceptions afford an exhaustive list of the classes of suits which it is desirable should be excluded from the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts. The fact that the exceptions mentioned in the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, are only twenty-three in number and those in the present Bill are thirty-eight shows clearly that the Act of 1882 cannot be taken as a safe precedent and guide, and that it is an extremely difficult task to enumerate all classes of suits of a civil nature. I think the best way to amend the Act by the light of the judicial interpretations would be to incorporate them as explanations or illustrations of the section relating to jurisdiction. It is a suggestion which I venture to hope will receive due consideration by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"The hon'ble member is quite right in describing the object for which this Bill has been introduced and the mode by which it is proposed to attain that object. The object of the Bill is to remove doubts which have arisen in consequence of conflicting judicial decisions on the construction of the section of the existing Act which defines the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts in the Mufassal. The mode in which it is proposed to attain that object is by specifying not the matters which are included in but the matters which are excluded from their jurisdiction. I understand the hon'ble member to suggest that the object of the Bill will be better attained not by the process adopted in the Bill but by supplementing the existing law, where necessary, with illustrations or explanations. That is a matter which will very properly fall within the province of the Select Committee, and no doubt due weight will be given to the suggestion which he has made."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LAHORE TRAMWAYS BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Lahore.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL, 1885.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY introduced the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*), and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert and Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR STEUART BAYLEY also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 2nd January, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 30th December, 1885.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STAFF ENTERTAINED TO SUPERVISE VILLAGE RECORDS.

Cir. No. 143 R. / 121—7.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue),—dated Calcutta, the 28th December 1885.

Read again—

Resolution No. 339, dated the 14th March 1883, recorded in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, relating to the improvement of the staff entertained in each Province to supervise the village records.

Read also the following papers:—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1539, dated the 8th December 1883.
" " " Bombay, No. 6512, dated the 1st September 1883.
" " " Bengal, No. 309 T. R., dated the 1st June 1883.
" " " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1973, dated the 5th September 1883.
Letters from the Government of the Punjab, Nos. 86, 152, and 100, dated the 2nd April 1883, 7th July 1884, and 12th May 1885.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 214 S., dated the 2nd June 1884.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1044-126, dated the 17th May 1883.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 689, dated the 5th May 1883.
" " " Coorg, No. 817-182, dated the 14th August 1883.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 530, dated the 2nd July 1884.
Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 512, dated the 13th November 1883.
" " " No. 132 G., dated the 28th April 1884.

OBSERVATIONS.—The subject of the improvement of the staff entertained in each Province to supervise the village records was brought to the notice of all Local Governments and Administrations in the Resolution cited in the preamble which was recorded on the 14th March 1883. The design of that Resolution was thus explained:—

"The object of the present Resolution is to commend to Local Governments and Administrations the desirability of improving, to the utmost extent, the quality of the staff to which the main work of supervision must be entrusted. It is impossible to throw the bulk of this work upon the higher administrative officials. In order to reduce to a minimum the amount of personal testing which must be undertaken by officers of superior position, it is necessary that they should have under them as supervisors of the staff of village accountants men whose competence is fully established and whose honesty can ordinarily be trusted. To the attainment of these objects five conditions appear to be essential:—

"*1st*—The good character and respectability of the candidates.
"*2nd*—Qualification for their duties.
"*3rd*—Adequate pay.
"*4th*—Promotion to higher appointments.
"*5th*—Strict punishment for neglect of duty."

2. The Governor General in Council has learnt with satisfaction from the replies which have been received from Local Governments and Administrations that arrangements have now been made in all temporarily-settled Provinces for the careful selection of candidates with special reference to their fitness for the duties to be performed by them, and for their adequate remuneration. The question of facilitating the promotion of a certain number of deserving officials to higher posts has been taken up in a few Provinces only, because, among other reasons, the arrangements made for their appointment and pay are in most cases of too recent a nature to admit of a practical consideration of the subject. His Excellency in Council is, however, glad to learn that in the Presidency of Madras the post of Revenue Inspectors is now to be included in the schedule of appointments, service in which is held to qualify for a Tahsildarship; that in the North-Westeren Provinces and Oudh, the Board of Revenue has undertaken to see that the claims of Kánúngos to promotion are borne in mind; and that in the Punjab the Government have in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India issued instructions which will tend greatly to increase the

number of Assistant Tahsildars required to fill Kánungoships or similar appointments in the Settlement Department. The circulars* issued with the approval of the Punjab Government are appended to this Resolution for general information.

* Nos. 11 and 12, dated the 6th February 1885.

In conclusion His Excellency in Council trusts that the importance of the subject will continue to be kept in view, and that as the organization of the staff becomes more complete, further steps may be taken towards making the officials responsible for the supervision of the revenue record an integral part of the revenue establishment.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be printed in the Supplement of the *Gazette of India*, and be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information, and for publication in the Local Gazette; also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Hyderabad and the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere- Merwara.

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

True extract,

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Circular No. 11, dated Lahore, the 6th February 1885.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esq., Offg. Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—All Revenue Officers.

Patwaris-Kanungos.

Attention drawn to Patwárí and Kánúngo Rules.

IN issuing, with the sanction of Government, the accompanying Patwárí and Kánúngo Rules, the Financial Commissioner desires to call the attention of Deputy Commissioners to the following remarks.

2. The object of the rules is to facilitate and secure—

(i) real efficiency among the Patwárís and Kánúngos;

(ii) improved field to field inspection, and record of the results of each harvest;

(iii) the continuous record in convenient tables of the total results of each harvest and each year's husbandry; these tables being kept first by villages, secondly by assessment circles, and thirdly by tahsíls;

(iv) the punctual record and attestation of all mutations of rights and their prompt incorporation into the Jamabandi;

(v) the cessation of the present practice, under which in numerous cases mutation orders are passed in the absence of the parties, or after calling them away from their villages to the tahsíl office;

(vi) the release of the Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs from a large amount of revenue case work, which, under the procedure hitherto prescribed for such work, ties them to their tahsíl offices, and overburdens their small office establishment with clerical duties;

(vii) and as a consequence, the systematic visiting of each village, either by the Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár.

3. The rules as now issued have been simplified as compared with the Draft Rules originally circulated for opinion. They have also been carefully translated under Lieutenant-Colonel Wace's personal supervision. They are to be taken as superseding the Patwárís' Manual hitherto in use, and they will have the relation to the rules under the Land Revenue Act, which is explained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Punjab Government letter No: 215, dated 26th September last, of which a copy is hereto appended.

4. To secure adequate observance of these rules will be a work of some time and labour in every district; and especially it is not intended that where fluctuating assessments are in force, the forms of papers at present in use for record and assessment should be altered too hurriedly, or without reference to the Commissioner of the division. Both in respect of their application to such systems and as regards the general introduction of the rules, the Financial Commissioner will rely on Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners acting with such expedition as is convenient and suitable.

5. In every tahsíl measures should be organized under the immediate supervision of the Tahsíldár for the instruction of Kánúngos and Patwárís in the new rules. No special teacher will be required. The instructor should be the more experienced and intelligent of the Kánúngos, assisted by selected Patwárís. District officers are further requested to take measures for securing a careful and intelligent study of the rules by Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs. For, if the chief officials of each tahsíl do not themselves thoroughly learn the new system, it is not likely that it will be completely carried out by the Kánúngos and Patwárís.

6. If in any district the assessment circles on which the current assessment was framed are considered unnecessarily numerous for the purposes of Rules 113 and 126, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the Commissioner's sanction, throw two or more circles into one.

7. The rules do not give a complete detail of a Kánúngo's duties; see paragraphs 111, 113 and 126. Commissioners are therefore requested to report six months hence what duties should be required of district, field and office Kánúngos, in addition to those stated in the rules.

8. On the subject of the organization of the Patwárí and Kánúngo establishments (Rules 3 and 94), separate circulars are to-day issued.

9. A collection of the recent Resolutions and orders of Government, in compliance with which these rules are prescribed, will shortly be issued in the form of selections from the records of this office.

10. Arrangements are also in progress for supplying to every Patwárí a copy of the Arithmetic and Mensuration Manuals recently compiled in the Settlement Department.

* * * * * *

Extract paragraphs 1 and 2 of Punjab Government letter No. 215, dated 26th September 1884, to the Officiating Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

IN continuation of my letter No. 214* of to-day's date, and in reply to your letter No. 175 of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to convey approval to the proposal of the Financial Commissioner that the revised rules for Patwárís and Kánúngos be introduced tentatively with a view to criticism and revision after experience of their actual working, pending the enactment of a new Land Revenue Act for the Punjab.

* *Vide* Proceedings, Revenue, Nos. 10-13 A, September 1884.

2. Rule 18 of the present Patwárí rules and Rule 8 (7) of the Kánúngo rules, which have the force of law, give the Financial Commissioner power to issue subsidiary instructions regarding the duties of these classes; and as the principal alterations made in the proposed rules, *viz.*, the grading of Patwárís' pay, the appointment of Patwárís, by the Deputy Commissioner, and the limitation of hereditary claims to the post of Patwárí, consist of changes which it has long been admitted are necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there need be no hesitation in introducing the whole set of rules as executive orders previous to their being made in part rules having the force of law. The other principal change proposed, *viz.*, that the sanction of the Commissioner of the division should no longer be required to transfers of land to outsiders, had perhaps better be postponed until the final revision of the rules. As soon as a complete copy of the revised rules is submitted to this office, this matter will be reported to the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture and Revenue, for information. It is understood that only certain portions of the instructions prepared by Colonel Wace will hereafter be embodied in rules having the force of law, and that the remaining portions will form executive orders to be issued by the Financial Commissioner. It would be obviously undesirable to prescribe returns and statements in rules of the first class, as any petty alteration subsequently considered necessary in them would thus require the sanction of the Local Government.

Circular No. 12, dated Lahore, 6th February 1885.

From—R. G. THOMSON, Esq., Offg. Senior Secy. to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—All Revenue Officers.

Patwaris-Kanungos.

Instructions for the re-organisation of the Kánúngo establishments.

In continuation of Circular No. 11 of this date, issuing new Patwári and Kánúngo Rules, and with reference to Chapter IX. of those Rules, the Financial Commissioner, with the sanction of Government, issues the following instructions for the re-organisation of the Kánúngo establishments in the province.

2. The establishment sanctioned for each district is shown in the schedule appended to this circular. The new establishments will involve an increased expenditure of R1,28,000 per annum, thereby more than doubling the sum hitherto spent on the agency employed in supervising the maintenance of the village records of the province. The return which will be made for this extra charge will depend very much on the care with which the new establishments are organised. And the Government have, therefore, directed that in appointing the new establishment in each district the following procedure shall be observed.

3. In districts under settlement, including the whole of the Karnál and Ferozepore districts, new establishments may be appointed at once. The Settlement Officer will select suitable men from the existing Kánúngo establishment, from his own Settlement establishment and from the district Patwárís. Settlement Munserims may be appointed at once to the 25 or 30 rupees grade, if they already draw in the Settlement Department salaries of that amount.

4. In the Muzaffargarh and Mooltan districts, where temporary establishments of full strength have already been organised for Kánúngo work in anticipation of the permanent sanction now received, full effect can be given to the revised scheme at once.

5. In other districts except Kángra (as regards which see paragraph 16 below), the Deputy Commissioner will prepare, in the form annexed, a list of the persons whom he considers suitable, sending it direct to the Director of Settlements and Revenue Records. The Director will then either himself examine these persons, visiting the district for the purpose, or make proposals to the Commissioner of the division for their examination by a suitable Revenue officer. After this examination, the Director will certify to the Deputy Commissioner which of the persons examined are suitable candidates. From the candidates so approved, the Deputy Commissioner will then fill up all vacancies in the establishment sanctioned for his district. And on his reporting through the Commissioner to this office that he has done so, the Accountant-General will be authorised to pass the Kánúngo establishment bills of that district at the strength and rates of the new schedule. A list of the new establishment, in the form (2) appended to this circular, should accompany the Deputy Commissioner's report.

6. The preliminary examination and certificate required by the previous paragraph are not to be understood as taking the place of that required by paragraph 96 (2) of the

new Kánúngo Rules. They are desired by Government as a check upon the too hurried organisation of the new establishments.

7. The Director of Settlements will, on application being made to him, arrange to place, at the disposal of Deputy Commissioners of districts not under settlement, the services of as many Munserims as can be spared. A certain number of candidates have been under training during the past two years in expectation of demands of this nature. Applications under this paragraph should not be addressed to Settlement Officers direct. No Munserims should be appointed to the Kánúngo establishment either pursuant to this paragraph or pursuant to paragraph 3, unless he is a native of a district in the Punjab under Government's direct administration; and, so far as possible, Munserims selected should be natives either of the district to which they are appointed, or of its vicinity.

Kánúngo Rule 96 (5).

8. A Settlement Munserim transferred to the Kánúngo establishment may count as service qualifying for field allowances, his previous service as Settlement Munserim; and the Settlement Officer's certificate of his efficiency will be accepted in place of that of the Director of Settlements. This permission is given, in order that a proportion of the best Settlement Munserims may be made available for such appointments.

9. The arrangements made under paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of this Circular must in all cases absorb the existing establishment of Kánúngos. If these establishments include men who are not likely to qualify for efficient work, the Deputy Commissioner will deal with such cases on their merits. But ample time should be given to all incumbents who are able and willing to qualify. This instruction applies equally to the Girdáwars appointed in districts recently settled.

The Deputy Commissioner's list (prepared under paragraph 2 of this circular) should include all existing Girdáwars. It is believed that most of these officials are well qualified for the new Kánúngoships, more especially because they were usually selected from the best Patwáris. The Director of Settlements in his examination of the candidates should give especial attention to these Girdáwars; and such of them as, with reference to the above remarks, are approved by him should, in the absence of any clear disqualification of character, be appointed to the new establishment, so far as vacancies can be found for them. They need not be passed over merely on the ground of age.

10. The field allowances provided by paragraph 96 (5) of the rules for half the field Kánúngos of each district are granted as encouragements to continued personal exertion. When a Kánúngo has been awarded an allowance of this kind, it is not intended that it should be withdrawn from him, except on well-considered grounds. On the other hand, such payments will in every case be strictly personal and temporary, being earned from half-year to half-year by work of a specially good and high order.

11. Particular attention is requested to Rule 104. It is of the greatest importance that from the commencement of the new system all Kánúngos should be required to reside within their circles. The discretion which the rule allows to Deputy Commissioners, to permit exceptions to it, should not be exercised except for special local reasons of a public nature. The personal and family necessities of a Kánúngo are in no case to be considered as a reason for his residence outside his circle. Inside each circle an agricultural village (if possible one where there is a *post office*) should be selected, with the Deputy Commissioner's approval for the residence of the Kánúngo; and in the selection of that village and in its change from time to time within the circle, there is no objection to the convenience of the Kánúngo being considered by the Deputy Commissioner, so far as may be consistent with the proper performance of the Kánúngo's official duties. Field Kánúngos should not usually be allowed to reside in large towns, even within their circles. The more closely they can be associated with the agricultural population the better.

12. The Accountant-General will issue instructions as to the procedure for drawing Kánúngos' salaries, field allowances, and stationery allowances.

13. Your attention is requested to paragraph 96 (*g*) of the new Kánúngo Rules, disallowing travelling allowances to field and office Kánúngos. This rule does not apply to district Kánúngos, whose travelling allowance has now been fixed at eight annas a day. A district Kánúngo is not entitled to draw travelling allowance at mileage rates for rapid journeys in his own district, but both district and other Kánúngos are entitled to charge for railway journeys under Chapter X of the Travelling Allowance Code.

14. As regards appointments to future vacancies the particular attention of Deputy Commissioners is invited to paragraph 97 of the rules. In future not only Kánúngoships, but also the posts of Tahsíl Wásil-Báki Navís and Sianavís, should, whenever possible, be filled up from the establishment of Patwáris. Similarly, not only the district Kánúngo, but also the district Wásil-Báki Navís and record-keeper should be appointed by selection from among the Kánúngos. Commissioners are requested to see that this instruction is duly acted up to. Its object is, on the one hand, to improve the prospects of Patwáris, and so raise their respectability and efficiency, and, on the other hand, to secure in the several grades of the Deputy Commissioner's establishment a practical knowledge of revenue duties.

15. From the date on which the new Kánúngo establishment of any district is organised, the payment of salaries or allowances from the Patwáris cess to Naib-Kánúngos, Girdáwars, chief Patwáris, or other supervising officials, is strictly prohibited.

16. As regards the organisation of the new Kánúngo establishment in the Kángra district, separate instructions will be issued to the Commissioner of Jullundur. Pending receipt of these instructions, no action should be taken on the sanction for the Kángra district entered in the schedule hereto appended.

DISTRICT _____

(2). List of Candidates for appointments on the New Kánúngo Establishment.

Serial number.	Name, father's name, caste, native residence, and age.	Appointments previously held, with date.	Examinations passed.	Explanation of candidate's qualifications for the post of Kánúngo, his knowledge of surveying, and previous experience as Kánúngo, or Patwári, or in the Settlement Department.

Schedule of New Kánúngo Establishment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Office.	Sadr Kanúngo on R60.	Kánúngo. Office.	Kánúngo. Field.	Kánúngo. Total.	Maximum number of Kánúngos entered in previous column, who may draw R30 per mensem in each district.	Maximum No. of field allowances that may be drawn in each district by field Kánúngos. At R5 per mensem.	Maximum No. of field allowances that may be drawn in each district by field Kánúngos. At R10 per mensem.	No. of stationery allowances at 8 annas per mensem for each field Kánúngo.	Remarks.
Delhi	Delhi tahsíl	...	1	4	5					
	Sonepat	...	1	4	5					
	Ballabgarh	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	4	11	15	4	3	3	11	
Gurgaon	Rewárí tahsíl	...	1	3	4					
	Firózpur	...	1	3	4					
	Palwal	...	1	3	4					
	Gurgaon	...	1	2	3					
	Nuh	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	6	14	20	5	3	4	14	
Karnal	Pánipat tahsíl	...	1	3	4					
	Karnál	...	1	3	4					
	Kaithal	...	1	4	5					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	4	10	14	3	3	2	10	
Hissar	Hissar tahsíl	...	1	2	3					
	Hansi	...	1	2	3					
	Bhiwáni	...	1	2	3					
	Fatehabad	...	1	2	3					
	Barwála	...	1	2	3					
	Sirsa	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	7	13	20	5	3	3	13	
Rohtak	Rohtak tahsíl	...	1	2	3					
	Gohána	...	1	2	3					
	Jhajjar	...	1	3	4					
	Sámpla	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	5	10	15	4	3	2	10	
Ambala	Jagádhri tahsíl	...	1	3	4					
	Pipli	...	1	4	5					
	Ambala	...	1	3	4					
	Kharar	...	1	3	4					
	Rupar	...	1	3	4					
	Naráingarh	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	7	19	26	7	5	5	19	
Ludhiána	Samrála	...	1	4	5					
	Ludhiána, including Pakhowál	...	2	6	8					
	Jagráon	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	5	13	18	4	3	3	13	

Schedule of New Kánúngo Establishment—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	OFFICE.	Sadr Kánúngo on R60.	KÁNÚNGO.			Maximum number of Kánúngos entered in previous column, who may draw R30 per mensem in each district.	MAXIMUM NO. OF FIELD ALLOWANCES THAT MAY BE DRAWN IN EACH DISTRICT BY FIELD KÁNÚNGOS.		No. of stationery allowances at 8 annas per mensem for each field Kánúngo.	REMARKS.
			Office.	Field.	TOTAL.		At R5 per mensem.	At R10 per mensem.		
SIMLA	Whole District	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	
JULLUNDUR	Jullundur	...	1	4	5					
	Nokodar	...	1	4	5					
	Phillour	...	1	3	4					
	Nawáshahr	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	TOTAL	1	5	14	19	5	3	4	14	
HOSHIÁRPUR	Hoshiárpur	...	1	5	6					
	Garhshankar	...	1	5	6					
	Dasúya	...	1	5	6					
	Unah	...	1	5	6					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	TOTAL	1	5	20	25	6	5	5	20	
KÁNGRA	Kángrá	...	1	2	3					
	Núrpur	...	1	2	3					
	Dehra	...	1	2	3					
	Hamírpur	...	1	2	3					
	Palampur	...	1	2	3					
	Kulu	...	1	2	3					
	Plách									
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	2	...	2					
	TOTAL	1	8	12	20	5	3	3	12	
AMRITSAR	Amritsar	...	1	4	5					
	Tarn Táran	...	1	4	5					
	Ajnála	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	TOTAL	1	4	11	15	4	3	3	11	
GURDÁSPUR	Gurdáspur	...	1	5	6					
	Batála	...	1	5	6					
	Shakargarh	...	1	4	5					
	Pathánkot	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	TOTAL	1	5	17	22	5	4	4	17	
SIÁLKOT	Siálkot	...	1	4	5					
	Pasrúr	...	1	3	4					
	Zafarwál	...	1	3	4					
	Daska	...	1	3	4					
	Raya	...	1	4	5					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	TOTAL	1	6	17	23	6	4	4	17	

Schedule of New Kánúngo Establishment—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Office.	Sadr Kánúngo on R60.	Kánúngo. Office.	Kánúngo. Field.	Kánúngo. Total.	Maximum number of Kánúngos entered in previous column, who may draw R30 per mensem in each district.	Maximum No. of field allowances that may be drawn in each district by field Kánúngos. At R5 per mensem.	Maximum No. of field allowances that may be drawn in each district by field Kánúngos. At R10 per mensem.	No. of stationery allowances at 8 annas per mensem for each field Kánúngo.	Remarks.
Lahore	Lahore	...	1	4	5					
	Chunian	...	1	4	5					
	Kusur	...	1	4	5					
	Sharakpur	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	5	15	20	5	4	4	15	
Gujránwála	Gujránwála	...	1	4	5					
	Wazírabad	...	1	3	4					
	Háfizabad	...	1	4	5					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	...	1	...	1					
	Total	1	4	11	15	4	3	3	11	
Ferozepore	Ferozepore	...	1	2	3					
	Zíra	...	1	3	4					
	Moga	...	1	4	5					
	Muktsar	...	1	3	4					
	Fázilka	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	2	...	2					
	Total	1	7	15	22	5	4	4	15	
Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	...	1	3	4					
	Attock	...	1	2	3					
	Kahúta	...	1	2	3					
	Murree	...	1	1	2					
	Pindigheb	...	1	2	3					
	Gujar Khan	...	1	3	4					
	Fatehjang	...	1	2	3					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	8	15	23	6	4	4	15	
Jhelum	Jhelum	...	1	3	4					
	Pind Dádan Khan	...	1	3	4					
	Chakwál	...	1	2	3					
	Talagang	...	1	2	3					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	5	10	15	4	2	3	10	
Gujrat	Gujrat	...	1	4	5					
	Khárian	...	1	3	4					
	Phalia	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	4	10	14	3	3	2	10	
Shahpur	Shahpur	...	1	2	3					
	Bhera	...	1	2	3					
	Khushab	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	4	7	11	3	2	1	7	

Schedule of New Kánúngo Establishment—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Office.	Sadr Kánúngo. on R60.	Kánúngo.			Maximum number of Kánúngos entered in previous column, who may draw R30 per mensem in each district.	Maximum No. of field allowances that may be drawn in each district by field Kánúngos.		No. of stationery allowances at 8 annas per mensem for each field Kánungo.	Remarks.
			Office.	Field.	Total.		At R5 per mensem.	At R10 per mensem.		
Mooltan	Mooltan	...	1	3	4					
	Shujabad	...	1	3	4					
	Lodhrán	...	1	3	4					
	Mailsi	...	1	3	4					
	Sarái Sidhu	...	1	2	3					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	2	...	2					
	Total	1	7	14	21	5	3	4	14	
Jhang	Jhang	...	1	3	4					
	Chinniot	...	1	2	3					
	Shorkot	...	1	2	3					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	4	7	11	3	2	2	7	
Montgomery	Montgomery	...	1	2	3					
	Gugera	...	1	2	3					
	Dipálpur	...	1	2	3					
	Pákpattan	...	1	2	3					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1		1					
	Total	1	5	8	13	3	2	2	8	
Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	...	1	5	6					
	Alipur	...	1	4	5					
	Sanawan	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	2	...	2					
	Total	1	5	12	17	4	3	3	12	
D. I. Khan	Bhakkar	...	1	3	4					
	Leia	...	1	3	4					
	Kuláchi	...	1	2	3					
	Dera Ismail Khan	...	1	3	4					
	Tánk	...	1	1	2					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	2	...	2					
	Total	1	7	12	19	5	3	3	12	
D. G. Khan	Dera Ghâzi Khan	...	1	3	4					
	Sanghar	...	1	2	3					
	Jámpur	...	1	2	3					
	Rájanpur	...	1	2	3					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	5	9	14	3	2	2	9	
Bannu	Bannu	...	1	3	4					
	Laki (Marwat)	...	1	2	3					
	Isa Khel	...	1	2	3					
	Miánwalí	...	1	3	4					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	5	10	15	4	2	3	10	

Schedule of New Kánúngo Establishment—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Kánúngo.				Maximum No. of field allowances that may be drawn in each district by field Kánúngos.			
District.	Office.	Sadr Kánúngo on R60.	Office.	Field.	Total.	Maximum number of Kánúngos entered in previous column, who may draw R30 per mensem in each district.	At R5 per mensem.	At R10 per mensem.	No. of stationery allowances at 8 annas per mensem for each field Kánúngo.	Remarks.
Peshávar	Mardán	...	1	2	3					
	Peshávar	...	1	3	4					
	Hashtnagár	...	1	2	3					
	Doába Dáudzai	...	1	2	3					
	Naushahra	...	1	2	3					
	Utmán Bolak	...	1	2	3					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	7	13	20	5	3	3	13	
Hazára	Haripur	...	1	3	4					
	Abbottabad	...	1	3	4					
	Mansahra	...	1	2	3					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	1	...	1					
	Total	1	4	8	12	3	2	2	8	
Kohát	Kohát	...	1	2	3					
	Hangu	...	1	1	2					
	Deputy Commissioner's office	1	...	...	1					
	Total	1	2	3	5	1	.1	...	3	
	Grand Total	30	159	361	520	130	90	90	361	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1884-85.

No. 326 I, Fort William, 30th December 1885.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 5020I., dated the 17th November 1885, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation works in the Punjab for 1884-85, and the resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay, exclusive of contributions by Native States for the construction of the Sirhind Canal, amounted at the close of the year under review to ₹5,30,47,419; of which amount ₹2,79,59,329 represent the capital cost of works practically completed and in full operation, and the balance the capital expenditure on works, either under construction, or as yet barely in operation, such as the Sirhind and Swat River canals. The gross revenue assessed during the year amounted to ₹39,76,484, and working expenses of all kinds to ₹21,13,615, leaving a net assessed revenue of ₹18,62,869, or 3·51 per cent. on the total capital outlay to end of the year.

The canals in full work, however, yielded a net return of 6·91 per cent. on the sum of 279·59 lakhs of rupees invested in them. The surplus of net receipt over interest charges up to the end of the year amounted to ₹2,19,60,859.

2. In the following statement the assessments of 1884-85 are compared with those of the previous year, and with the average of the five years ending with 1883-84:—

Canals.	Assessments.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹
Bari Doab	13,77,388	13,87,047	13,91,483
Western Jumna	11,40,738	16,96,485	13,21,413
Sirhind	75,240	3,397	...
Inundation	13,82,811	13,73,952	11,74,127
Totals	39,76,177	44,60,881	38,87,023

The decrease in revenue of the Western Jumna Canal is due to a falling off of nearly 200,000 acres in the area irrigated (see para. 5).

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

Canals.	Working expenses.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
	₹	₹	₹
Bari Doab	4,99,607	5,62,330	5,05,495
Western Jumna	4,77,422	4,77,664	4,52,901
Sirhind	1,45,210	17,491	...
Inundation	9,91,376	10,90,169	8,75,028
Totals	21,13,615	21,47,654	18,33,424

The decrease on the Bari Doab Canal is mainly due to a satisfactory reduction in Establishment charges, and that on the Inundation Canals to marked reductions in maintenance and repairs of the Lower Sutlej, Chenab, and Indus Canals.

4. The net assessed revenue therefore amounted to—

Canals.	Net assessed revenue.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
	R	R	R
Bari Doab	8,77,781	8,24,717	8,85,988
Western Jumna	6,63,316	12,18,821	8,68,512
Sirhind	—69,970	—14,094	...
Inundation	3,91,435	2,83,783	2,99,099
Totals	18,62,562	23,13,227	20,53,599

The net assessed revenue of the Bari Doab Canal returned 5·5 per cent.; that of the Western Jumna Canal 6·5 per cent.; and that of the Inundation Canals, for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, 14·6 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred up to the end of the year.

5. The areas irrigated are compared below:—

Canals.	Areas irrigated.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bari Doab	376,762	390,860	387,775
Western Jumna	279,208	472,426	344,690
Sirhind	36,102	5,030	...
Inundation	922,216	783,752	828,386
Totals	1,614,288	1,652,068	1,560,851

The large decrease in the area irrigated from the Western Jumna Canal occurred almost entirely in the "rabi" crop, and was due to heavy rainfall during the autumn of 1884 and further seasonable rain in January of 1885.

The increase on the Inundation canals is fairly distributed over the several systems, and the disproportion between the increase in area of irrigation and in the gross revenue obtained from these canals is due to the latter being composed to a considerable extent of items, such as miscellaneous revenue and contributions from the "Zari-Naga" Fund, which fluctuate independently of the area irrigated.

6. The following statement compares the irrigated areas of various crops with those of the previous year:—

Crop.	1884-85.		1883-84.	
	Acres.	Per cent.	Acres.	Per cent.
Wheat	533,885	33·07	615,836	37·28
Rice	147,402	9·13	142,625	8·63
Millets	184,473	11·43	163,724	9·91
Cotton	180,549	11·56	174,452	10·56
Indigo	147,913	9·16	119,680	7·24
Sugarcane	69,610	4·31	52,810	3·20
Other crops	344,456	21·34	832,941	23·18
Totals	1,614,288	100·00	1,652,068	100·00

The falling off in the irrigation of wheat occured entirely on the Western Jumna Canal, and was caused by abundant rain; the increase in indigo was on the Western Jumna and Muzaffargarh canals.

7. The duty and earnings of each cubic foot of water entering the heads of the permanent canals are compared below:—

Canals.		1884-85.		1883-84.		Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.	
		Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
Bari Doab	Acres	47·6	115·1	53·0	138·7	57·2	129·6
	Rupees	146·4	250·9	145·5	305·6	167·2	287·5
Western Jumna	Acres	94·0	81·0	74·0	121·0	69·9	82·4
	Rupees	287·0	131·0	211·0	264·0	228·6	192·6

The reduction in the duty obtained from the water during the "rabi" is the natural result of the reduced demand consequent on the good rainfall of late autumn and winter of 1884-85. The explanation given by the Superintending Engineer of the Bari Doab, of the differences between the duty done by the water during the "kharif" on that and the Western Jumna Canal is quite satisfactory.

8. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are compared below:—

Canals.	Per acre irrigated.		
	1884-85.	1883-84.	Average of 5 years ending with 1883-84.
	R	R	R
Bari Doab	1·32	1·44	1·31
Western Jumna	1·71	1·01	1·35
Inundation	1·07	1·39	1·09
On whole area	1·31	1·29	1·18

The increase in the rate per acre on the Western Jumna Canal follows from the maintenance charges having remained constant, while the irrigated area fell off by nearly 200,000 acres.

9. The balance of canal revenue remaining uncollected amounted to R38,372 out of a total demand of R22,07,673; the uncollected balances of April 1st, 1884 and 1883, having amounted to R36,945 and R42,992 respectively.

10. The lithographed maps of the canals in the various irrigation circles are a great improvement to the Chief Engineer's Report.

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

Also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

Also, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report, and Resolution by the Punjab Government, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Also, that this Resolution and the Resolution by the Local Government, with a few selected tables, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

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

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, in the Public Works Department,—No. 5019I, dated, 17th November 1885.

READ—

Revenue Report of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab, for the year 1884-85.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the working of the Punjab Canals for the Financial year was as follows:—

1. The percentage of the net revenue on the Capital invested is by assessments 1·00 and by collections 0·70 as compared with 0·95 and 1·35, which were the corresponding figures for the previous year.

2. The area irrigated in the year under review was 1,614,288, and in the previous year 1,652,068 acres. On the Western Jumna Canal there was a large decrease of 193,218 and on the Bári Doáb Canal of 14,098 acres; but on the Sirhind Canal the increase was 31,072 acres, and 138,464 acres on all the series of Inundation Canals.

3. The Capital invested by Government amounted at the close of the year to R5,30,47,419, to which must be added R1,12,10,392 contributed by Native States to the Sirhind Canal. The total money invested was therefore R6,42,57,811, of which R31,36,983 have been expended on a Famine Relief and Insurance work—the Swát River Canal, which was opened on the 12th February by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, but has as yet earned no revenue.

4. The Capital expenditure during the year was R27,14,575. The surplus revenue after paying all charges and interest on the Productive Public Works expenditure in the Province amounted to R3,01,208, but in this sum R1,947 is included on account of adjustments of previous year's account: if this be deducted the net profit is R2,99,261. The total surplus receipts now amount to R2,10,46,809.

PERMANENT CANALS.

5. The Capital expenditure during the year on the Permanent Canals in operation was R14,42,774, and the Capital invested up to the end of the year is R4,65,20,121. The gross revenue collected was R30,22,956, the working expenses were R11,22,239, and the interest charge R17,46,627. The surplus was, therefore, R1,54,090, which gives a net profit of R0·33 per cent. on the Capital invested. The revenue assessed for the year was R25,93,366, and the net profit R2,75,500, or R0·59 per cent., after defraying all charges against both Capital and Revenue.

INUNDATION CANALS.

6. There is a decrease of R4,117 in the Capital Account of the Inundation Canals in operation due to fluctuations of the suspense balances and sales of stores from the Madhopur Workshops. The total Capital invested to the end of the year was R18,93,915.

7. The revenue collected during the year was R9,87,601, the working expenses R8,02,979; the profit was, therefore, R1,84,622 or 9·74 per cent., on the Capital invested.

8. The revenue assessed for the year was R10,13,026, which will give a net profit of R2,10,047, or 11·09, after paying working expenses.

9. The following table shows the area irrigated on Permanent and Inundation Canals during the year under review and for four previous years:—

CANALS.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Permanent	692,072	868,316	727,858	668,547	698,631
Inundation . . .	922,216	783,752	955,414	1,019,178	867,246
TOTAL ACRES .	1,614,288	1,652,068	1,683,272	1,687,725	1,565,877

As before stated, there was a decrease in the areas irrigated by the Western Jumna and Bári Doáb Canals, and an increase on the Sirhind Canal as well as on all the Inundation Canals.

10. The investigations mentioned in paragraph 8 of the Resolution on the Report for 1883-84 of a scheme for a new Inundation Canal from a branch of the Indus at Leiah showed that, owing to the fluctuations in the supply and to the fact that the water in the branch was already largely used for irrigation purposes, a canal to water the high lands of the Muzaffargarh District must start from some point much higher up the river. The project is still under investigation. A project and estimate for an Inundation Canal from the Jhelum has been received and is under consideration. The prospects of the project are good; but it appears possible that some further investigation may be necessary before definite proposals can be submitted for approval.

11. With reference to the last sentence of paragraph 6 of the review by the Government of India of the Report for 1883-84, attention is invited to the explanation given by the Superintending Engineer, Bári Doáb Canal, contained in paragraph 46 of the Chief Engineer's report. There is no doubt that, as therein stated, the duty of water must vary with differing circumstances of climate and soil and spring-level. It is known that in even nearly rainless tracts where the soil is a stiff loam, two or three waterings will suffice to bring a wheat crop to maturity, whilst four to six waterings would be required to perfect a similar crop in lighter soils situated in parts of the country which have a much better rainfall. It may be noted that in all the later projects for new canals, care has been taken to select tracts where the soil is known to be good, so that a high duty may be obtained from the water.

WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

12. There was a decrease of 193,218 acres in the area irrigated by this canal; the saturation of the soil by the heavy rains at the close of the monsoon and the favourable rainfall during the rabi are the reasons for this falling-off.

13. The collections and assessments show a net profit of 7·99 and 2·86 per cent.; the percentages of the previous year were 6·55 and 9·08.

14. The cost of Establishment was R0·91 per acre against R0·52 in the previous year, and the working expenses amounted to R1·71 per acre against R1·01 in the year 1883-84. This increase in the rates is due to the falling-off of nearly two lakhs of acres in the area irrigated.

15. The balance of profit at the credit of this canal at the close of this year is R2,79,11,042.

BARI DOAB CANAL.

16. The area irrigated by this canal was 376,762 acres, or 14,098 less than in the previous year. The decrease in the area irrigated during the kharif crop was due to seasonable rainfall during the months of July and August. The area irrigated in the rabi was greater than that of the two preceding years, and was nearly equal to that of the year 1881-82.

17. The net profit from the collections of the year amounted to 1·39 against 1·59 per cent in the previous year. The profit by assessments was 1·69, and in the previous year 1·43 per cent. The collections had been swollen in the previous year by the credit of arrears of water-advantage rate on assigned lands.

18. The charge for establishment and working expenses was R0·506 and R1·33 per acre against R0·598 and R1·44 in the previous year. The decrease was due to less expenditure on maintenance.

19. The charges and interest at the debit of this canal at the close of the year amounted to R51,06,866.

LOWER SOHAG AND PARA CANAL.

20. This canal was opened for irrigation for a short length on the 23rd October 1884, and water was given for the rabi crop, in which 645 acres were irrigated and R307 assessed.

SIRHIND CANAL.

21. The area irrigated was 36,102 acres against 5,030 acres in the previous year.

22. The loss by collection was 4·28, and by assessments 4·08 per cent. on the capital invested.

23. The charges for Establishment and working expenses were R0·99 and R4·02 per acre, against R1·36 and R3·48 in the previous year.

24. The charges and interest at the debit of this canal at the close of the year amounted to R64,01,514.

UPPER SUTLEJ INUNDATION CANALS.

25. The area irrigated by these canals was 90,074 acres against 71,374 in the previous year. The increase was due to the river keeping at a higher level during the irrigating season.

26. The loss by collection was 3·13 against a profit of 10·16 per cent. in the previous year, but the income for the latter year was swollen by the inclusion in the accounts of R74,036 on account of adjustments. By assessments there was a loss of 1·27 against 8·87 per cent. in the previous year: this improvement is due to an increase in the area irrigated and to a diminution of the working expenses.

27. The charge for Establishment and working expenses was R0·46 and and R1·30 per acre respectively, against R0·68 and R1·86 in the previous year.

28. The debit balance of working expenses at the end of the year was R51,871.

LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB INUNDATION CANALS.

29. The area irrigated by these canals was 42,631 acres more than in the previous year, due, as in the case of the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, to higher water-levels in the Sutlej and Chenab Rivers during the irrigating season.

30. The profit was 199·45 against 194·42 per cent. in the previous year; in the latter figure the arrears credited in that year's account have been excluded.

31. The cost of Establishment was Rs. 0·20 per acre against Rs. 0·24 in the previous year, and that of working expenses R1·13 per acre against R1·40 in 1883-84; the decrease is due to the increase in the area irrigated and to a diminution of the maintenance charges.

32. The share of Land Revenue was R3,18,035 against R3,18,507 in the previous year.

33. The cost of irrigation to the cultivators decreased from R1·61 to R1·46 per acre owing to the increase in the area irrigated.

34. The balance at credit of these canals at the end of the year was R50,52,719.

INDUS INUNDATION CANALS.

35. The area irrigated by these canals was 186,302 acres against 150,418 acres in the previous year; the increase was due to a plenteous and well-distributed rainfall assisted by a better supply of water in the canals.

36. There was a loss of 3·46 against 10·18 per cent. in the previous year. This improvement was due to the absence of the abnormal maintenance charges referred to in paragraph 24 of the previous year's Resolution.

37. The cost of Establishment and working expenses was R0·41 and R1·36 per acre, against R0·57 and R2·04 per acre in the previous year; the decrease in rate being due to the cause stated in the previous paragraph.

38. The share of Land Revenue was R1,59,728 against R1,57,026 in the previous year.

39. The balance at credit of these canals up to the end of the year is R27,678.

MUZAFFARGARH INUNDATION CANALS.

40. The area irrigated during the year was 258,035 acres, being 31,536 acres more than in the previous year; the increase was due to an improvement in the supply in all the canals and to a better rainfall.

41. The profit for the year was R1,81,388 against R1,84,599 in the previous year, excluding the adjustments for which credit was taken in the latter year

42. The cost of establishment and working expenses was R0 18 and R0·75 per acre, against R0·20 and R0·78 in the previous year; this decrease was due to the increased area irrigated.

43. The cost of irrigation to the cultivators was R1·32 per acre against R1·52 in the previous year.

44. The share of land Revenue was R2,40,660 against R2,42,112 in the previous year.

45. The balance at credit of these canals at the end of the year is R9,14,050.

SHAHPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

46. The area irrigated was 14,553 acres against 5,485 acres in the previous year; the increase was due to the zemindárs having prepared their lands in time for the kharif crop, which was not the case last year.

47. The percentage of profit on the capital outlay was 13·91 against 47·29 in the previous year; the large percentage in the year 1883-84 was caused by the realization of water-rate due from the previous year.

48. The balance of profit at the credit of these canals at the end of the year, is R76,166.

GENERAL.

49. A classified statement of crops irrigated in each canal is appended to and lithographed maps of canals in the various Irrigation circles are bound up with, the Chief Engineer's Report.

50. Government of India's letter No. 1661., dated 11th July 1885, directing the adoption of uniform statistical statements in the Revenue Report was received too late to be adopted for the Report of 1884-85.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Joint Secy. to Government, Punjab,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab up to and for the year 1884-85, the Revenue Account being based on the Collections for the year.

CANALS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During 1884-85. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	To end of 1884-85. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	GROSS REVENUE. During 1884-85. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	To end of 1884-85. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.	NET REVENUE. During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.	CHARGES FOR INTEREST. During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.	PROFIT. During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.	PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT DURING YEAR ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding interest.	Including interest.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Expenditure on Irrigation Works the Capital of which is not charged against Revenue.																						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.																						
Western Jumna Canal	5,25,153	20,799	5,45,952	96,20,433	4,97,803	1,01,18,236	16,02,372	58,325	16,60,697	3,07,99,255	1,71,25,782	4,79,25,037	4,77,422	1,34,63,060	11,83,275	3,44,61,977	3,74,314	65,50,035	8,08,961	2,79,11,942	11·69	7·99
Bari Doab Canal	2,43,191	6,269	2,49,460	1,53,25,000	6,22,178	1,59,47,178	10,54,211	(a)2,73,606	13,27,817	1,66,29,227	58,46,829	2,24,75,056	4,99,007	1,11,85,700	8,28,210	1,12,90,3 6	6,08,136	1,03,07,222	2,20,074	−51,06,866	5·19	1·38
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	6,19,916	27,446	6,47,362	9,94,14,390	10,40,317	2,04,54,707	32,482	...	32,482	32,706	...	32,706	1,45,210	1,62,701	−1,12,728	−1,29,005	7,64,177	(2,71,510)	−8,76,905	−64,01,514	−0·55	−4·28
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	5,13,585	...	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	1,12,10,392	6,380	...	6,380	6,449	...	6,449	32,917	33,581	−26,537	−27,132	...	...	−26,537	−27,132	...	...
Total { Imperial	13,88,260	54,514	14,42,774	4,43,59,823	21,60,292	4,65,20,121	26,89,065	3,31,931	30,20,996	4,74,61,188	2,29,72,611	7,04,33,799	11,22,239	2,48,11,461	18,98,757	4,55,22,338	17,49,627	2,92,19,676	1,52,130	1,64,02,662	4·08	0·33
Total { Contributions	5,13,585	...	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	1,12,10,392	6,380	...	6,380	6,449	...	6,449	32,917	33,581	−26,537	−27,132	...	...	−26,537	−27,132	...	...
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																						
Chenab Canal	5,06,018	15,151	5,21,169	7,93,340	40,020	8,33,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,613	27,654	−21,613	−27,654	−2·59	−2·59
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	1,80,063	4,716	1,84,779	2,70,389	9,472	2,79,861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,214	9,214	−7,214	−9,214	−2·57	−2·57
Sidhnai Canal	2,40,751	6,642	2,47,393	3,37,293	10,791	3,48,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,677	10,805	−8,677	−10,805	−2·49	−2·49
Total	9,26,832	26,509	9,53,341	14,01,022	60,283	14,61,305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,504	47,673	−37,504	−47,673	−2·56	−2·56
Grand Total { Imperial	23,15,092	81,023	23,96,115	4,57,60,845	22,20,581	4,79,81,426	26,89,065	3,31,931	30,20,996	4,74,61,188	2,29,72,611	7,04,33,799	11,22,239	2,48,11,461	18,98,757	4,55,22,338	17,84,131	2,92,67,349	1,14,626	1,63,54,989	3·96	0·24
Grand Total { Contributions	5,13,585	...	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	1,12,10,392	6,380	...	6,380	6,449	...	6,449	32,917	33,581	−26,537	−27,132	...	...	−26,537	−27,132	...	...
Irrigation and Navigation Works not classed as Productive.																						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.																						
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	−1,141	...	−1,141	5,21,103	56,148	5,77,251	17,470	(b)81,322	6,98,792	8,70,211	16,17,556	24,87,767	1,16,895	25,39,638	−18,103	−51,871	...	...	−18,103	−51,871	−3·13	−3·13
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	164	...	164	1,08,574	2,541	1,11,115	3,26,252	3,18,035	6,44,287	41,29,465	65,79,497	1,07,08,962	4,22,662	56,56,243	2,21,625	50,52,719	...	...	2,21,625	50,52,719	199·45	199·45
Indus Inundation Canals	−81	...	−81	6,87,906	19,729	7,07,635	68,291	1,59,728	28,019	11,49,009	34,20,389	45,69,395	2,52,573	45,41,717	−24,554	27,678	...	...	−24,554	27,678	−3·47	−3·47
Shahpur Inundation Canals	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739	16,516	...	16,516	1,81,065	...	1,81,065	10,849	1,04,839	5,667	76,166	...	...	5,667	76,166	13·91	13·91
Madhopur Workshops	−3,059	...	−3,059	4,57,175	...	4,57,175	...	...	...	36,584	...	36,584	...	4,49,159	...	−4,12,872	...	...	...	−4,12,872	...	...
Total	−4,117	...	−4,117	18,13,626	80,289	18,93,915	4,28,529	5,59,085	9,87,614	63,66,274	1,16,17,439	1,79,83,713	8,02,979	1,32,91,893	1,84,635	46,91,820	...	...	1,84,635	46,91,820	9·74	9·74
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept. *Under Suspension.*																						
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal	...	...	...	35,095	...	35,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Irrigation and Navigation	−4,117	...	−4,117	18,48,721	80,289	19,29,010	4,28,529	5,59,085	9,87,614	63,66,274	1,16,17,439	1,79,83,713	8,02,979	1,32,91,893	1,84,635	46,91,820	...	...	1,84,635	46,91,820	9·75	9·75
Famine Relief and Insurance.																						
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																						
Swat River Canal	3,14,177	8,400	3,22,577	30,32,021	1,04,962	31,36,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total { Non-Productive Public Works	3,10,060	8,400	3,18,460	48,80,742	1,85,251	50,65,993	4,28,529	5,59,085	9,87,614	63,66,274	1,16,17,439	1,79,83,713	8,02,979	1,32,91,893	1,84,635	46,91,820	...	...	1,84,635	46,91,820	3·64	3·64
Grand Total { Imperial	26,25,152	89,423	27,14,575	5,06,41,587	24,05,832	5,30,47,419	31,17,594	8,91,016	40,08,610	5,38,27,462	3,45,90,050	8,84,17,512	19,25,218	3,81,03,354	20,83,392	5,03,14,158	17,84,131	2,92,67,349	2,99,261	2,10,46,809	3·92	0·55
Grand Total { Contributions	5,13,585	...	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	1,12,10,392	6,380	...	6,380	6,449	...	6,449	32,917	33,581	−26,537	−27,132	...	...	−26,537	−27,132	..	...
Irrigation and Navigation.																						
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.																						
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,125	2,40,660	3,69,785	5,48,979	11,87,437	17,35,416	1,88,397	8,22,366	1,81,388	9,14,050	...	...	1,81,388	9,14,050	...	...

NOTE.—Amount for the year . . . . . (a) R 2,73,606 (b) R 81,322
Adjustment of previous year . . . . . 1,960 −13

Total as shown by Examiner, Public Works Accounts . 2,75,566 81,309

Statement showing the Financial Results of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for and to end of the year 1884-85, the Revenue Account being based on the Assessments of the year.

CANALS.	CAPITAL OUTLAY. During 1884-85. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	To end of 1884-85. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	GROSS ASSESSMENTS. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	WORKING EXPENSES. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Net Revenue.	Charges for Interest.	Profit.	PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT DURING THE YEAR ON CAPITAL OUTLAY. Excluding Interest.	Including Interest.	AREA IRRIGATED.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	Acres.
Expenditure on Irrigation Works the Capital of which is not charged against Revenue.																		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.																		
Western Jumna Canal	5,25,153	20,799	5,45,952	96,20,433	4,97,803	1,01,18,236	10,82,413	58,325	11,40,738	4,41,770	35,652	4,77,422	6,63,316	3,74,314	2,89,002	6·56	2·86	279,208
Bari Doab Canal	2,43,191	6,269	2,49,460	1,53,25,000	6,22,178	1,59,47,178	10,58,458	3,18,930	13,77,388	4,72,895	26,712	4,99,607	8,77,781	6,08,136	2,69,645	5·50	1·69	376,762
Sirhind Canal { Imperial	6,19,916	27,446	6,47,362	1,94,14,390	10,40,317	2,04,54,707	75,240	...	75,240	1,40,223	4,987	1,45,210	−69,970	7,64,177	−8,34,147	−0·34	−4·08	36,102
Sirhind Canal { Contributions	5,13,585	...	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	1,12,10,392	...	...	...	32,917	...	32,917	−32,917	...	−32,917	...	..	...
Total { Imperial	13,88,260	54,514	14,42,774	4,43,59,823	21,60,298	4,65,20,121	22,16,111	3,77,255	25,93,366	10,54,888	67,351	11,22,239	14,71,127	17,46,627	−2,75,500	3·16	−0·59	692,072
Total { Contributions	5,13,585	...	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	1,12,10,392	...	...	...	32,917	...	32,917	−32,917	...	−32,917	...	...	...
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																		
Chenab Canal	5,06,018	15,151	5,21,169	7,93,340	40,020	8,33,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,613	−21,613	−2·59	−2·59	...
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	1,80,063	4,716	1,84,779	2,70,389	9,472	2,79,861	...	307	307	...	...	...	307	7,214	−6,907	0·11	−2·47	645
Sidhnai Canal	2,40,751	6,642	2,47,393	3,37,293	10,791	3,48,084	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,677	−8,677	−2·46	−2·49	...
Total	9,26,832	26,509	9,53,341	14,01,022	60,283	14,61,305	...	307	307	...	...	...	307	37,504	−37,197	0·02	−2·55	645
Grand Total { Imperial	23,15,092	18,023	23,96,115	4,57,60,845	22,20,581	4,79,81,426	22,16,111	3,77,562	25,93,673	10,54,888	67,351	11,22,239	14,71,434	17,84,131	−3,12,697	3·07	−0·65	692,717
Grand Total { Contributions	5,13,585	..	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	1,12,10,392	...	...	...	32,917	...	32,917	−32,917	...	−32,917	...	...	...
Irrigation and Navigation Works not classed as Productive.																		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.																		
Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals	−1,141	...	−1,141	5,21,103	56,148	5,77,251	19,752	89,785	1,09,537	1,10,490	6,405	1,16,895	−7,358	...	−7,358	−1·27	−1·27	90,074
Lower Sutlej and Chenab Inundation Canals	164	...	164	1,08,574	2,541	1,11,115	3,26,252	3,18,035	6,44,287	4,12,339	10,323	4,22,662	2,21,625	...	2,21,625	199·45	199·45	372,607
Indus Inundation Canals	−81	...	−81	6,87,906	19,729	1,07,635	69,953	1,59,728	2,29,681	2,41,919	10,654	2,52,573	−22,892	...	−22,892	−3·23	−3·23	180,302
Shahpur Inundation Canals	...	...	...	38,868	1,871	40,739	29,521	...	29,521	10,680	169	10,849	18,672	...	18,672	45·83	45·83	14,553
Madhopur Workshops	−3,059	...	−3,059	4,57,175	...	4,57,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	−4,117	...	−4,117	18,13,626	80,289	18,93,915	4,45,478	5,67,548	10,13,026	7,75,428	27,551	8,02,979	2,10,047	...	2,10,047	11·09	11·09	663,536
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept under Suspension.																		
Abdul Rahman Khan's Canal	...	...	...	35,095	...	35,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Irrigation and Navigation	−4,117	...	−4,117	18,48,721	80,289	19,29,010	4,45,478	5,67,548	10,13,026	7,75,428	27,551	8,02,979	2,10,047	...	2,10,047	10·89	10·89	663,536
Famine Relief and Insurance.																		
Works for which only Capital Accounts are kept.																		
Swat River Canal	3,14,177	8,400	3,22,577	30,32,021	1,04,962	31,36,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total Non-Productive Public Works	3,10,060	8,400	3,18,460	48,80,742	1,85,251	50,65,993	4,45,478	5,67,548	10,13,026	7,75,428	27,551	8,02,979	2,10,047	...	2,10,047	4·15	4·15	663,536
Grand Total { Imperial	26,25,152	89,423	27,14,575	5,06,41,587	24,05,832	5,30,47,419	26,61,589	9,45,110	36,06,699	18,30,316	94,902	19,25,218	16,81,481	17,84,131	−1,02,650	3·17	−0·19	1,356,253
Grand Total { Contributions	5,13,585	...	5,13,585	1,12,10,392	...	1,12,10,392	...	...	...	32,917	...	32,917	−32,917	...	−32,917	...	...	...
Irrigation and Navigation.																		
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.																		
Muzaffargarh Inundation Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,29,125	2,40,660	3,69,785	1,81,812	6,585	1,88,397	1,81,388	...	1,81,388	...	...	258,035

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1680 AND 1681 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th DECEMBER 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Rice. Wheat. Present fortnight.	Rice. Wheat. Past fortnight.	Rice. Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Barley. Present fortnight.	Rice. Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice. Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Vella-gro, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Muthwa, Nugles, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 8	10 4	10 4	10 11	10 12	11 4	8 8	8 9	8 9	12 9	8 10	8 10	8 21	10 22	11 22	28 14	30 4	18 5	18 4	22 11	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 12	12 12	0 11	12 12	0 11	12 12	0 11
	Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	...	30 0	38 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	156 0	156 0	144 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 11	8 11	8 11	8 11	8 11
	Tumkur	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 24	25 0	25 0	35 0	34 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
	Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	3 27	5 27	5 31	24 0	24 0	17 0	19 0	20 0	78 0	78 0	78 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10	9 10
	Shimoga	10 8	10 8	10 8	12 11	10 12	11 10	8 10	9 10	9 10	14 12	11 14	11 16	0 21	0 25	0 25	38 6	38 6	24 0	23 0	23 0	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10
	Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	4 0	21 0	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 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. XXXV 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 6th Dec. 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 6th Dec. 1884. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th Dec. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 5th Dec. 1885. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 6th Dec. 1884. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 6th Dec. 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 5th Dec. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 5th Dec. 1885. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
12th Dec. 1885	Oudh and Kohilkhand	594	86,856	146	608	1,02,092	168	34,27,211	172	38,27,972	177	4,00,761	...
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	704	2,44,543	347	704	2,49,500	354	72,91,085	282	93,31,264	372	20,40,179	...
12th ditto	Madras	861	1,38,810	161	861	1,40,243	163	47,96,195	156	51,13,493	167	3,17,298	...
12th ditto	South Indian	654	84,748	130	654	81,148	124	29,72,310	127	30,64,152	132	91,842	...
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,35,145	422	1,504	8,75,501	582	2,21,52,873	412	2,30,15,734	431	8,62,861	...
12th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,39,987	520	461	2,57,736	559	76,06,951	462	85,03,212	519	8,96,261	...
	TOTAL	4,778	14,30,089	299	4,792	17,06,220	356	4,82,46,625	284	5,28,55,827	311	46,09,202	...
	State.												
12th Dec. 1885	East Indian	1,509	8,80,344	583	1,515	9,57,396	632	2,79,92,009	519	3,12,92,679	581	33,00,670	...
5th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	1,16,031	498	233	1,13,502	487	38,36,603	461	29,31,950	354	...	9,04,653
19th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,473	54	27	1,472	54	53,340	55	52,244	54	...	1,096
12th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	49,642	199	249	58,618	235	14,76,151	167	14,22,737	160	...	53,414
12th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,521	95	37	2,448	66	97,336	74	85,620	65	...	11,716
19th ditto	Tirhoot	226	29,815	132	226	25,106	111	8,41,170	117	8,49,931	106	8,761	...
12th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,135	160	57	8,288	145	3,61,796	178	3,38,587	167	...	23,209
5th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	240	19,986	83	253	18,920	75	6,43,171	75	5,50,139	62	...	93,032
12th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,177	98	12	1,057	88	31,837	74	31,179	73	...	658
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,260	2,76,222	219	1,411	3,30,000	234	85,01,895	189	1,06,14,067	211	21,12,172	...
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,279	340	45	16,707	371	3,99,131	248	3,54,166	221	...	44,965
12th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	21,814	146	149	27,415	184	7,97,260	150	8,30,568	157	33,308	...
5th ditto	British Burma	254	30,126	119	327	30,878	94	13,22,360	156	12,37,527	116	...	84,833
19th ditto	Sindia	75	7,615	102	75	8,710	116	2,35,832	88	2,38,919	90	3,087	...
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	76,597	171	447	74,779	167	22,02,031	138	25,31,173	159	3,29,142	...
12th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,96,613	298	660	1,99,200	302	52,44,599	223	79,33,057	338	26,88,458	...
12th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,564	69	66	5,336	81	1,47,136	67	2,01,129	85	53,993	...
5th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	970	27	36	1,967	55	(*b*)2,809	10	48,746	38	45,937	...
12th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	86	2,235	26	...	...	61,009	35	61,009	...
12th Nov. 1885	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	...	...	(*d*)24,160	27	24,160	...
	TOTAL	4,073	8,60,580	211	4,396	9,26,630	211	2,61,94,457	183	3,03,36,908	196	41,42,451	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,360	31,71,013	306	10,703	35,90,246	335	10,24,33,091	279	11,44,85,414	302	1,20,52,323	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,33,18,094	146	6,17,76,014	163	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,91,14,997	133	5,27,09,400	139	35,94,403	...
	Assisted Companies.												
5th Dec. 1885	Bengal Central	126	8,783	70	126	8,012	64	3,43,279	77	3,39,281	76	...	3,998
5th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	1,589	24	67	4,424	66	24,967	47	1,69,221	71	1,44,254	...
5th ditto	Assam	70	6,188	88	78	5,681	73	1,51,012	62	1,74,529	63	23,517	...
19th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	7,557	35	315	21,567	68	1,58,696	34	6,46,449	66	4,87,753	...
12th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	75	1,830	24	303	22,590	75	62,217	25	(*e*)8,86,264	82	8,24,047	...
28th ditto	Tarakessur	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	...	...	(*d*)1,61,825	212	1,61,825	...
	TOTAL	552	25,947	47	889	62,274	70	7,40,171	51	23,77,569	76	16,37,398	...
	Native States.												
12th Dec. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,589	86	193	21,947	114	7,85,517	114	6,44,900	94	...	1,40,617
19th ditto	Jodhpore	44	1,484	34	64	4,360	68	40,772	32	1,18,601	52	77,829	...
12th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,842	131	121	21,232	175	6,61,312	153	7,81,028	181	119,716	...
12th ditto	Mysore	129	6,737	52	140	7,078	51	2,58,793	66	3,01,105	62	42,312	...
12th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	635	40	16	1,039	65	(*f*)2,783	34	29,877	53	27,094	...
	TOTAL	503	41,287	82	534	55,656	104	17,49,177	106	18,75,511	99	1,26,334	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(*a*) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(*b*) Total receipts from 12th October to 6th December 1884.
(*c*) Return not received.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 28th November 1885.
(*e*) Total receipts from 2nd April to 6th December 1884.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st November to 6th December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 31st December 1885.

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

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 6th JANUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the week under review in a few districts in Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab. Elsewhere the week has been rainless.

In Madras the standing crops are generally in good condition. The harvest is yielding generally average or below the average. In Mysore and Coorg agricultural prospects continue favourable; in the former the sowing of paddy and Bengal gram is in progress. The harvesting of dry crops has been completed in parts of Bangalore.

In Bombay the *khárif* harvest and *rabi* sowings have been completed except in parts of three districts. In parts of Khandesh the *rabi* is urgently in want of rain, elsewhere the prospects of the crop are generally good. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India and Rajputana the *rabi* generally promises very well.

Rabi prospects are also very favourable in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and the Central Provinces, where a good harvest may be expected.

In Bengal the *aman* harvest which is approaching completion is yielding a satisfactory outturn, and the *rabi* is everywhere in excellent condition. The poppy crop in Behar and Hazáreebagh is also very promising. Agricultural prospects continue good in Assam.

In British Burma the rice harvest continues in progress.

The public health remains good in most Provinces.

Prices are fluctuating in the Punjab and are slightly rising in Coorg. In some districts of Bengal the price of rice is higher than last week. Elsewhere prices continue generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 6th)		
Bellary . . .	*Nil*	Early dry crops much improved, but in one taluk oilseeds suffering from insects, and white *cholum* from disease; wet crops good; harvest paddy and dry crops yield almost average.
Kurnool . . .	. . . .	Standing dry crops injured by late unseasonable rains and by insects in parts; harvest paddy outturn below average. Smallpox and cattle-disease in one taluk.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Ganjam	3·30	Greater portion of rain-fed paddy lost; harvest irrigated paddy outturn below average. Smallpox and cattle-disease in two taluks; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy outturn below average. River 2·15 feet over anicut. Fever prevalent, smallpox slight, deaths from cholera unreported last week 12, this week 9.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy outturn below average. Fever in one, smallpox in two, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	·05	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains outturn about average. Slight fever in two taluks.
Tanjore	Last week since revised . 1·98 This week . ·49	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains outturn below average.
Madura	Last week since revised . ·87 This week . ·04	Water-supply sufficient. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest of second crop paddy commenced in five taluks. Slight smallpox in seven taluks, fever in two, and cattle-disease in one taluk; 21 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Paddy in ear and thriving. Fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair; continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Jan. 6th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 3rd 4 feet 3 inches against 5 feet 1 inch on same date last year. *Rabi* sowings not completed yet. Fever in 12, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi, 26, 30, and 34; in Tatta 26, 40, and 42; in Sujawal 26, 44, and 42, and in Sehwan 32, 44, and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* good. River at Kotri 4 feet 2 inches, against 5 feet on same date last year. Fever in ten, cattle-disease in five, and smallpox in one taluka. Prices steady.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Fever in Sanand and Viramgaum talukas. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Cattle-disease continues in two talukas. *Rabi* in good condition.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy; reaping of *jowari* progressing. Smallpox among cattle in Bulsar taluka; fever in Bulsar, Bardoli, Pardi, and Mandir talukas. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	Threshing of *kharif* crops in progress; *rabi* crops in fair condition; both these crops suffered slightly for want of rain in parts of the Malegaon and Yeola talukas. Public health generally good. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 36½ and rice 23¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 30th to *nil* on 2nd, was *nil* on 3rd and 4th, and 4° warm on 5th; vapour in air excessive on 30th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind southerly on 3rd and easterly on 5th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	Threshing of *kharif* crops in progress; *rabi* crops in good condition. Cattle-disease prevalent in Junnar taluka; 53 cholera cases in taluka Haveli and Poona city, 27 deaths. Prices—*bajri* 32 and *jowari* 31, in Poona—*bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	*Rabi* good. Health good. *Bajri* average 44 and *jowari* 52 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest nearly completed; *rabi* crops doing well; *jowari* 49 pounds 27 tolas and *bajri* 43 pounds 17 tolas. Cholera 7 cases, 3 deaths in Barsi taluka.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Reaping of rice and early *jowari* completed; cotton crops good; wheat and gram crops slightly blighted in five talukas. Fever and cattle-disease in Mugad, Bankapur and Hangal. Rice 20 to 36 and *jowari* 43 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop sowing continues below and above Ghat. Fever and smallpox decreasing; measles in Karwar; cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar 12½, in district average 13½ seers per rupee. Weather seasonable.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather cold. Fever and bowel complaints prevalent in some parts; public health generally good. *Bajri* 32, *jowari* 42, and wheat 31 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops completed, except in parts of three districts. Rain urgently required for *rabi* crops in four talukas of Khandesh. Standing crops damaged by drought in parts of Nasik, and by blight in parts of Dharwar, Khandesh, Satara, and Bijapur. Cholera in parts of 2, fever and cattle-disease in parts of 12, and smallpox in parts of 6 districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 6th)		
Chittagong (Jan. 5th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and bright. Prospects of crops good; harvesting of *aman* still continues. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	*Aman* paddy being harvested; prospects of winter crops continue favourable. Sporadic cholera in the district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman*, except in low lands, and of winter crops, good. Harvesting of *aman* going on, yield estimated at about 12 annas. Sporadic cholera in Sadr, Baraset, and Diamond Harbour subdivisions.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cool. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues; prospects good; winter crops doing well; planting of *boro* paddy commenced in some places. Price of rice falling. Some cholera; public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* rice almost over; outturn above average; prospects of all cold-weather crops good. Public health good.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fair; north winds prevalent. *Aman* still being harvested; prospects of winter crops favourable. Health of people generally good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather favourable. Harvest progressing fast; prospects of *rabi* good. Cholera still reported from four thanas, but less frequently.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aman* being harvested with favourable outturn; winter crops doing well. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects of crops generally good and prices low. Public health improving.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops promise well. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rice harvest nearly completed; *rabi* crops doing well; *kurthi* being gathered.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; harvesting of rice nearly completed. Public health improved.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy nearly completed; *rabi* prospects excellent, tobacco and poppy promising. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore	. . . . .	Poppy crop very promising.
Sarun	. . . . .	Prospects of poppy excellent, weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aghani* in progress; prospects of *rabi* good. Poppy plants strong and healthy. Prices fallen slightly. Public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy still going on; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops good. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest fair. *Rabi* prospects good; poppy in west and north-west has suffered more than in other parts of district, but prospects hopeful if good weather holds out. Public health good.
Shahabad	. . . . .	Poppy crops slightly injured by damp weather following late rains, but prospects on the whole good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Paddy harvest almost finished; prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops generally good. Public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather chilly. Reaping of late rice continues; outturn generally fair; *rabi* doing well. Price of rice falling. Cholera gradually subsiding; severe fever prevalent in town.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week. *Aman* harvest nearly over generally with a satisfactory outturn, except in deeply inundated parts of South-west and Central Bengal. *Rabi* crops everywhere in excellent condition, and poppy in Behar and Hazaribagh also very promising. Price of rice somewhat higher in some districts than in the preceding week, but is generally cheaper than last year except in Calcutta and adjoining districts. Cholera in Tipperah and Cuttack abating, but fever in Cuttack town and Backergunge still prevalent; otherwise public health fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh (Jan. 6th)		
Benares (Jan. 5th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and very cold. *Rabi* crops flourishing, the late rains having considerably improved them and an outturn above the average is anticipated. Sugarcane cutting continues. Prices show a slight rise in wheat, gram and *bajra*. Markets are well supplied. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Gorakhpore („ 4th)	*Nil*	Late paddy harvested; *rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects good. Poppy thriving. Markets well supplied. Health of people fair.
Lucknow („ 4th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects very favourable; poppy crop looks well. Markets well supplied, but prices are gradually rising. Fodder very dear. Health of people good; no cattle-disease.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cold. *Rabi* crops promising well. Markets full. Prices slightly rising. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 5th)	*Nil*	Wind westerly; weather clear. The late rains have done much good to the *rabi* crops; *arhar* and peas flowering; sugarcane being crushed. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. All crops doing well. Markets fully stocked. Prices show a tendency to rise. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops thriving; poppy plants healthy. Prices firm. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Farakhabad (Jan. 5th)	·20 in four tahsils on 4th.	Prospects fair. Markets well supplied. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	A slight shower at Sadr on 4th.	Weather cloudy since last two days with east winds. *Rabi* prospects favourable; poppy crop healthy. Prices stationary. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Crops doing well. Markets fairly steady. Health of people and cattle continue good.
Ballia („ 4th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear with westerly winds prevailing during the week. Prospects continue favourable. Supplies sufficient. Health of people and cattle good.
Kumaon („ 5th)	Rain and snow.	Weather unsettled. *Rabi* crops progressing. Prices stationary. General health good. Cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 4th)	Good rain at Sadr on the night of 3rd.	*Rabi* crops flourishing. Prices nearly steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold. Crops flourishing. Health good.
Meerut („ 5th)	General rain on 5th, nearly 1·0.	The rain most beneficial. Weather again bright and cold. Prospects most favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—A little rain has fallen in four districts, but weather is everywhere seasonable. *Rabi* and opium crops flourishing. Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices generally stationary. Save some cattle-disease in Kumaon, the general health of men and cattle is good.
Punjab—(Jan. 6th)		
Delhi . (Jan. 5th)	·12	Health fair. *Rabi* crops promising. Prices slightly rising.
Hissar . . .	·50	Health good. *Kharif* being winnowed; *rabi* flourishing. Prices almost stationary.
Umballa . . .	·70	Health good. *Rabi* crops flourishing; prospects good. Prices somewhat falling.
Jullunder . . .	1·50 with hail.	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	·40	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . . .	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* sowings completed. Prices falling.
Ferozepore . . .	*Nil*	Health and *rabi* crops good. Prices stationary.
Lahore . . .	·50	Health good. Crop prospects improved since rain has fallen. Prices slightly fallen.
Rawalpindi . .	·10	Health good. *Rabi* sowings completed. Prices stationary.
Shahpur . . .	*Nil*	Smallpox has appeared in tahsils Bhera and Khushab. Fodder very scarce. Prices rising.
Mooltan . . .	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Prices fluctuating.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Cholera disappeared; fever in city. Crop prospects fair. Prices stationary.
Peshawar . . .	*Nil*	Rain much wanted. Health fair. Prices generally rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain in a few districts. Cholera has disappeared from the Dera Ismail Khan district, but fever in that city continues. Smallpox in the Bhera and Khushab tahsils of the Shahpur district, otherwise the health of the Province is good. Prices of food grains are fluctuating.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 6th)		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool. *Kharif* being gathered; *rabi* fair. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Crops excellent. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Saugor . (Jan. 5th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Prospects good. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Seoni . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Prospects good; threshing of rice in progress. Fever abating. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather clear. Prospects good; gram and pulse slightly damaged by frost. Health good; cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa . . .	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. Crop favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* crops good; rice 23 and wheat 30 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Harvest nearly completed. Fever prevalent. Trade brisk. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold. Prospects everywhere favourable. Fever in places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 6th)		
Akyab (Jan. 2nd)	. . . .	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle. Reaping progressing.
Bassein . . .	. . . .	Public health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Rangoon . . .	. . . .	Public health good; three fatal cases of cholera. Supplies of paddy are arriving, but on a very small scale.
Amherst (Moulmein) (Dec. 26th '85)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
(Jan. 2nd)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy . . .	. . . .	Public health good; cattle healthy. Gathering and harvesting in progress.
Pegu . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects very good.
Henzada . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping almost completed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Prome	. . . .	Slight cholera in three townships; cattle healthy. One-third of the reaping finished.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping going on.
Thayetmyo . . .	. . . .	Public health good. Reaping finished.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in four districts, elsewhere public health is good; cattle-disease slight in four districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Assam—(Jan. 6th)		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Public health fair; *kalajar* seems still prevalent in parts of the Laki tehsil. Reaping of *sali* still in progress; gathering of *matikalai* and *mugh* continues. Cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects good. Cholera prevalent at Sunamganj, Karimganj and Moulvibazar.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. More than three-fourths of *sail* and *asra* crops reaped. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. General health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·07	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *sali* crop nearly finished; *matikalai* being gathered; prospects of mustard and sugarcane good.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 6th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Crops generally in good condition; harvesting of dry crops completed in parts of Bangalore district; sowing of paddy and Bengal gram progressing in the Tumkur district; prospects favourable. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in parts of the Kolar district. Prices stationary.
Mercara . . .	*Nil*	Crops in good condition. Prices of food grains slightly risen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool. *Jowari* threshing commenced; *rabi* progressing favourably. Wheat 22, *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	*Nil*	Cotton-picking and *jowari* threshing in progress; *rabi* crops in good condition.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	Standing crops progressing; sowing of *tabi* crops continues. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 19¾, yellow *juar* 21, and *tur* 16¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Jan. 6th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·17	Total rainfall 31·21. Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops and health good.
Goona . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	*Nil*	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Manpur . . .	*Nil*	Crops thriving; opium sowings finished. Prices stationary. Health good.
Rajputana—(Jan. 6th)		
Abu (Jan. 6th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather cloudy and very cold.
Sirohi („ 4th)	*Nil*	Little water in tanks. Health and crop prospects good. Weather fine and cold.
Marwar („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Fever and smallpox still prevail. Crop prospects good. Sky almost clear. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 4th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Irrigated crops in good condition. Health generally good, but pneumonia to some extent prevalent. Prices steady. Weather variable—has suddenly turned cold.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells very low. Health and crops good. Prices—*mukka* and gram rising. Weather clear and cold.
Harowti, Tonk („ 4th)	*Nil*	Crops and health good. Weather clear.
Jhallawar („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Kotah („ 2nd)	*Nil*	General health good, but smallpox still prevalent in city. *Rabi* thriving. Weather cold and clear.
Ajmere („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy. Crop prospects good. Fever and smallpox continue.
Kerowli („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Fever prevalent Prices steady.
Jeypore („ 5th)	*Nil*	Crop prospects unchanged. Health good. Prices steady
Dholepur („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Fever continues. Prices stationary.
Bhurtpore („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops progressing favourably. Health good. Prices falling.
Ulwar („ 5th)	*Nil*	Crop prospects good. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Bikanir („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and very cold.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVI of 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th Dec. 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 13th Dec. 1884. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th Dec. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 12th Dec. 1885. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 13th Dec. 1884. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 13th Dec. 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 12th Dec. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 12th Dec. 1885. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
12th Dec. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	78,649	132	608	1,00,955	166	35,05,860	171	39,18,729	179	4,12,869	...
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	704	2,34,059	332	704	2,45,309	349	75,25,144	283	95,76,663	371	20,51,519	...
19th ditto	Madras	861	1,34,061	159	861	1,41,431	164	49,30,259	180	52,60,332	197	3,30,070	...
19th ditto	South Indian	654	81,627	125	654	79,199	121	30,83,937	127	31,44,075	132	99,138	...
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,42,620	427	1,504	7,80,656	523	2,27,95,493	413	2,38,14,725	433	10,19,232	...
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,43,629	528	461	2,44,548	530	78,50,580	464	87,58,214	510	9,07,634	...
	Total	4,778	14,14,645	296	4,792	15,98,188	334	4,96,61,270	284	5,44,72,738	311	48,11,468	...
	State.												
19th Dec. 1885	East Indian	1,509	8,52,621	565	1,515	9,09,135	600	2,88,44,630	521	3,23,15,276	583	34,70,646	...
19th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	1,06,787	458	233	99,073	429	39,43,390	461	39,47,024	358	...	8,96,366
19th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,428	52	27	1,471	54	54,708	55	53,042	54	...	1,126
19th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	51,056	207	249	65,570	203	15,27,807	168	14,91,167	164	...	36,640
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,248	88	37	2,254	61	1,00,584	74	87,699	65	...	12,885
19th ditto	Tirhoot	226	24,093	107	226	27,514	122	8,65,203	116	8,77,445	106	12,182	...
19th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,908	138	57	7,697	135	3,09,704	170	3,45,502	165	...	24,142
12th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	240	21,688	90	253	18,046	71	6,44,859	70	5,68,185	62	...	96,674
19th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	980	82	12	1,068	89	32,817	74	32,418	74	...	399
26th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,260	3,00,015	238	1,411	3,45,600	244	91,13,683	192	1,13,03,295	221	22,49,612	...
19th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,582	368	45	18,160	404	4,15,713	252	3,72,747	227	...	42,966
19th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	24,148	162	149	25,905	174	8,21,408	150	8,55,896	157	34,488	...
19th ditto	British Burma	254	31,340	123	327	27,286	83	13,53,700	156	12,64,807	116	...	88,893
19th ditto	Sindia	75	7,711	103	75	6,382	85	2,43,543	88	2,46,479	90	2,936	...
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	67,094	150	447	69,754	149	22,60,125	139	26,07,927	160	3,38,802	...
19th ditto	Indus Valley	660	2,01,424	305	660	1,79,400	272	54,45,339	225	81,19,668	337	26,74,332	...
12th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,740	72	66	5,055	77	1,51,882	68	2,06,184	85	54,302	...
19th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,030	29	36	2,051	57	(b)3,838	12	50,520	39	46,682	...
19th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	86	2,437	28	...	...	65,190	36	65,190	...
5th ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...	(d)25,094	28	25,094	...
	Total	4,073	8,71,878	214	4,396	9,02,017	205	2,73,77,420	186	3,16,80,949	199	43,03,529	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,360	31,39,144	303	10,703	34,09,340	319	10,58,83,320	281	11,84,68,963	304	1,25,85,643	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,52,50,223	140	6,41,66,144	165	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,06,33,097	135	5,43,02,819	139	36,69,712	...
	Assisted Companies.												
19th Dec. 1885	Bengal Central	126	8,986	71	126	7,775	62	3,52,265	77	3,48,007	76	...	4,258
19th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	1,903	28	67	3,443	51	(b)26,871	45	1,71,681	70	1,44,810	...
12th ditto	Assam	70	6,528	93	78	6,010	77	1,57,540	63	1,80,540	63	23,000	...
26th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	11,755	55	315	23,220	74	1,67,603	35	6,70,508	66	5,02,905	...
19th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	76	1,860	24	303	25,100	83	(e)64,077	25	9,11,364	82	8,47,287	...
19th ditto	Tarakessur	...	...	...	22	3,868	175	...	...	1,72,449	212	1,72,449	...
	Total	553	31,032	56	911	69,416	76	7,68,356	51	24,54,540	77	16,86,193	..
	Native States.												
12th Dec. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	15,256	79	193	20,412	106	8,00,773	113	6,65,312	94	...	1,35,461
26th ditto	Jodhpore	44	2,436	55	64	3,400	53	43,208	33	1,21,776	52	78,568	...
12th ditto	Nizam's	121	17,099	141	121	22,423	185	6,78,412	153	7,98,331	181	1,19,919	...
19th ditto	Mysore	129	7,801	60	140	8,926	64	2,06,594	67	3,11,642	61	45,048	...
12th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	541	34	16	1,141	71	(f)3,324	34	31,018	53	27,694	...
	Total	503	43,133	86	534	56,302	105	17,92,311	106	19,28,079	99	1,35,768	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*" audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(b) Total receipts from 12th October to 13th December 1884.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th December 1885.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 13th December 1884.
(f) Total receipts from 1st November to 13th December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th January 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1680 AND 1681 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th DECEMBER 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*				Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*				Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Cerales, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*				Gram.				Firewood.				Salt. Wholesale.				Salt. Retail.			
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.		Ra. p.	Ra. p.	Ra. p.		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	
Rajpootana.	Erinpura	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		31 0	28 9	22 1		320 0	320 0	190 0		3 0	3 0	3 0		4 13 0	13 0	13 0	
	Sirohee	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		30 0	20 0	19 0		200 0	200 0	210 0		2 0	2 0	2 0		12 0	14 0	13 0	
	Abu	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		22 8	22 8	18 0		160 0	160 0	160 0		1 3	1 3	1 3		1 6	13 0	13 0	
	Anadra	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		26 0	26 0	20 0		...	...	...		2 0	2 0	2 0		15 0	14 0	13 0	
	Balmere	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		15 0	15 0	13 8		240 0	240 0	290 0		2 0	2 0	2 0		3 3	16 8	18 4	
	Jeysalmere	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		14 12	15 0	17 10		...	90 0	...		1 9	0 1	9 0		25 0	22 0	22 0	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 11	18 10	20 11		30 0	25 0	25 0		30 0	25 0	25 0		26 4	23 12	90 0		90 0	90 0	90 0		7 3	8 0	6 3		16 0	16 0	16 0	
		16 0	16 0	17 0		25 0	24 0	24 0		20 0	24 0	24 0																	
		17 8	17 8	16 0		24 0	20 0	25 0		25 0	20 0	25 0																	
		18 0	17 12	18 0		26 0	23 8	26 0		26 0	23 8	26 0																	
		17 0	17 0	16 4		...	5 0	...		...	5 0	...																	
		12 13	12 13	10		...	10 0	...		...	10 0	...																	
		17 8	17 8	18 8		21 4	22 12	23 0		6 4	6 4	6 4																	

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Monday, the 4th January, 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.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

LAHORE TRAMWAYS BILL, 1886.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorize the making, and to regulate the working, of Street Tramways in Lahore be taken into consideration. He said:—"This Bill is one of purely local interest, and I hope it will be the last of this class with which I shall have to trouble the Council. The general Tramways Bill, which is now before a Select Committee, will probably make it unnecessary to undertake legislation of this description in future."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUNDRY BILLS.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Hon'ble Rájá Amír Hasan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Amír Hasan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to the Stone Mahál in the District of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Rájá Amír Hasan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LICENSE TAX AMENDMENT BILL, 1886.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture. He said:—

"It will be desirable, in asking leave to introduce the Bill inscribed on the list of business before us, that I should explain the circumstances in which we have found it necessary to have recourse to legislation with the purpose of increasing our revenue. In coming before this Council with a Bill the object of which is to add to our present means of direct taxation we shall be expected, and very reasonably expected, to demonstrate its necessity. I shall endeavour to do so as clearly, but at the same time as succinctly, as I can. To enter at great length or with infinite detail into the present prospects and into the past fortunes of our finances would be out of place here, and would, I feel sure, assist this Council very little. At the best, they would but follow me (as one tracks a mole working underground) by the heaps it leaves behind, by a series of recurring groups of confusing financial figures. But, as the object of what I have to say is to enable those who are here to seize clearly and firmly the problem which the Government have to solve, I shall, I believe, assist them best in doing so by avoiding as much as possible mazes of figures and intricacies of calculation, and keeping to the broad beaten high road, open and accessible to all, and easily traversed from end to end by those who will give themselves the trouble to accomplish it. I shall briefly examine the past and the actual financial situation; I shall show this Council what is the figure at which we estimate the deficit of next year; I shall examine the several methods which present themselves of meeting this deficit; I shall then state the reasons which have led us to adopt such an amendment of the License Tax as shall place direct taxation on a more equitable basis, and I shall close with such remarks as may show that the measure we propose to introduce is one which opponents in former days of an income tax have expressed themselves as willing to accept. It is impossible to give a clear view of the present situation without glancing back, however briefly, at the circumstances of the last three preceding years, so as to show what has been the equilibrium of revenue and expenditure from 1882 onwards, what are the resources which they have left us on which we can count to meet increased demands for expenditure, and what is the nature and extent of the recent charges imposed upon us, which are so serious as to leave us no doubt of the inadequacy of our revenue, as at present estimated, to provide for them. I take 1882 as the point of departure, because that was the year in which the Government of India introduced changes in our revenue of a nature so radical and decisive as to constitute an epoch from which a new departure must be dated. In the Budget Statement for the present year I said, it may be remembered, that 'the measures adopted in 1882 had been fully justified by the experience acquired since their introduction, but' I added 'it was doubtful whether the status which they established would prove sufficient in view of the further trials which seemed to be awaiting us and of the necessities of our situation, whether connected with the state of our currency or with the measures necessary for the development and protection of the country.' What, then, has been the course of events since the Budget of 1882-83 was introduced? And what were my grounds for saying that the calculations of that Budget had been justified by experience, but that it seemed likely that the resources which they furnished us would have shortly to be supplemented? In that year, 1882-83, the rate of duty on salt was reduced to R2 a maund everywhere, excepting in the Trans-Indus Districts of the Punjab and Burma, (where a specially low rate of duty had previously prevailed,) at a cost of £1,400,000. Cotton duties and the general import duties were entirely abolished at a gross cost of £1,219,000. The Patwari Cess in the North-Western Provinces was remitted, and the Government undertook the payment of patwaris in Oudh, the change involving a virtual remission of taxation to the extent of £316,000. These changes, with certain administrative reforms, amounted to about three millions. The surplus estimated in the Budget, notwithstanding these very large reductions, amounted to £285,000; the actual surplus, however, was £706,633,

in spite of the provision necessary for the war in Egypt, which amounted to over half a million; of the reduction, in the rate of export duty on Malwa opium, of R50 per chest; and of the serious fall in the exchange which reached £306,433 in excess of the Budget Estimate. This, then, was the result of the first year—remission of revenue to the amount of three millions, war, reduction of duty on Malwa opium and increased loss on exchange; yet a surplus of £700,000.

"In the following year 1883-84 exchange was taken at 1*s.* 7½*d.* instead of 1*s.* 8*d.*, and the total charge on account of Exchange in that year was £773,000 higher than in the Budget Estimates of 1882-83. Owing to short crops in previous years the amount of opium put upon the market was also reduced in 1883-84; and from these two causes a million less was taken on that account in the estimates, while in the course of the year £1,000,000 not provided for in the estimates was paid to Her Majesty's Government on account of arrears of non-effective charges of the British Army. The surplus budgetted for in that year was £457,000; the actual surplus was no less than £1,387,496. In the ensuing year, namely, in 1884-85, the surplus estimated for was £319,300; short sales of opium, very heavy expenditure connected with an extraordinary opium crop, falling off in customs, and in railway income, with the other unfavourable causes explained in the Financial Statement of the present year, again lowered our revenue; yet although in that Financial Statement in the revised estimates for 1884-85 a deficit of £716,200 was calculated upon, there is every reason to anticipate that the accounts now shortly to be closed will show an equilibrium.

"It will be seen from this brief review that during the last three years the surplus of revenue over expenditure, notwithstanding the great reductions carried out in 1882, has averaged, so far as we at present know, in the three years not less than £700,000. The revenues, reduced in 1882 by an annual sum of three millions, have still amply sufficed to meet the difficulties arising from a variety of causes, such as short opium crops, temporary falling-off in railway receipts, war charges, and a heavy claim for payment of arrears of non-effective military charges. The expansion of the revenue, and especially of the railway revenue, will be familiar to all who have watched the course of Indian finance; and it will, probably, be admitted that the figures which I have quoted give striking evidence of the sagacity of the calculations which estimated that 3 millions could, in 1882, be taken off our revenue estimates without causing anxiety. The present year again, the estimates of which were framed on the basis of depression in regard to railways, customs, and opium, still (apart of course from the extraordinary charges put upon us in connection with the preparations for war) shows on its estimates a small surplus of £508,100. It is not necessary at present to dwell on the Estimates of 1885-86 further than to say that the experience gained in previous years will, I have little doubt, prove, when the Budget Statement of the ensuing year is published, to have been fully continued in 1885-86, and that, apart from the extraordinary war expenditure, our resources will, in the current year, have sufficed to meet our burdens. But, with the present year, our brief spell of happiness has come to an end; the fat kine have passed on; the lean kine are come in. Three uninterrupted years of prosperity is a godsend in the annals of any nation; in our Indian annals it is extraordinarily rare good fortune. I know that there are many who think that the capricious and uncertain elements in Indian finance should have been allowed more weight in the counsels of those who carried out the reforms of 1882. I do not share those views. If any man has a right to complain, it is I; for on my shoulders is placed the burden of finding fresh resources to replace those which in 1882 were dispensed with. But I do not share the views of those who cry shame on the Government which lightened by three millions the public burden in 1882, and gave to the tax-payers respite to the present moment. This is neither the place nor the time to enter into a discussion of the policy of 1882; but this much I may affirm, that, whatever may be said about the abolition of the import duties in that year, the exemption from duty in March 1878 by the Government of Lord Lytton of certain descriptions of grey

cotton goods made the abolition of the import duties on all cotton goods a question only of time, and of very brief time. If Apollos was constrained to water it was because Paul had sowed. The corner stone was taken out of the edifice in 1878, and the whole fabric of import dues was bound shortly to be removed, under pain of becoming a nuisance and a danger. The decrease, again, in the salt duties has been rewarded by the increase in the subsequent consumption of salt by 13 per cent. in the three subsequent years ending with the 1st of January of the present year—consumption which is steadily increasing. To come back, however, to the thread of my remarks and from the unprofitable pursuit of what might have been to the practical examination of what is. The good time is over; the day of difficulties is again with us; we are labouring once more, not under a plethora, but a want, of money. We shall probably be called upon next year to meet an increased charge of nearly a crore of rupees owing to the fall of a penny in the exchange; that is, instead of taking our exchange next year at 1*s.* 7*d.*, it is prudent at present in making our estimates to assume that we shall have to take it at 1*s.* 6*d.* The so-called loss by exchange imposes on us sacrifices which it is beyond the power of this Government or of any Government, acting singly, to avert; no foresight, no economy, can save us from the depression which silver, largely demonetised and become, so far as it is demonetised, a mere commodity, has, in common with all other commodities, undergone relatively to gold; and from the effects of which we, as a Government, with a silver standard whose dealings are mainly with England, a country of a gold standard, are especially called upon to suffer. At the same time we shall have to provide for an increase in our Military Estimates, whether for pay of troops or interest on Capital to be expended on Defence Works, which eventually will amount to no less than two millions. For this, of course, we are responsible, and if I do not pause here to justify it, it is because others whose special province it is will doubtless undertake that duty. The whole of this latter charge, however, will not fall during the first year; but taking the increased charge on account of exchange and military establishments next year, inclusive of interest on the Capital for frontier railways defence works, it may be calculated at about £2,000,000. Speaking broadly, in round figures, we may assume that of this sum all but £700,000 will be forthcoming on our ordinary estimates. In other words, nearly two-thirds of the increase to our expenditure estimates of £2,000,000 next year caused by the fall in exchange and the increased military expenditure will, according to our expectations, be met from our existing resources.

"To the extent then of £1,300,000 we count upon the funds provided for us, as resulting from the arrangements made in 1882, and that we can so count is proof of the foresight with which those arrangements were made. We could have provided, in other words, for the fall of a penny in exchange, or we could have added to our estimates the sum necessary to meet the additional proposed military expenditure, and the interest on frontier railway and defence works for the ensuing year; but the two charges combined have been too much for us, and have compelled us to seek about for ways and means whereby to meet our accumulated difficulties. I shall be asked how, if the Budget of 1885-86 shows a surplus of £500,000 only, we expect in the coming year to provide £1,300,000 from existing sources. I shall be told that it is customary to show in our estimates, after all expenditure has been met and accounted for, a normal surplus of about half a million; so that deducting the above surplus of £500,000 which must be kept in hand, and assuming that £700,000 are to be raised by taxation, there remain apparently £1,300,000 unprovided for. The chasm certainly appears considerable; but a chasm, like a conscience, is all the better for close inspection. Let us examine it. The explanation, briefly stated, is that the estimates of 1885-86 were in more than one respect abnormally low. The provision of 1882 had not been worked up to. The depression in our railway receipts which set in in 1884-85 still threatened us, and we based our estimates on the cautious view that that depression would continue in 1885-86. Hence our estimates for the current year were estimates below the standard of our normal expectations. But the depression I speak of has partly worn off; other sources of revenue have recovered. We were, in 1885-86, when the estimates

were framed, suffering from stagnation of exports and customs and from short opium revenue, owing to the necessity of increasing our opium reserves which had been depleted by a course of bad years, this necessity again compelling us to put upon the market a smaller amount of opium than would otherwise have been the case. The estimates, both for railway and opium receipts, were therefore taken at an exceptional figure; but since then, I am glad to say, the export trade and with it our railway receipts have considerably revived, and the customs are showing better results. It is more than probable that the revised estimates for the present year will show a net increase of half a million over the estimates under the head of Railways, an improvement which we may look to maintain in the coming year; and as two bumper opium crops have followed one another this year and last year, we may expect considerable improvement, say £200,000, in the opium revenue next year. In consequence of the new method of calculating the military non-effective charges, we shall have in 1886-87 a saving, as compared with 1885-86, in round numbers, of £363,250 under that head. The normal annual increase to our revenue may be taken, as experience has shown us, at £150,000. In the budget of 1885-86 a sum of £585,000 was allotted from revenue to the construction of frontier railways and defence works, which, in view of the exigencies and pressure of our position, will be charged in the ensuing years to Capital. I admit that, speaking for myself, nothing but absolute necessity would induce me to assent to the construction of works of this nature from Capital. But if ever there was a case of absolute necessity, it is the present; and if the choice is to be between increased taxation to the amount of £580,000 or the construction of these works from Capital, it may be reasonably contended that the latter is preferable. As Sir John Strachey said in his Financial Statement for 1880-81 speaking of frontier railways, 'If we could not have paid for them out of our ordinary revenue, it would have been quite right to borrow for their construction. I should have said this because the works are absolutely necessary, and because the political and financial evils of borrowing would be less serious than those involved in fresh taxation.' In the Financial Statement for this year it was pointed out that it has always been hitherto the policy of the Government of India to meet demands of this nature, so far as they can be met, from its revenue; revenue failing the Government of India is prepared to have recourse to borrowing. Revenue failing, and further taxation being undesirable, the Government is prepared to do so now. Taking the total then of the items which I have enumerated, we obtain, in round numbers, the figure of £1,800,000 out of a total estimated additional expenditure of two millions, leaving us a balance of £700,000 to obtain the normal surplus which we consider necessary to exhibit in our accounts. It will, of course, be borne in mind that, in giving to the Council the above calculations, I do so under the reserve of further experience. Little less than a quarter of the year has still to pass; if, on the one hand, I have been moderate in my estimate of increased revenue, I have taken no account, for I know nothing, of what increased expenditure may be in store for us in respect, for example, of Burmah. The figures I have given are an approximation; as close an approximation as I can at present form; if they show nothing else they show, at any rate, I think, this much, that we may require more than £700,000 to obtain the necessary working surplus, but that we certainly shall not want less; and that, for the present, is all which I am in any way concerned to demonstrate.

"Now, there were several ways open to us to obtain the funds which we required. The first and most obvious method is economy, and no one can be more conscious than the Government of India how needful and how urgent it is, in view of the difficulties, present and prospective, which surround us, to carry out whether in the actual present or a more distant future all economies which are practicable. It is a matter to which we are devoting anxious attention, and in regard to which Your Excellency will, I believe, explain the measures which we have in contemplation. But there are considerations in the way of enforcing, except in the last resort, any considerable economy in the estimates of civil expenditure for the immediately ensuing year which cannot be lightly set aside. I do not in saying this wish to be understood as in

the slightest degree endorsing the view as to the folly of making reductions which has been lately urged on this Government from more than one quarter; for I cannot for the life of me bring myself to see that the best way out of pecuniary obligations which you are not likely to be able to meet is by adding to them. I wish with all my heart it were, for it would simplify my task exceedingly. Thus, we have been told that if economy is a good dog, borrowing is a better. A passed master in the art of meeting pecuniary obligations, whose authority as we know is unimpeachable, was obliged at last to confess that he could get 'no remedy against this consumption of the purse; borrowing only lingers and lingers it out, but the disease is incurable.' In public as in private life, in short, the approach of money difficulties is the signal for retrenchment; and if we do not at the present moment look to economies to fill the void which threatens us in the coming year, it is not because we agree with those who think economies a pestilent source of extravagance, or because we do not ardently desire them, but because they are not in any decisive degree immediately attainable. The arrangements by which the Government of India has assigned to Provincial Governments the disposal of a large part of the public revenues has had for its aim, and has achieved, the practice of economy and good administration. But, save in circumstances of an exceptional nature, the Local Governments have been assured that, during the term of what are known as the Provincial contracts, the arrangements with them, by which, during a fixed term, they are secured certain revenues, shall not be disturbed. Hence, if those contracts are not to be disturbed, the Government of India can economise only on the margin left for its own administration, and which is largely composed of military, postal, telegraphic or other similar charges which are not susceptible of instant reduction. Of course it is the Government of India which in the last resort must decide what are circumstances of an exceptional nature. It decided, for example, that the circumstances of the present year were of such a nature, and the Provincial Governments very loyally responded to its call. When it came however to determine what course it should adopt in regard to the situation created by the circumstances which I have explained to the Council, it was met by the consideration that the Provincial arrangements now in force expire at the close of the Financial year 1886-87, at the close, that is, of the ensuing financial year; and that it would then, in any case, be in a position to re-adjust the partition of the revenues. No re-adjustment which was likely to prove practicable would be of itself sufficient to remove all necessity for resorting to other means of increasing our revenue. There was but one year to be tided over; and in that year the maximum expenditure on account of military establishments and frontier works would not be reached. On the other hand, to put an end without proved necessity in the fourth year of their quinquennial term to those contracts, would have led to great doubts and misgivings in future, doubts and misgivings which were inconsistent with the economical aims and objects which are the strength and the justification of the system introduced by Lord Mayo. We were the judges in our own case; and it was the more necessary therefore to be sure that, in satisfying our own necessities, we were not falling short of engagements into which we and our predecessors had deliberately entered, and to which we were pledged. We were not, and we are not yet, in a position absolutely to say, at this period of the financial year, that it is unnecessary to call the Provincial Governments to our assistance. All that we can be sure of is that such a measure does not at present seem to be imminent; that if it were necessary it would not release us from the task of further strengthening our revenues; that in itself it is likely to prove hurtful to good administration; and that what is needed is as much an increase of existing revenues, as a repartition of those which already are available, a repartition which, while it failed to fill the measure of Imperial needs, would be sure, if suddenly insisted on, to prove inconvenient to provincial administration. But at the same time we cannot close our eyes to the certainty that on the revision of the contracts in 1886-87 we shall be called upon to examine closely the details of our financial relations with the Local Governments with a view to such a re-adjustment as shall equitably distribute over the general revenues the recent additions which have been made to the

general burden. We have warned them of this, and we have asked them not to embark in any fresh expenditure of a nature or extent to prejudice the settlement of our fresh relations with them, which must be effected in 1887.

"Then, again, there was the question of indirect taxation. For example, we might have replaced, in part or in whole, the reduction of the duty on salt which was made by the preceding Government; but to have done this would, in the first place, have been to increase the burdens of the poorest classes of the community; it would have checked the consumption of salt, which has risen from 2,44,98,000 maunds in the period from 1st March 1881 to January 31st, 1882, to 2,77,92,000 maunds from 1st March 1884 to 31st January 1885, and would have been contrary to the pledge which was given by Sir Evelyn Baring at the time when he reduced the duty: he then said—

'We hope that we shall be able to maintain the duty at R2 a maund, and we have at present no reason to suppose that we shall be unable to do so. By a return to a higher rate, we should, of course, to some extent at all events, sacrifice the main object we have in view, *viz.*, to afford some relief from taxation to the poorest classes. At the same time, I should observe that if any unforeseen circumstances, such as a heavy fall in the value of silver, takes place, and if, at the same time, the reduction in the salt duty does not result in any considerable increase in the consumption of salt, it would be open to us to return temporarily to a higher rate. This is an expedient to which the Government would have recourse with great reluctance.'

"It will be observed that he anticipated replacing the duty in the event of a fall in silver, such, for example, as has taken place, and still more, therefore, (it may be argued) in the event of our being subjected to large unforeseen expenditure, such as recent events on the frontier have rendered, in the judgment of the Government, necessary for the protection of the country; but he added also a second condition, namely, that the reduction of the salt duty should not have resulted in any considerable increase in the consumption of salt. The figures I have given show that there has been a very considerable increase in the consumption of salt, giving evidence (all allowance made for the effect of increase in railway communications, and of improved administration), of the insufficient supply that was previously within the means of the people, and enabling us to judge of the effects which would follow, if not immediately, at any rate before very long, an enhancement of the existing duty. It is very possible that a time might come when (whether owing to increased facilities of distribution, or from other causes) enhancement of the salt duty to the rate which formerly existed, or to something falling short of it, might be advisable; but it is a measure which few, I imagine, would wish to see introduced so long as other legitimate resources were open to us. I may glance, in this connection, at what has been recently urged in more than one quarter with regard to the re-imposition of the import duties. We are assured that the measure would be extremely popular, that nobody would feel it, and that it would bring in a very large revenue. Popular, in one sense, it would certainly be, with that limited class on whom its burden did not fall, being precisely the class to whom I have above alluded, who contribute so little. But, all other considerations, such as those connected with the expansion of our export trade and therewith of our railways, apart, it must be remembered that the burden of the import duties, like the burden of the salt duties, falls upon the masses of the people, who are the chief consumers, and it is idle to suppose that the re-imposition of the duties would not be felt by men whose income at the best is barely sufficient to afford them the sustenance necessary to support life, living as they do upon the barest necessities of life. It is always popular to pass obligations on to other people; but it is a kind of popularity which no Government, anxious for the equitable adjustment of the burdens to be imposed upon tax-payers, can possibly wish to acquire. Nor would it be possible to escape the difficulty of the local industries. How are we to re-impose the import duties without putting an excise upon local mills which are now so numerous and considerable? How otherwise could the import duties be regarded as other than protective duties? The question is not one which need be seriously discussed at present, not only on account of the economical and other objections to it, but because the time has not come when we need call upon the masses of the people to contribute further to the Imperial Treasury.

But it cannot, in a statement of this kind, altogether be passed over in silence, because it is constantly being brought forward as a simple and easy escape from our difficulties by the class who are at present exempt from their due share of the public burden, and who seem, if without offence I may say so, more willing to impose that burden upon others than to lift so much as a corner of it with their own fingers. The philosophy which enables us with amazing equanimity to bear the misfortunes of our neighbours appears in a less unobjectionable form when it suggests the transfer to our neighbours of our own share of misfortunes. In fiscal, as in other mundane matters, man must bear his own burdens; an ordinance of which the propriety and, I may say, the decency, seems to me unassailable. Another course open to us was to review the scheme by which a million and a half are annually put aside for Famine Insurance, and to consider whether we might not utilise that sum, in whole or in part, for the purpose of meeting the fresh expenditure which was brought upon us. And here again I think it would be well that I should take this opportunity, although at the expense of time, of reminding this Council what the nature of the Famine Insurance scheme really is, and pointing out the misapprehensions which seem very generally to prevail upon this point. There seems to be a kind of idea that it is a separate fund deriving from, but quite irrespective of, our general revenues, and that this particular fund is always to be appropriated to a particular purpose, that particular purpose being the reduction of debt. If experience did not show that the very lucid explanations on this head given by one of my predecessors on the point have fallen on absolutely deaf ears, it would be scarcely necessary for me to point out that there can be no such thing as a distinct fund, forming part of our general revenues, and yet independent of our general revenues; and that systematically to assign certain items in your revenues to a separate fund, to earmark and assign that fund to the reduction of debt, to maintain it for that purpose, and thereby to encounter, peradventure, a succession of deficits or the necessity of taxation to the amount so assigned, is an absurdity. What was said in 1861 by Mr. Laing in regard to the clauses in the Income Tax of 1860 by which it was required that 1 per cent. of the proceeds of that tax should be kept specially for Public Works applies, *mutatis mutandis*, to the present instance. 'To give,' he said, 'a statutory claim to money which we have not got, and can only make a pretence of giving with one hand, and taking it back with the other, ought not to be continued. Sham is rarely harmless; it is for the most part positively mischievous.' But the matter cannot be put in clearer language than that employed by Sir John Strachey in this Council on December 27th, 1877, and again on February 9th, 1878, and finally on November 14th, 1879; and in justice, no less to ourselves than to Sir John Strachey, I shall take the liberty of quoting those statements in full, though at the risk of some impatience on the part of some of those who are listening to me and who are already familiar with these declarations.

"This is what Sir John Strachey said in 1877:

'The objects of the Government, it will have been gathered, are two-fold, first, to obtain that addition to the public income which experience shows to be required to meet the charges that arise, directly or indirectly, in a series of years, by reason of scarcity and famine; and second, to secure a proper margin of ordinary surplus to meet those unforeseen irregularities in the Revenue and Expenditure, which necessarily lead to differences between the estimates of the year and the actual accounts.

'As to the first of these objects, I desire to say that the recognition by the Government of this new obligation implies no suggestion of diminished public wealth or a decaying revenue. Rather, the very contrary is true, and it is the stronger perception of the generally advancing condition of the community, and of its requirements and capacities, that has induced this movement. It is the firm intention of the present Government to apply the funds now to be provided for this special purpose, strictly to the exclusive objects which they were designed to secure. In such matters, no doubt, Governments cannot fetter their successors, and nothing that we could now say or do would prevent the application of this fund to other purposes. Without thinking of a future far removed from us, events might of course happen which would render it impracticable even for us, who have designed these measures, to maintain our present resolutions.

'So far, however, as we can now speak for the future, the Government of India intends to keep this million and a half as an insurance against famine alone. In saying this I should

explain that we do not contemplate the constitution of any separate statutory fund, as such a course would be attended with many useless and inconvenient complications, without giving any real security. Unless, then, it should be proved hereafter by experience that the annual appropriation of a smaller sum from our Revenues will give to the country the protection which it requires, we consider that the estimates of every year ought to make provision for religiously applying the sum I have mentioned to this sole purpose, and I hope that no desire to carry out any administrative improvement, however urgent, or any fiscal reform, however wise, will tempt the Government to neglect this sacred trust.'

"That was Sir John Strachey's first statement on the subject; clear enough, one would have supposed; but if there were doubt on the subject what he said in 1878 should have effectually dispelled it. He said:—

'It was suggested at a previous meeting of the Council, and the proposal has been urged in a memorial received from the British Indian Association, that a separate fund should be created from the produce of the new taxes, for the objects now in view by the Government. I think it desirable to make a few observations on this subject. It may first be said that the money obtained by the new taxes will in fact be applied, either to discharge of debt the special origin of which cannot be ascertained, or to the construction of useful remunerative works of precisely the same description as those on which a far larger sum has hitherto been spent year by year, partly obtained from the general revenues and partly from borrowed funds. It is not the intention of the Government to reduce this outlay; on the contrary, it hopes to be able to increase it. To create any separate fund, therefore, would be to make a perfectly arbitrary and artificial distinction between a small part of the outlay, say 1½ millions, and the larger part, say 3 millions, on works in themselves not really distinguishable in their character or objects. Such a division would be, not only useless, but mischievous, and could not practically be maintained. It would necessarily lead to artifices in adjusting the grants and accounts, which would create suspicion and cause much trouble to all concerned.

'In fact, what the Government desires is to establish a sense of the obligation under which it is placed in respect to the expenditure due to famine, which shall be felt in the same way as the obligation to provide proper Courts of Justice, police, education, and so forth. For none of these objects has it ever entered into the mind of any one to suggest a special allocation of the revenue or a separate fund. Nor can any greater reason be found for a separate Famine fund than for separate funds for any of those other objects which are obligatory on the Government.

'The intention of the Government is to obtain the means of meeting the charges that arise in all parts of India on account of the relief of famine, whenever such calamities occur. This could not be done if the additional income obtained were specially allocated for expenditure in the Provinces where it is raised, and there never was any such intention. At the same time it is held to be desirable to employ the Provincial Governments in obtaining the funds, and in supervising their application so far as it takes the form of an investment in useful works of a remunerative character. It is with this exclusive object that it has been proposed to make the new taxes Provincial, so that the best possible agency shall be secured for their collection and for administering their outlay in detail.

'I will not attempt to state in detail the reasons why the persons responsible for the administration of the finances reject separate funds of all kinds, unless under very special circumstances, as productive of confusion and complication without any counterbalancing advantage. It will be enough, probably, after what I have already said on this point, to reconcile the Council and the public to the decision of the Government, not, in the present case, to create any separate fund, if I point out that any other determination might lead to results probably not contemplated by those who have suggested the establishment of a separate fund; I mean that this might involve the necessity for imposing more taxation. Suppose, for instance, that the produce of the new taxes were by law strictly set apart from the general revenues and paid into a separate fund only to be applied to specified purposes. If, then, any sudden change of circumstances arose, calling for seriously increased expenditure, or causing a considerable falling-off in the revenue, we should have to choose between the imposition of fresh taxes and the abrogation of the law constituting the fund; for I set aside the idea of meeting ordinary charges by borrowing as a course financially inadmissible. This dilemma might arise, though the pressure was likely to be only temporary; nor can any one say that such a contingency would be at all improbable, or that it might not occur at any moment.'

"However, in spite of all this, the fund legend continued in circulation, and in the following year Sir John again exposed it:

'I had supposed, my Lord, that if there was one thing which had been made clearer than another in regard to the measures in question, it was this,—that, although it was sometimes convenient to talk of a Famine Insurance Fund (I believe, however, that I myself on no single occasion used the expression), the Government altogether repudiated the idea that it was desirable to constitute any separate fund from the produce of the new taxes for the purpose of meeting expenditure on Famine. I said in the plainest language that I could find, in the debate in this Council on the 9th February 1878, that the creation of any separate fund would not only be useless but mischievous,—that it would disturb the adjustment of grants and accounts, and cause suspicion and trouble to all concerned.'

"Ineffectual, still, this third statement; error, more especially wilful error, dies hard; and here am I in 1886 again searing the head of this Hydra, ineffectually, no doubt, in my turn too. The fact of the matter is that the sums devoted to the Famine Insurance scheme, so long as they are not applied to normal, ordinary, expenditure, operate directly or indirectly to the reduction of debt: if there is no loan they may operate directly to the reduction of debt: if money is borrowed, the amount borrowed is less by the sum which the Famine Insurance grant enables us to place to the credit of the cash balances. The original intention expressed, I may here mention, long before the debates of 1877 and 1878, by Lord Northbrook in the Resolution of April 23, 1874, with which the Financial Statement for 1874-75 was published, was as follows:—

'* * * * It would not be safe to depend upon loans for the purpose of meeting future charges on account of famines. Although means have been taken, and will be taken, to obviate or mitigate those calamities, some such charges must, for a time at least, be looked upon as contingencies to be expected to recur with more or less regularity.

'It is necessary, therefore, that, besides a fair surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, such a margin should be provided, in addition, in ordinary times, as shall constitute a reasonable provision for meeting occasional expenditure upon famines. If the surplus be employed in the reduction of debt, in the construction of reproductive public works, or remain in the cash balances, the expense caused by future droughts may fairly be met by appropriations from the cash balances, or by loan, to the full extent of the accumulations of surplus.

'This condition of things has existed in India during the last four years; and the Government of India are resolved to use their best endeavours to maintain, for the future, a considerable surplus of income over ordinary expenditure, and thus to make provision, beforehand, for any calls which are likely to arise on account of famines.'

"The original object was to secure a surplus of £1,500,000 and to devote it to the reduction of debt, or to productive public works; but subsequently when it was decided, after the report of the Famine Commission, to carry out a consider, able scheme of railways, it was determined to devote a part of the Famine Insurance grant to the construction of what are known as protective railways (protective, that is, against Famine,) and to works of irrigation, and the rest to reducing the sum which would have to be borrowed for the construction of productive works, whether railways or irrigation. At a later stage again the system now in force was adopted by which the grant is devoted in part to the direct prosecution of railway and irrigation works, and in part to lessening our annual borrowings for such works; the former distinction between protective and productive having been discontinued. The combined effect of the application of the grant is to lessen our obligations by the amount directly expended in the construction of railways and irrigation, whether from Revenue or from Capital, and, in that sense, to reduce the debt. So long, however, as we continue to devote the item of one million and a half in whatever manner to the reduction or prevention of debt, so long as we do not devote it to ordinary expenditure, so long will the Famine Insurance scheme continue to be operative. It may be employed in the reduction, or, which is the same thing, in the prevention, of debt, or in the construction of works, or by swelling our cash balances. But as so much has been said lately 'by the herd of such, who think too little and who talk too much,' as so much, I repeat, has been said about breach of faith, and I know not what, in respect of the Government and the Famine Insurance scheme, I wish to say here, in plain unequivocal language, that in my opinion it is quite open to question whether, in the event of a continuation or aggravation of serious financial difficulties, it would be expedient to continue the operation of a scheme which was conceived and brought into operation in order to assist, not to burden, the financial administration of the country. For example, if it were necessary to resort to excessive or to very obnoxious taxation in order to meet expenditure which could be met by the suspension, temporarily or otherwise, of the present Famine Insurance scheme, it would certainly be the duty of the Government to consider whether this could not be done. If it comes to a choice between the

general financial position and the particular position of a particular item in the Budget, the priority must unquestionably be given to the general position. In other words, we must sacrifice the scheme to our general needs, and not our general needs to the scheme. I think it necessary to make these remarks here, because it is very evident that the nature of the Famine Insurance project is very generally misunderstood, and, so far as I am concerned, I wish my views, and the grounds on which they rest, to be quite unmistakeable. The Government has very recently been charged, as it was charged in 1879, with breach of faith in having assigned to purposes of general administration what has been described as a fund set apart for a special object. The Government has done nothing of the kind, and has not in any way exposed itself to any such criticism. What has been the financial effect of the Famine Insurance scheme I may briefly illustrate by saying that through its operation the ordinary debt has been reduced since 1st April 1878 by £11,349,780; or by rather more than the figure of £1,500,000 per annum, which, it will be remembered, was the figure originally contemplated. *Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi sed sæpe cadendo;* and there seems, in some quarters, to be an idea that if you only drop false statements fast enough, you will succeed at length in wearing away the polished surface of truth. 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. But in exposing the unreasonableness of the accusation which charges us with misappropriation of what has never existed, I have forgotten to explain why, in our present circumstances, we feel ourselves unable to turn for relief to the £1,500,000 which furnish the annual famine grant. The necessity for continuing to appropriate it as at present, and the grounds on which we do not desire to appropriate this grant to ordinary expenditure, is that we are embarked on a series of railway works, intended to protect the people from the effects of famine, which we are carrying out partly by the aid of this Famine grant; works which would otherwise have to be dangerously deferred or completed with borrowed capital. When those works are completed, it will be for the Government of the day to decide whether the amount annually devoted to the famine grant cannot at least be lessened. These are the grounds on which we consider that the Famine grant should not be interfered with. We recognise no separate fund; but we do recognise and confirm the necessity of carrying to completion the railway and irrigation works necessary for the protection of the millions of this country from famine. But nevertheless I wish to repeat that if the sad necessity arose, from causes which I above glanced at, of appropriating the million and a half or a part of it, which at present is assigned to what is called the Famine Insurance grant, to other purposes connected with our ordinary expenditure, it is in my judgment perfectly open to the Government to do so; and it might in my opinion become extremely foolish to prefer vexatious taxation or excessive crippling of our ordinary needs in order to continue the working of a scheme which is excellent so long as it can be worked with convenience to the general financial administration, but which would become quite unendurable if, in order to maintain its existence, we were called upon to make exasperating sacrifices or impose extravagant burdens which were necessary for no other object than to keep this monster of our own creation fed with the funds necessary for its sustenance.

"I come then by a process of elimination to the third and last resource which is open to us, namely, to direct taxation, and I do so with a perfect knowledge of the delicate ground on which I am supposed to be treading. The financial history of the last 25 years is strewn with the skeletons of discussions on direct taxation, and more than one of my predecessors is gibbetted on that dismal Golgotha for the part which he took in connection with it. It has been my duty, in the course of my studies on the subject of direct taxation, to read again lately the various debates upon that much-vexed subject in which at different times my predecessors took part during the 20 years between 1860 and 1880. I have, in truth, but just emerged from them, like Œneas from visiting his ancestors in the Shades, and I am still overwhelmed and overcome with the sulphurous atmosphere in which I have lately been groping my way; atmosphere, 'From whose flames no light, but rather, darkness visible—Regions of sorrow, doleful bodes where Peace and Rest can never dwell.' So that I am not likely to underrate the oppressive climate of the region into which I am doomed to re-enter, and into which I must invite the Council to follow me. The aphorism of Burke, quoted by one of the most distinguished of those who have held my present office on an occasion similar to the present, that 'it is as difficult to tax and to please as it is to love and be wise,' is one the truth of which has been illustrated in the person of almost every one of my predecessors, and will, I have little doubt, be once more illustrated in mine. But in spite of what has gone before and in spite of what remains to be said, (and I fear that we shall find during the next few months that a good deal remains to be said,) there can, after all is said and done, be no manner of doubt, but that one great fact remains established; one great blot on our administration not only still unremoved, but aggravated by the course of events in recent years. It is this, that, putting aside those who derive their income from land in the temporarily-settled districts, the classes in this country who derive the greatest security and benefit from the British Government are those who contribute the least towards it. Many opinions of many kinds have from time to time been expressed as to the nature of the advantages or disadvantages introduced into this country by British rule, but on one point all (even the most envenomed and hostile of our critics) are agreed, and that is that it has given greater security to life, property, and trade, and to the amassing, therefore, of wealth, than any Government that ever preceded it. Yet notoriously the mercantile and professional classes, to whom this time of sunshine has brought such an abundant harvest, are precisely those who contribute least towards the support of the Government in the light of whose power they bask. We are constantly assured, for example, by journalists in this country (who, in their capacity of journalists, by the way, make a considerable untaxed income in pursuit of their efforts to bring home to us this assurance,) that the limits of taxable resources have been reached. Whatever may be the case with the poorer, or the lower middle class, the upper middle and the upper classes, in spite of our friends the journalists, enjoy the greatest immunity from taxation. If this was true before the abolition of the import duties, and the reduction of the salt duties, it is still more unanswerably true now. I know that what I have said as to the immunity of the middle and upper classes from their due share of the public burdens is as a twice-told tale, vexing the dull ears of a drowsy man; but it is nevertheless a grievous blot on our Indian administration, which urgently calls for removal, and which, I believe, with patience, prudence, and the exercise of a little fortitude, must and will be removed. Efforts have indeed, at various times, been made to remedy this scandal, for scandal it is of the greatest magnitude when the poorest are called upon to pay heavily for the support of the Government, and the wealthier classes are exempted; but from one cause or another the measure has never been carried out, except for short and broken periods of time. Then, again, there is another and a very important and very decisive element which has been introduced into the question since it was debated in this Council Chamber in the days of Lord Mayo. It is this, that when the indirect duties were swept away or lessened, it must have been obvious to all, to the most indifferent observer no less than to the intelligent student of Indian finance that, should difficulties recur, economy and direct taxation were the only alternatives possible. As a reserve, indeed, we could, consistently with the policy which removed the import duties, raise the salt duties; but a reserve necessarily from its nature should not be made use of till other possibilities have been exhausted. The action of the policy of the Governments of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon in respect of the import duties upon our future policy in respect of taxation in India was well put by Sir A. Arbuthnot in the debate of March 2, 1880, when he said:

'Therefore, my Lord, while speaking as an individual member of this Council, I deeply regret the policy which has deprived the Government already of a portion of their indirect revenues, and which threatens to exterminate an important branch of those revenues altogether; while I view that policy with the gravest apprehension, I cannot but recognise the fact that, as a result of that policy, a permanent system of direct taxation may prove to be inevitable. And if it shall so prove, if events shall so turn out that the Government of this country shall deem it necessary to retain such a system as a permanent part of their fiscal sys-

tem, I feel bound to say that, in my opinion, it will be incumbent upon the Government of India to place that taxation on such a basis that it will touch not only the trading community, but all the comparatively wealthy, and especially all possessors of realised property, and to discard the present license tax, which, notwithstanding the remedy afforded by the Bill before the Council, still falls unduly on the comparatively poor, and too exclusively on one class of the community.'

"There can be no manner of doubt that, as Sir Alexander Arbuthnot said, direct taxation is the necessary and legitimate result of the measures adopted in preceding years. The financial policy of the Indian Government since 1878 has pointed steadily at direct taxation. From that year onward, he that ran could read the indications of the time. In point of fact, for the last 8 years we have had direct taxation; but in a form so incomplete and so open to criticism that it was impossible not to foresee that it must be, on the first convenient opportunity, replaced by some measure more equitable in itself, and more suited to the circumstances of the country. An attempt has been made, and is still in operation under the form of a License Tax, to carry out direct taxation in part, but it is open to the vital objection that it presses most heavily on the poorer among the trading, mercantile and commercial classes, and leaves the wealthier besides other whole classes of the upper part of the population comparatively or absolutely unassessed. Almost from the day of its introduction efforts have been made by public bodies in this country, both English and Native, to obtain, instead of the existing License Tax, a more equal distribution of direct taxation, and acknowledgments have been tendered by the Government of the evils inseparable from that Tax as at present enforced, and of its determination, when a fitting opportunity arose, of putting it on a more equitable footing. In point of fact, so far had the matter gone and so ripe was it for settlement, that if no financial necessities had now overtaken us, we should have been imperatively called upon, in any case, very shortly either to abandon direct taxation altogether, or to take some measure of the nature which we now propose to introduce. It was impossible to go on from year to year admitting and deploring the evils of the existing tax and doing nothing whatever to remedy them. That was how the matter stood till the commencement of this year. We had the choice of abandoning direct taxation or of extending it; and we were in such a position that we could no longer decently delay making up our mind to adopt one or the other. But we no longer have even the choice now. As circumstances stand, for the reasons which have been, I trust, sufficiently explained in the course of these remarks, it is obviously impossible to us, even were it desirable, to abolish direct taxation; for we cannot spare the half million which it brings into the Imperial Treasury. Nor, again,—and mark this, for it is an important point,—if we abolished the License Tax, and with it all direct taxation, could we justify the retention of the cesses on land which were introduced simultaneously with it in 1878. What was said by Sir John Strachey in 1880 is equally applicable now: 'It would be hardly possible to maintain the cesses on the land, if the tax on trades were abolished. It might be more possible to defend the abolition of the cesses on land and the maintenance of the tax on trades.' So that we should have, if we let the License Tax go, to let the cesses on land go also, which is altogether out of the question. The only alternative, therefore, that remains is to carry out our oft-repeated pledges and to fulfil the promise, which we have on numerous occasions made to various public bodies in this country, of extending the operation of direct taxation in such a manner as to remove the anomalies complained of, and justly complained of, by those at present assessed to it. In doing so, we are not only fulfilling our pledges, but giving effect to them in a way which is in strict harmony with the policy pursued by our predecessors. In the Financial Statement of the present year, I said that should we be called upon to increase our revenues we should feel ourselves bound to do so on the lines of the policy adopted in 1882-83, and in conformity with the principles by which it was inspired. We are acting consistently with those principles when we propose to afford, as far as possible, relief in taxation to the poorer classes, and before calling on them for further contributions, to exhaust all methods of increasing our revenue which are independent of their sacrifices. If we are bringing

under contribution some 80,000 new persons, of whom a large part are officials, and of whom all are in comparatively easy circumstances, it is because we refuse absolutely to emancipate this small handful from taxation by adding to the burden of the 180 million who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and on whose shoulders the burden of the too vast orb of the public fisc at present practically rests. I do not therefore come before the Council to-day as an apologist for direct taxation. I have no intention here at this present moment of entering upon any examination of the merits or demerits of direct taxation in India or of anticipating the objections to it which, at a later stage of this Bill, may very probably be urged upon this Council. I think it very possible that the venerable old weapons of attack, the arquebuss of 1860, and the muzzle-loader of a later day, will be furbished up and brought out with the last weapon of the moment and once more will be levelled at us; that the imposing structure of former discussions will be lugged from its resting place and paraded round and round this Council Table with its sable nodding plumes, its gloomy trappings, its scenic accessories of word painting, and its motto of *sæva indignatio*. But I should like to point out at once, in order to obviate misunderstanding and profitless discussion hereafter, that objections based on the experience and former arguments employed in reference to an Income Tax, must be considerably modified if they are to be aimed at the measure which we desire to-day to introduce. The measure which I wish for leave to introduce is in many respects a different measure from those which have been hitherto placed upon this table in the form of an Income Tax. In the first place, it is built on the foundations laid nine years ago for the License Tax, and is not an introduction but an enlargement, an extension and equalisation, of direct taxation. Next, it will be found that it leaves the present License Tax undisturbed in the case of the lowest class of incomes, except so far as it adds professions and offices to trades and dealings. It aims at maintaining an average assessment of 2 per cent. on incomes below ₹2,000, the rate at and above ₹2,000 being about 2½, or five pies in the rupee, but falls at a sensibly lower average rate on all incomes between ₹500 and ₹1,250. It exempts, like the present law, all incomes below ₹500 per annum from taxation. Of the present assessees, 122,000, so far as we can at present calculate, will have their present assessment entirely undisturbed; the assessment of about 100,000 will be more or less raised. It takes no account whatever of land assessed or liable to be assessed to revenue whether in the permanently or temporarily-settled Provinces. The combined schemes will not affect more than about 300,000 persons only, officials included, out of the whole population of British India. The measure, in a word, aims at meeting the objections of those who, while more or less opposed to an income tax as generally understood, have, at different times in speeches before this Council, or elsewhere and in other ways, intimated that they concur in the conclusion that the more well-to-do classes should be taxed; and that if they could not be reached otherwise they would be prepared to agree to direct taxation, on lines such as those we are now following. At a later stage of the proceedings connected with this Bill I shall be prepared, if necessary, to produce ample evidence in support of what I have now said, and to quote the several authorities to whom I allude. Avoidance of inquisition, especially in the case of the smaller incomes, maintenance and continuity of existing rates and estimates, a liberal figure for exemption from assessment, a moderate rate of assessment,—these are the conditions in which even avowed enemies of an income tax have intimated in this Council their willingness to see direct taxation incorporated, as we desire to incorporate it, as a part of our fiscal system. All this we have set ourselves to meet, as will be evident on examination of this Bill. We estimate, finally, that it will give us about £620,000, additional to the £500,000 which is the yield of the present License Tax, leaving a small balance on the £700,000 we require which we should have no difficulty in meeting.

"I do not conceal from myself that in some ways the present is an unfortunate time for the re-introduction in India of an assessment on salaries and in a less extent on mercantile incomes, owing to the uncertainty and hardship

connected with the present state of the silver market. I have no wish to make light of this difficulty; far, very far from it; it is a grave one; and I know only too well that the state of the silver exchange is severely felt in a large number of Anglo-Indian households. More or less it affects us all, increasing the difficulties of one in finding adequate funds for the education of his children, to the other diminishing the economies which he looks to to facilitate his retirement, and to support him in later life, and thereby prolonging the period of his service in India. All this I know, as I have said, only too well. But I know equally well that we are of necessity compelled to turn to the tax-payer for fresh resources, and that, if we do not look for them to the comparatively wealthy, we must turn to the positively poor. The choice lies between the classes who have or who can make for themselves a margin, and those who have no margin at all. It is on the *misera contribuens plebs* that an increase of the salt tax, or a re-imposition of import duties such as the Madras Chamber of Commerce have lately advocated, would fall. We are all, I am aware, concerned in the measures necessary for the safety of the Empire, but I may remind this Council that it is certainly not the middle or the upper class of Native or the Anglo-Indian merchant or official who are least concerned. So that neither in this regard can I come before this Council as an apologist. In the necessities of the time,—in the interest of all classes of the community,—in the present incidence of our Indian taxation,—in the legitimate and necessary result of the financial policy pursued by our predecessors,—in the admissions of those who oppose an income tax,—will be found the justification of the measure which I now have the honour to ask Your Lordship to allow me to introduce. I have shown what our financial position is; I have added that, while we are not forgetful of economies, we cannot hope, in the ensuing year, for any great relief in this direction; I have stated why, in our opinion, resort to indirect taxation is undesirable; I have pointed out that direct taxation is the necessary outcome of the financial policy of the last 8 years; I have drawn attention to the provisions of the Bill to prove that it is framed with a view to profiting by the great experience which in a quarter of century we have acquired; I have glanced at the objections which may be urged in view of the silver exchange, and while deploring its effect on the position and the circumstances of so many here in India, I have given my reasons for thinking that, objection for objection, there is more to be said in favour of the struggling silent masses than of the few on whom addition to their present difficulties will fall; and I now look to the candour and intelligence of my hearers to decide whether in these circumstances some revised form of direct taxation is not inevitable, and whether direct taxation in the form embodied in the Bill which I wish to lay before the Council is not unquestionably a course which is more free from objection than any which can be urged upon our attention as alternative."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—

"As Sir Auckland Colvin has made so complete and lucid a statement of our present financial position, and the reasons which have compelled the Government of India to introduce the present Bill, it would have been scarcely necessary for me at this stage of the proceedings to trouble you with any observations of my own, did not I think it my duty to seize the earliest opportunity of taking upon myself, as the Head of this Government, the full responsibility of a measure which, however imperative, must by its very nature prove extremely unpopular. The Financial Member in taking the initiative has merely discharged the technical duties attaching to his office, and he is no more responsible for the policy upon which we have determined than any other member of the administration, inasmuch as the causes which have created the difficulties with which we are about to grapple have in no way resulted from circumstances over which the Financial Department have had the slightest control. Before, however, I touch upon that part of the subject which concerns the future, it is but right that the Indian tax-payers, and the Indian public generally, should receive a full explanation in regard to the past, and to the causes which have occasioned the actual deficit which will confront us at the conclusion of the present financial

year. That deficit, as you have been already told, will probably amount in round numbers to £2,800,000. The principal portion of this sum, which may be put roughly at a couple of millions, is due to those preparations which we were compelled to make on our side of the water in view of a possible contest between Great Britain and Russia. The nature of the crisis to which I allude was thoroughly understood from one end of India to the other. Its gravity was fully appreciated, and there probably has never been a more gratifying feature in the history of this country than the way in which all classes of Her Majesty's subjects came forward, not merely with a unanimous expression of loyalty and devotion to the throne, and to the person of the Queen Empress but, in numerous instances, with offers both of personal and material assistance. In these circumstances, it scarcely is necessary for me to show that the expenditure which we at that time incurred was necessary and inevitable. It will be sufficient for me to point out that so imminent was war considered by Mr. Gladstone and his Colleagues that the reserves were called out and a powerful fleet was equipped by the British Government, at an expense of six and a half millions. I imagine that no one will care to suggest that, while these sacrifices were being made by the English tax-payers with the view of maintaining the sanctity of the North-Western Frontier of India, India herself should have remained a listless spectator of the scene, and have done nothing for her own defence. But though we felt it incumbent upon us to prepare for what then appeared the probable contingency of war, we restricted our precautionary measures to those which the barest necessities of the case required. We contented ourselves with providing such an amount of transport and stores as would enable us to place a corps d'armée of observation on our own frontier. We did not mobilise a regiment, or move a man or spend a penny otherwise than on these initial and elementary measures, and had any Government done less, it would have deserved impeachment.

"The other items of the deficit have been occasioned by the construction of a temporary line through the Bolan Pass from Rindli to Quetta, and by our military operations in Upper Burma, the cost of the latter of which has been estimated for the current year at £270,000. With regard to the first of these projects, the Bolan line, I need not say much. It is well known how fatal to the lives of our soldiers and how intolerably expensive has been in times past the despatch of troops on foot along this fatal road. A considerable period must of necessity elapse before the Harnai route can be completed, and were a war to occur there is no doubt that the existence of direct and through railway communication to Quetta would save thousands of lives, as well as the original cost of the railway many times over.

"As to the Burmese war, though it is not perhaps a very fitting opportunity for explaining the policy of the Government, there are one or two observations it might be opportune for me to make in regard to it. That our proceedings in the matter have been almost unanimously approved of in England has long since been sufficiently apparent. In this country, however, a different view has been taken of the affair by a considerable proportion of the native press. That this should be the case has not at all surprised me, and I readily admit that the instinctive aversion so many of our native friends have shown to the Mandalay expedition has been both natural and reasonable. As a general principle, it is not desirable that either the limits or the political and financial responsibilities of the Indian Empire should be extended, and every Indian tax-payer is perfectly justified in apprehending that every war, no matter upon how moderate a scale it may be conducted, or how successful its issue, must add to the public burdens. Nor, indeed, can we expect that those larger and predominant considerations which dictated the line of action we have followed should be present to the minds of the great mass of the Indian people. To them Burma is a remote and foreign country. The history of our relations with the Government of King Theebaw during the past years is alike indifferent and unknown to them, and we must not be surprised if the inhabitants of Lahore, or of Trichinopoly, Benares or Multan should fail to remember that for thirty years Lower Burma has formed an integral part of the Indian Empire; that it has contributed its full share, and, as the Burmese allege, more than its full share, of taxation to the Imperial Exchequer;

and that anything which affects its security or welfare must of necessity prove of as deep concern to the Government of India as if it lay in the heart of Her Majesty's Indian possessions. A variety of concurrent circumstances made it only too evident that the future of Lower Burma would be seriously compromised unless we came to some satisfactory understanding with the Government of Mandalay in respect to the various outstanding complaints which for years past we had been vainly preferring to the Burmese King. An honest and sincere endeavour was made to reach an amicable settlement, but our well meant intentions were frustrated by the folly of the Ruler, and we were forced very reluctantly to undertake the conquest of the country. Thanks to the skill, the prudence, and the humanity with which the expedition has been conducted by General Prendergast, and to the zeal and energy displayed by Her Majesty's forces of both services, English and Native, the Capital of Upper Burma has been occupied, it may be said almost without bloodshed, and certainly without engendering any bitterness of feeling between ourselves and the Burmese people. That these proceedings will entail a certain amount of cost cannot be denied; but, without endorsing the complaint of the representatives of Burmese interests, who maintain that the Indian Exchequer has unduly profited for many years past by the exorbitant amount of Burmese revenue which it absorbs, it will probably be found, when the debtor and creditor account between India and Burma is finally examined, even after the expenses of the present war have been duly debited, that an ultimate balance sheet will be shown which may by no means prove unsatisfactory to the Indian tax-payer. As to the degree to which the revenues of Upper Burma may suffice to provide for the wants of its own administration in future, nothing at present can be said. It was necessary, of course, once the conquest of the country had been effected, to determine and to declare for diplomatic purposes its international status. This has been done by the Proclamation of the 1st of January, under which the authority of the Viceroy is substituted for that of the late King. Such an arrangement, however, though required by the actual circumstances of the case, will eventually be replaced by a more fully regulated system, the nature of which will, in all probability, not be determined until I have myself visited Mandalay, and been in a position to submit a report to the Queen's Government at home.

"Having now dealt with the causes of our actual deficit, and one or two subjects cognate to them, I will ask permission to make a few further observations in regard to the Bill we propose to introduce. The object of that Bill is to impose a tax upon those classes who at this moment contribute nothing, or only contribute in a very imperceptible degree, to the Indian revenues. On the necessity for strengthening our present financial position I will not enlarge. Sir Auckland Colvin has clearly shown that the financial position of the country is gravely imperilled by a harassing uncertainty in regard to the future of silver. The fall of a penny in the price of silver at once adds, in round numbers, a million to our expenditure. In this manner, since I entered upon the duties of my office, an additional charge of a million sterling has been laid upon our shoulders; and though I trust that the depression of the metal may have reached its lowest limit, the possibility of a further fall, and the consequent presence of an element of uncertainty in all our accounts, renders it absolutely incumbent upon the Government to take such precautionary measures as the circumstances of the case permit. After consultation with a number of persons, both English and Native, who are entitled to speak with great authority upon such questions, we have framed the provisions of the present Bill, and from first to last the utmost care has been taken to render their application both equitable and as consonant to the habits and feelings of those affected by it as possible. I am aware that in all Eastern countries there is great objection to anything approaching to direct taxation, and I might have hesitated to give my assent to such a measure as the present if it had been an unprecedented essay in that direction; but so far from this being the case, direct taxation has for some years past formed a portion of the fiscal system of India. The license tax is a tax essentially direct both in its principle, its incidence, and its application, and so far as

I have been able to learn by enquiry, or to gather from the public prints, the opposition which this impost originally encountered has in a great measure subsided. Its assessments have been gradually brought into harmony with the real status of those who have been subjected to it. Its inquisitorial character has been eradicated, and it is now submitted to with as much cheerfulness and good humour as is compatible with the infirmity of human nature. The necessity then of some addition to our public revenues being admitted, the Government naturally considered that the extension of a tax similar in principle to the license tax to those classes of the community who are not subject to its operation was both a just and a desirable expedient. The only alternative open to us was to re-enhance the salt tax; but though this would have been an indirect tax, and consequently not so unpopular as the one we are about to impose, its operation would have chiefly affected the poorer masses of the community. Now, I am very far from wishing to say that in the presence of any overwhelming necessity, such as that of a great war or a great famine, it might not be necessary to raise the duties upon salt. It would be by such a measure alone that a great emergency of the kind could be met, and all minor considerations would have to be postponed to the imperative necessities of the hour; nay even something short of either of these calamities might justify us in resorting to it; but when the situation merely requires a comparatively slight addition to our current revenue, it is obvious that any honorable man who had to choose between taxing the most indigent classes who already contribute a considerable share of the public burdens, and taxing those classes who, though in easier circumstances, scarcely contribute anything, it is to the latter alternative that he would resort. This at all events is the conclusion that the Government of India has come to in the matter. We look abroad, and we see that the peasant pays his salt tax, which, though it has been reduced, still supplies us with a yearly net revenue of £6,000,000; that the landowner pays his land tax and his cesses; that the tradesman and the merchant pays his license tax; but that the lawyer or doctor, the members of the other learned professions, the officers of Government, and other persons occupying an analogous status, and the gentleman at large pay little or nothing. I look around this very table, and what do I see? that there is not one of us into whose pocket Sir Auckland Colvin is able to get so much as his little finger. For instance, take my friend Mr. Mandlik, a most eminent and distinguished member of the legal profession. He will admit, I am sure, that his qualifications to rank as a tax-payer are of the most microscopic proportions. The same may be said of my friend Mr. Peári Mohan Mukerji, except in so far as he may be a landowner; but whatever revenues he derives from land are exempted from the operation of this Bill. I might make the same appeal to most of our other colleagues, and, what is equally sad, I am forced to make an identical confession in regard to myself and to the members of the Government. There is not one of us who pays any really serious sum from his income into the Imperial Exchequer.

"Now, surely, this cannot be right, and to such an anomaly it is no answer to say that direct taxation is repugnant to oriental customs. Justice is the inhabitant neither of the East nor of the West. She admits no geographical limits to her supremacy, her throne is on high, and sooner or later, in spite of prejudice or custom, she never fails to vindicate her title to the respect and veneration of mankind. It is then in the name of justice that we propose the imposition of this tax, and we feel assured that every fair and right-thinking man in the country, no matter how his private interests may be affected by our action, will recognize that no other course was open to us. Indeed, already I see that no less intelligent a body than the congress of Indian delegates lately held at Bombay have forestalled our conclusions, and have passed a Resolution, recommending, in default of other expedients, the extension of the license tax to those members of the community who hitherto have enjoyed an undeserved immunity from the visits of the tax-collector.

"But, though I do not anticipate that any serious objections will be raised to the principle of the Bill, it is possible that adverse criticisms may be passed upon some of its details. I need scarcely say that the most searching criticism, especially if accompanied by practical suggestions, will be very

welcome and will receive from the Government most careful and impartial consideration. I do not anticipate, however, that any great changes will be necessary, because great care has been taken to divest it of all those unsatisfactory characteristics which have hitherto rendered the imposition of direct taxation so unwelcome. Warned by the experiences of those who have gone before us, we have carefully eliminated from our Bill everything that rendered former measures of the kind odious and obnoxious. In fact, our project is merely an expansion of the license tax. The license tax is a one-storied house, and on the top of it we are putting a second storey, but the order of architecture in both will be the same; and as the foundations of the one have stood the test of time and of popular criticism, so I trust will the walls of the other possess the same solid characteristics.

"But there is now another aspect of the question to which I am bound to refer. Following in the steps of Sir Auckland Colvin, I have shown, I trust in a perfectly conclusive manner, that the instability of silver, and the loss by exchange we have sustained during the current year, have compelled us to strengthen our financial position in the manner I have described; but, besides this, other unexpected calls upon our revenue have arisen, which have also had their influence in determining us to introduce the present Bill. A few short years ago, India was an isolated region, cut off from the rest of the world, on two sides by the sea, and on the third by a range of mountains whose further slopes were inhabited by populations destitute of modern arms, unskilled in the arts of war, and from whom no serious acts of aggression were to be apprehended. But within a period of startling brevity this situation has been completely revolutionized. A great European Power has advanced its confines by sudden leaps and bounds into what by comparison may be called close proximity to our own frontier. It is true, several hundred miles still separate the territories of India from those of Russia, but the intervening space is ruled by a Prince in close alliance with ourselves, whose interests are cognate to our own, and the invasion of whose territories we are solemnly pledged to resent so long as he conducts his external relations in accordance with our advice and wishes. I do not propose to waste the time of the Council by entering upon any justification of the arrangements out of which the foregoing obligation has arisen. They were made by my illustrious predecessor, to whose good management and wise conduct of the affairs of the North-West we are indebted for a united Afghanistan and a friendly Afghan Ruler. But whatever their character, they have to all intents and purposes brought, though in an indirect manner, the area avowedly dominated by our political influence and ascendancy into direct contact with one of the greatest Military monarchies of the day. Under these circumstances it would be the height of folly upon our part if we did not recognize the change which has taken place in the external position and relations of the Indian Empire. My own opinion is that the counsels of Russia are controlled by a just and peace-loving Emperor, and inspired by a moderate and unaggressive Statesman; but those who have watched the recent current of events in Europe and the origin and causes of some of the most bloody wars of the last thirty years, must be aware that the hands of Monarchs, however powerful, and of Ministers, however conscientious, are violently forced and their most earnest desires countervailed by a hundred disturbing influences. The accident of a moment, a wave of popular prejudice or passion, the influence of a subordinate but powerful party in the State, a chance collision between distant pickets,—each one of these, or all combined, have been and will be again sufficient to bring the nations of the earth into disastrous collision. But for the accidental circumstance of the Amír being in my camp at Rawal Pindi, and the fortunate fact of his being a Prince of great capacity, experience, and calm judgment, the incident of Penjdeh alone, in the strained condition of the relations which then existed between Russia and ourselves, might of itself have proved the occasion of a long and miserable war. But, not only so, there are other contingencies and untoward possibilities which must occur to the mind of every one, though it may not be desirable or prudent to specify them in detail, which, were they to happen, would still further accentuate the change in our circumstances which the entry of Russia into the Valley of the Hari-Rud, and her advance to the borders

of Maruchak, Maimena, and Balkh, have occasioned. If then the situation is such as I have described, and I have endeavoured to shape my language in accordance with absolute fact and the suggestions of plain common sense, it is evident that we should be neglecting a grave and obvious duty did we not follow the example of all civilized communities under such circumstances, and place our frontiers in such a position of defence and impregnability as will render us comparatively indifferent to the changes and chances of the outside world, and restore to us that feeling of security and independence of others which is absolutely essential to the stability of our credit and the healthy condition of our finances. These necessities have been equally admitted by the late and the present Governments of Great Britain. During a remarkable debate which took place last year, the representatives both of the Conservative and of the Liberal parties united in recognizing the necessity of completing with as little delay as possible such a system of defensive Railways, fortifications and other works along our North-Western Frontiers as would effectually bar our doors against all chances of annoyance from beyond them, no matter from what source they might proceed—whether occasioned by a foreign foe or by any change of policy on the part, I will not say of the present Ruler of Afghanistan—for of his steadfastness and fidelity we have received satisfactory proofs—but on the part of any of his successors. With such a consensus of opinion in the Parliament of Great Britain, the Government of India had no difficulty in discerning what line of action to adopt. Some very complete and well-considered projects for the construction of military railways wherever strategic considerations might require them to be laid had already been drawn up by the late Viceroy and accepted by the Secretary of State, and during the past summer the military authorities here, in conjunction with those at home, have been elaborating a plan for the erection of such places of strength, fortresses and fortified positions, as may be best adapted for the purpose we have in view. In doing this we shall be merely following the example of every other nation in the world, who, no matter how friendly may be its relations with its various neighbours, rightly feels that its security and peace should not be allowed to depend upon their good-will, however genuine, or their professions of amity, however sincere, but upon their own valour and prudence, aided by such means as military science can suggest for the protection of their borders.

"It has also been determined for the same reasons to increase to a moderate degree the numbers both of the British and of the Native forces in India. This is a measure which the late Commander-in-Chief, one of the most economical, sagacious, and prudent officers that ever occupied that high position, most earnestly counselled, and the necessity for it has been impressed upon us in an equally emphatic manner by his present distinguished successor, as well as by other persons entitled to speak with scarcely less authority. But, though anxious and ready to give every proper consideration to the recommendations of those who are the legitimate advisers of the Government of India in these matters, we felt that due regard had also to be paid to the financial exigencies of the situation. Consequently, the addition we propose to make to our present forces falls considerably short of the figure desired by Sir Donald Stewart and other high military authorities both here and at home. In coming to this conclusion the Government has felt that it was incurring a very grave responsibility, but still, on balancing the conflicting considerations forced upon our attention, we are convinced that the more moderate limit we have adopted is the one best suited to the circumstances of the case.

"Unfortunately, precautions of this kind cost money, and the necessities of the case require them to be pushed with energy and rapidity, and, although the expenditure needed for the greater proportion of these works will be, as heretofore, provided by loan, (and by sums refunded to us from time to time by the private Companies to which Government Railways may be transferred), we shall have of course to pay the interest on whatever sums we borrow. Then again there are three Famine Railways which have been already commenced, and which the Government are determined to complete with all despatch, namely, two in Madras and one in Northern Bengal. And here perhaps I

may take an opportunity of correcting an error which has been frequently made, and which seems to return to new life each time that it is corrected, namely, that any inroad has been made upon the Famine Grant. When I arrived in the country, I found that the system which had been followed by my predecessor had been to apply half a million a year from the Famine Grant to Famine Railways; £250,000 to Irrigation Works; and the remainder of the Grant to the diminution of debt. The justification for its application to this latter purpose has been so fully set forth and explained in a speech of Sir Evelyn Baring's that I need not say any more upon that head. Such was the system I found in vogue when I arrived in India, and during the current year that is the exact system which has been followed. These facts are perfectly well known to all that are acquainted with the subject, and now that I have myself re-stated them in Council, I trust that the foolish ghost of this perennial fiction has been once and for ever laid. In fact, I may say that, so far from diverting the Famine Grant to extraneous purposes, there is nothing which myself and my colleagues have so strongly urged upon the Secretary of State as the desirability of continuing the policy sanctioned by our predecessors, at all events until we shall have reached a stage when our Famine Protective Railways shall have sufficiently multiplied to compress within tolerable bounds the chance of such casualties from famine as have desolated the land in past times. But, though such is our intention and desire, we have thought it perfectly consonant with the principles I have enunciated to ask the Secretary of State that, instead of making all these Famine Protective Railways ourselves, we should be permitted to apply a small proportion of the Famine Grant to the payment of interest to certain companies whom we propose to entrust with the construction of special lines possessing a protective character, and which, by their completion, will diminish the evil consequences of bad seasons in various threatened districts.

"Such, Gentlemen, are the circumstances under which the Government of India have asked this Council to give leave for the introduction of the present Bill. Stated briefly, our chief justification for the measure is to be found first of all in the extraordinary fall of silver which has recently taken place, and in the uncertainty which prevails as to the future fluctuations which may affect its value. In the presence of such a state of things, the strengthening of our financial position became an absolute duty, and the performance of this duty has been rendered still more incumbent upon us by the necessity, which has been equally recognised by every shade of public opinion in England, of strengthening our frontier defences, and prosecuting with energy the completion of our Frontier Railways. In determining the amount of money to be raised, we were very careful to limit it to the mimimum sum which we thought it safe to ask for, and you may be satisfied that in carrying out the programme which has been determined upon, the Government will be careful to square its efforts with the means at its disposal. All the works which are contemplated cannot, of course, be carried out at once, and by the exercise of prudence and discretion, and by a wise adaptation of the means at our disposal to the ends in view, it may fairly be hoped—unless some unforeseen catastrophe should overset our calculations—that with this slight addition to the taxation of the country, which as I said before will merely touch those who hitherto have contributed but slightly to the public burdens, we shall be able to carry out our programme. Nor need we by any means despair of a very considerable proportion of the expenditure to which I have referred proving remunerative. Railways of course which are simply constructed for strategical reasons cannot be expected, as they are not intended, to prove profitable commercial speculations; but it so happens that the two principal Railways which are to subserve our Military needs will run in such a direction as in all probability to become of the greatest service to commerce. As every one knows, the caravan route which connects Hindustan with Persia and Central Asia runs through Quetta, and the goods which are now conveyed on camels' backs to the proximity of the Indus may be expected to feed the chief of these lines with a continually growing traffic. Again, the Sind-Saugar Railway, which will enable us to move our troops along the whole face of our frontier, may from the peculiar circumstances of its location

eventually become a considerable commercial artery. These results, however, are only subsidiary to the main purpose of the two lines in question, and I merely mention them as affording some consolation to those of us who like myself have an instinctive dislike to purely Military expenditure.

"It only remains for me, Gentlemen, to thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and to apologise for the length of my observations; yet there is one thing which I desire to say before I conclude. Although I have not the slightest doubt or difficulty in recommending you to agree to the introduction and to the eventual passing of this Bill, I cannot help desiring to express my extreme and heart-felt regret that the occasion should have arisen for legislation of this description. The imposition of taxes is always an ungrateful task to any Government even when its measures have received through their representatives the sanction of a majority of the people. The performance of such a duty to persons situated as are my colleagues and myself is still more irksome. When I reached the shores of India, I had marked out for myself a very different programme. For five years the country had been administered by a wise, cautious, and distinguished Statesman, who had devoted his attention to the internal welfare of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. Peace reigned from one end of the land to the other; and though our Financial Member could not boast of more than an actual equilibrium between our resources and our expenditure, there was no reason to anticipate until some months after my arrival that anything was likely to disturb the even tenor of our way. My predecessor having had such exceptionally favourable opportunities for introducing reforms, and of bringing the institutions of the country into harmony with its growing wants and aspirations, my ambition was confined to the humble intention of watching the effects of his policy, and tending and watering what he had planted. We all know how rapidly these prospects have been overclouded by a succession of adverse circumstances over which this Government has had no control; and now, at the expiration of the first year of my term of office, I and those associated with me in the government of the country find ourselves driven to a course of action which cannot fail to cause inconvenience to certain classes of our fellow-countrymen, whose worldly trials and troubles are already sufficient, I dare say, to try their patience and fortitude to the utmost. Let me assure them that, at all events, neither my colleagues nor I have failed to comprehend the many sacrifices which the imposition of this taxation, moderate as is the scale we have adopted, and comparatively few as are the individuals it will affect, cannot fail to entail upon many of them; and most deeply do we lament the necessity of subjecting them to the ordeal. These observations more especially apply to those Anglo-Indian servants of the State who are compelled by their domestic necessities to transmit to England the greater part of their hard-won earnings for the support of their children. That very depreciation of silver from which the revenues of the State have so greatly suffered has also made itself felt in their case with the most bitter severity. On the other hand, however, it must be remembered that only five years ago three millions of taxes were remitted by the Government of the day. The amount of taxation which we are about to impose will not probably bring in more than six or seven hundred thousand pounds, so that when all is said and done, the inhabitants of India will be still left the enjoyment of more than two millions of the taxation which was remitted in 1882 by Sir Evelyn Baring. Indeed, if an actual calculation were made, I think it might probably be shown—at all events in the case of the wealthier classes we are now bringing into our net—that the gain they have derived from the remission of the import duties compensates them in a considerable degree for the additional impost to which they are being subjected. Be this, however, as it may, whatever the sacrifice, whether it affects the Anglo-Indian or the native servants of the British Crown—of this I am sure, that if they are once convinced that the measures proposed by this Bill are necessary to maintain unendangered the honour of the Queen-Empress and the safety and security of the Indian Empire, and of the millions of hearths and homes it contains, as well as the stability of our public credit, they will cheerfully submit to them. The offers of assistance forwarded to me during the course of last summer in so generous

a manner by the Princes, Zamíndárs, and leading men of the country more than justifies such an expectation. But the days are past for supplementing the resources of the State by private benevolences. The only fair and effectual way of accepting the assistance we have been proffered is by recommending to the generous acceptation of the people a fair, just, and equal measure of taxation. This in our hearts and consciences we believe we have done. But there is one other measure by which we intend still further to fortify our financial position, and to protect it from whatever changes or chances the future may bring forth. Although from time to time during past years frequent endeavours have been made to examine the great machine which constitutes the Indian Government, with the view of rendering its operation more effective and economical, much I cannot but believe still remains to be done in that direction. As you are aware, the Government of India itself controls but a part of the expenditure of the country, so large a proportion of the Imperial resources having been confided to the control of the Provincial and subordinate Administrations. Very soon, however, the Provincial contracts instituted between ourselves and the Local Governments will expire; and it will be necessary, especially in view of the circumstances to which I have referred, most carefully to review them. At a time when fluctuations in the currency are threatening the stability of our whole financial system, and when the possibility of external commotion is darkening the political horizon, it is very evident that the duty of economy and retrenchment ought to be prosecuted with the utmost energy and decision. Already we have initiated this policy with effect; and by an appeal to the Provincial Governments, which I must say was answered with the greatest loyalty, we have to a very considerable extent been compensated for our additional Military expenditure. But this was a temporary measure to meet an equally temporary need. It is now desirable to ascertain whether it would not be possible to add considerably to the margin of our resources by a careful revision of our Imperial and Provincial expenditure, as well as by the addition to our income with which the present Bill will provide us. With this view the Government of India have determined to issue a Financial Commission, so strongly constituted and furnished with such instructions, as to ensure that the task entrusted to them will be conscientiously performed, and to prove conclusively that the Viceroy and his colleagues are thoroughly in earnest in their determination to adapt the administration in all its branches to the financial exigencies of the Empire."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN then introduced the Bill. He said:—"In introducing this Bill I do not propose to occupy the attention of the Council very much longer. I have already stated in making the Motion for leave to introduce this Bill that this measure follows the lines of the existing License Tax Act as closely as the different circumstances of the case would allow. Thus, we have retained as far as possible the machinery of assessment and appeal, so as to minimise, where we cannot wholly avoid, the chances of inquisitorial or vexatious proceedings. But of course in extending the tax to the classes included in this Bill and in doing away with a maximum rate of assessment, we have been obliged to modify the provisions of the License Tax Act. In the second Schedule of the Bill will be found the sources of income which will be liable to the tax, and which fall under four heads, each being taxed under a separate part of the Schedule. The first part includes salaries and pensions, the second, profits of joint stock companies, the third, interest from securities, and the fourth, other sources of income, that is to say, the trades and dealings now taxed under the License Tax Act, plus professions and certain other sources of income not included in the previous parts. With regard to the rate of assessment, we propose to make it a rate of five pies on the rupee or approximately 2½ per cent. upon incomes of Rs. 2,000 per annum or upwards, and four pies or approximately 2 per cent. upon incomes under Rs. 2,000 per annum. We have thought it more convenient for purposes of calculation and assessment, to take so many pies on the rupee rather than a percentage, and in so doing we have followed the precedent of 1870.

"Then, with regard to sources of income not to be subjected to assessment under this Bill. They include income derived from agriculture and from land liable to be assessed to land-revenue, or subject to local rates, the income of charities, interest upon stock-notes, the pay of military officers drawing Rs. 500 a month or less, all persons whose incomes from all sources are less than Rs. 500 per annum, and the salaries of Government officials drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem. The sums paid under the capitation-tax in Burma and the pándhari-tax in the Central Provinces will be deducted from the amount which persons assessed to them will have to pay under this Bill. With regard to the mode and machinery of assessment, the tax upon salaries, and upon pensions and the interest upon Government securities will be deducted by the paying authority. In the case of joint stock companies, notices will be issued to be filled up with a return of income. In the case of incomes arising from other sources, a distinction is made in respect of incomes of and above, or incomes under Rs. 2,000. In the latter case, incomes are graded in six classes, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000, and for each class a fixed amount is prescribed. A list, as under the License Tax Act, is to be drawn up of the amount of assessment and the names of the persons liable to pay in this class, and such list will be notified in the office of the assessing officer. For incomes of Rs. 2,000 and over, notices will be served intimating to the persons assessed the amount they are liable to pay and the sources from which their income are chargeable, with certain other details which will be found in the Bill. This will be the general rule, but the Local Governments may make modifications in it with reference to special circumstances which they consider necessary. The machinery for the hearing of appeals and the revision of assessments is practically the same as under the existing License Tax Act.

"I do not know that I need specify further the characteristics of the other sections of the Bill. I think I have called attention to all which are in any way vital or which most require the attention of members of the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN 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.

The Council adjourned to Monday, the 11th January, 1886.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 8th January, 1886.

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

Note.—The Meeting fixed for the 2nd January, 1886, was subsequently postponed to the 4th idem.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 3.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 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.

SYSTEM OF PAID MANAGEMENT IN COURT OF WARDS' ESTATES.

Cir. No. $\frac{142\text{R.}}{45-6.}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Revenue),—dated Calcutta, the 23rd December 1885.

Read the following papers relative to the adoption of a system of paid management in Court of Wards' estates:—

(1) Extract paragraph 7 of despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 30 (Revenue), dated the 3rd July 1879.

(2) Letter from the Board of Revenue, to the Government of Bengal, No. 633A., dated the 9th September 1880.

(3) Extract paragraph 5 from a letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India, No. 3178-1676, dated the 29th November 1880.

(4) Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 9, dated the 10th April 1881.

(5) Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 47 (Revenue), dated the 19th May 1881.

(6) Letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 72, dated the 4th March 1882.

(7) Extract paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 of a Resolution recorded by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1410—I.-427, dated the 17th August 1885.

(8) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1472—I.-440, dated the 27th August 1885.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that a copy of the papers cited above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that a copy be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, with a request that the system of estate management referred to in the correspondence may receive careful consideration.

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

(True Extract.)

CHAS. S. BAYLEY,

Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

Extract, para. 7, of Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India, No. 30, dated 3rd July 1879.

7. I wish to be informed whether, beyond the cost or rateable charge on account of establishments, any contribution is levied in return for the services rendered by the various officers and Departments of Government in superintending the administration of these estates. Should there be no such charge, then, looking to the labour involved and to the great benefits thereby secured to these properties and their owners by the action of the Court of Wards, it seems to be deserving of consideration whether some such charge should not be imposed.

No. 633A., dated 9th September 1880.

From—H. J. S. COTTON, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 1743—694L.R., dated 2nd September 1879, transmitting a copy of the Secretary of State's despatch No. 30, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1879, reviewing the Board's report on the administration of wards' and attached estates in Bengal for 1877-78. In the 7th paragraph of this despatch the Secretary of State observed:—

"I wish to be informed whether, beyond the cost or rateable charge on account of establishments, any contribution is levied in return for the services rendered by the various officers and departments of Government in superintending the administration of these estates. Should there be no such charge, then, looking to the labour involved, and to the great benefits thereby secured to these properties and their owners by the action of the Court of Wards, it seems to be deserving of consideration whether some such charge should not be imposed."

The Lieutenant-Governor has called for an expression of the Board's opinion on the question discussed in this paragraph, and I am now to submit the following report on the subject.

2. The question has, I am to represent, already been under the consideration of Government. In Sir George Campbell's time a report was called for as to the amount of work thrown upon district officers in connection with wards' and attached estates, and in their reply the Board suggested that the estates should pay part of the salaries of the Government officers employed in the duties of superintendence. The Government considered the suggestion a reasonable one, but as at that time there were proposals for taking in hand settlements and other improvements, which would require considerable expenditure to be incurred by the estates, it was determined to reserve the question of charging them with the cost of the salaries of the officers of Government.

Government order No. 762R., dated 5th June 1871.

Board's No. 41A., dated 26th January 1872.

Government order No. 1177, dated 16th March 1872.

3. Nothing, however, was done in the matter till the receipt of the Secretary of State's recent despatch. All Commissioners and Collectors were then called on to submit a statement of the amount of work done in the wards' department, and also to report what proportion of their time was devoted to the management of wards' and attached estates.

4. A detailed statement, abstracted from the local replies, has been prepared in the Board's office, and enables the Board to submit the following information for the consideration of Government. The figures are for the year 1878-79. There are four districts—Bankoorah, Beerbhoom, Pubna, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs—in which there was no Court of Wards' work. In the remaining districts the total number of letters, memoranda, returns, bills, civil cases, &c., connected with wards' estates was 78,983 against 546,135 in all other departments, or a proportion of 12·6 per cent. In Commissioners' offices the number is 28,924 against 190,839, or a proportion of 13·1 per cent. In the Board's office the number is 5,297 against 24,540 (in the Land Revenue Department), and the proportion is 17·7 per cent. The aggregate total number in all offices is 113,204 against 761,514, or a proportion of 12·9 per cent.

5. The Commissioners of the Rajshahye and Patna divisions both say that they give a third of their time to Court of Wards' work. But in the Patna division this proportion will no longer hold good, as, owing to the release of the Durbhanga and some other estates, the amount of work has much diminished. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division devotes a quarter of his time to wards' work. The District Collectors who report that they devote a quarter and more of their time to wards' work, are the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, Rajshahye, Fureedpore, Mymensingh, and Monghyr. Several officers, however, represent that the actual time devoted to wards' work does not represent fairly the amount of worry and trouble that the management of wards' work throws on them personally.

6. Generally speaking, it may be said that, taking an average of all districts and divisions, Commissioners and Collectors give fully one-eighth of their time to work connected with the Court of Wards, and that in some cases these duties absorb as much as one-fourth or even more of an officer's working time.

7. Although there is no rate at present existing from which Government officers are compensated for the expenditure of this amount of time and corresponding labour, rates are now levied from wards' and attached estates for various purposes, and I am now to explain, for the information of Government, the rates already actually levied on these estates.

8. The first is what is known as the wards' rate fund, although its separate existence as a fund is no longer maintained, and all its receipts and disbursements are treated as ordinary payments to and from the provincial revenues. The object of the levy of this rate is to meet the cost of postage, stationery, and furniture used on account of wards' and attached estates in Government offices, whether in the Collector's, Commissioner's, or Board's office, and the salaries, travelling allowances, gratuities, and pensions of the establishments employed in these offices. This rate is levied on the current demand of rent of estates, and is caculated according to the principles laid down in rules 3 and 4, page 7, of the Wards' Manual. A single rate is seven annas in every hundred rupees. Upon estates of which the rent-roll is above ₹20,000 a single rate is levied; upon others the rate varies, increasing in inverse proportion to the size of the estate. From estates of which the rent-roll is less than ₹1,000 ten rates are levied. This rate, being levied on the mofussil jummabandi of estates, of course varies year by year, and its amount has considerably decreased since the large estates of Durbhunga, Paikpara, and others have been released from the Court of Wards. In round numbers the mofussil current demand of rent in estates liable to pay the rate in 1878-79 was ₹84,70,000. For 1879-80 it is estimated that the demand was ₹56,39,000. During the current year 1880-81, it is estimated that the demand will be fifty or fifty-two lakhs. A detailed statement of the estimated rate on fifty-two lakhs has been prepared in the Board's office, and has been shown to amount to about ₹46,000.

9. This rate is intended to provide only for average and usual establishments. If under special circumstances it is necessary to employ in a Government office an extraordinary establishment for the management of any estate or estates, such an establishment may be entertained, the cost being directly charged to the estate or estates concerned. This has been the state of things in Patna where, until lately, a second personal assistant has been retained in the Commissioner's office, being specially paid for by the estates in the division, and occasionally it is so in particular districts, as in the case of a small ward's estate in Noakholly.

10. A second rate on wards' and attached estates has recently been imposed by the orders of Government, in order to defray part of the cost of treasury establishments. The work of local funds having largely increased and added to the work and expense of treasury establishments, it was deemed equitable that these funds should pay their share of the increased cost. The road cess fund and municipalities, the zemindary dâk fund, and nizamut stipend fund pay their share according to a percentage laid down. In the case of wards' and attached estates the percentage has been fixed at four annas per cent. on the current demand of rent. If this demand is fifty-two lakhs, the amount of "four annas rate" in the current year will be ₹13,000.

11. The third existing charge on wards' and attached estates is what is known as the litigation fund. This fund is under the control of the Legal Remembrancer, and the Board have no concern with it. The object is to reimburse Government the expense of appeals in wards' cases, and from time to time Collectors remit, as directed by the Accountant-General, such sums as may be required by the Legal Remembrancer to be credited to the litigation fund. The scale of fees adopted in the office of the Legal Remembrancer is laid down in clause 11, section III, of the Legal Remembrancer's rules regarding civil suits, and varies in amount from ₹5 to ₹85. There is no information in the Board's office which enables the Board to say even approximately what the payments on account of this fund may amount to in the course of the year.

12. No other charges than these are at present levied by Government on wards' and attached estates. The labour of Deputy Collectors, Assistant Collectors, Collectors, Commissioners, and of the Board of Revenue in superintending and supervising the management of these estates is given gratuitously. This is the question now raised by the Secretary of State. Looking to the labour involved, and to the great benefits thereby secured to these properties and their owners, should not some charge now be imposed to defray the cost of this supervision and superintendence?

13. It appears to the Board that there can be but one answer to this question, and that in the affirmative. There is evidently no reason why officers, whose duties towards the public in general are already of a sufficiently onerous nature, should be required to undertake gratuitously this additional labour for the benefit of a few landed proprietors who happen to be disqualified for the management of their own estates; and the justice of imposing some charge in return for the services thus rendered will probably be generally admitted.

14. I am to say that, in the opinion of the Board of Revenue, it would be desirable to impose one consolidated rate to defray all expenses, including the charge for treasury establishments, but excluding the amount levied for litigation expenses which must remain as at present. This rate might be fixed at a maximum of 3 per cent. on the current demand of rent from all estates under the Court. For the current year this would, if levied at the full rate, produce upwards of R1,50,000.

15. This maximum rate need not, however, always be levied. It might be left to the Board to determine, with reference to the financial condition of any estate, whether the rate on that estate for a particular year should be 3 per cent. or 2 per cent. or any intermediate fraction. But the rate should not be lower than 2 per cent., so that all estates would pay something, while for flourishing estates 3 per cent. might not be too much. It may no doubt be argued that as embarrassed estates are those which give most trouble and work, they should not be assessed at a lower rate; but on the other hand it must be remembered that the Court of Wards is bound not to press too hard upon estates which are just struggling out of insolvency.

16. It has already been suggested that these proposals should not affect the charges which are now payable into the litigation fund. It is right that these charges should remain, as at present, debitable to the particular estates which incur them.

17. Assuming that the full rate of 3 per cent. will not always be levied, it may, perhaps, be estimated that the consolidated rate will produce a sum of about R60,000 per annum in excess of the charges now defrayed from the wards' rate and the four annas rate. The levy of this amount appears by no means excessive or unreasonable in consideration of the services rendered in superintending the administration of the estates.

18. The Board feel some doubt, however, whether it falls within the scope of the present reference that they should offer any suggestions for the disposal of this money. The despatch of the Secretary of State, while it intimates that some payment should be made by those who receive the benefit of this supervision of their property, gives no indication of the manner in which the amount thus levied should be utilized. It appears to be left to the local Government to decide, or at all events to suggest, whether any contribution which may be raised should be appropriated (1) as a general asset to the public revenues; or (2) as a direct payment to those public officers by whom the duties are now performed; or (3) to the entertainment of a special agency for the conduct of the work which now comes under the supervision of the Court of Wards.

19. But assuming that a report from the Board of Revenue will be expected on this point, I am to say that in the first instance the Board thought it desirable to consider the third of these alternatives, and certain selected officers, whose names are given in the margin, were accordingly requested to report whether in their opinion the administration of the estates under the Court would be conducted in as efficient a manner as at present, if that course were adopted. It was suggested by the Board that it might be found feasible to relieve district officers of all connection with Court of Wards' duties if a general manager were appointed for the superintendence of all estates within the limits of a Commissioner's division. It was observed that for some divisions (perhaps for Orissa and Chota Nagpore) such a manager might not be required, and the number of general managers for the whole of the Lower Provinces might be limited to seven. These officers would be selected from the best Deputy Collectors, and would receive salaries ranging from R500 to R1,000 a month according to their qualifications and the extent of the duties entrusted to them. The local managers for the several estates would be continued as at present, though it would perhaps be possible to make a reduction in the pay of some of them, but they would correspond not with the District Collectors, but with the divisional manager; and the Collectors would be relieved of all duties except the purely ministerial function of issuing certificates on the responsibility of the divisional manager.

Lord Ulick Browne.
Mr. J. Beames.
" J. Monro.
" J. O'Kinealy.
" J. W. Edgar.
" J. C. Price.
" A. P. Macdonnell.

20. It was added that it might be possible to go a step further than this, and to direct that the divisional managers whom it was proposed to appoint should correspond directly with the Board, and that Commissioners as well as Collectors should be relieved of all superintendence of estates under the Court of Wards. Such a plan, it was pointed out, would of course throw very great responsibilities upon the divisional manager, and it would be a matter for careful consideration whether such officers as would ordinarily be employed in the post of divisional managers would be likely to possess the qualifications which would justify their being entrusted with duties of so much importance.

21. The replies to this reference have now been received, and, after full consideration of the opinions of the officers consulted, the Board are disposed to think that the scheme could not be made to work satisfactorily in practice. The only officer who fully supports it is Lord Ulick Browne, and he dwells too exclusively in his letter on the consideration that the proposed general managers would be able to devote to their duties the time which Collectors and Commissioners cannot afford. His argument hardly touches upon the question whether such managers would be equal to the responsibilities of the appointment. Mr. O'Kinealy is also in favour of the scheme, but his adherence to it is subject to the important qualification that natives should not be appointed. Mr. Monro would leave the Commissioners' duties unaltered, but would make over the Collectors' work to general managers on condition that covenanted civilians shall be chosen—a condition which appears to the Board to be quite inadmissible. The other opinions are generally adverse to the proposal.

22. The general result of the reference made by the Board is that it is impossible to assist Collectors and Commissioners in the conduct of Court of Wards' work without taking it out of their hands altogether, and that it is not expedient to do this, as the only agency by which it could be done efficiently would be too expensive to adopt. The Board therefore are not prepared to recommend to Government, either wholly or in part, the adoption of the proposal that a special agency should be employed, at the head-quarters of districts or divisions, for the conduct of the work which now comes under the supervision of the Court of Wards.

23. It remains to consider the other alternatives which have been suggested. The first of these is that the proceeds of any increased charge on wards' and attached estates should be paid, not to the officers who do the work, but to the Government whose servants they are, or, in other words, be credited as a general asset to the provincial revenues. In this manner the principle of the Secretary of State's despatch would be complied with, for a contribution would then be levied in return for the services rendered by the various officers and departments of Government in superintending the administration of these estates. But there is an objection to this proposal, that it does not in any way relieve Government officers of the burden of work which the administration of wards' estates imposes. It also appears to be a matter for the consideration of Government how far such an appropriation of the wards' rate would be likely to meet with popular approval.

24. The last alternative is that the rate should be appropriated as a direct payment to any of those public officers by whom duties are now performed. The Board do not desire to press upon Government that the Collectors should be directly remunerated. There are obvious practical difficulties attending it, and any scheme of special pecuniary recompense is opposed to the general rule that promotion is the reward of good service. At the same time it so happens that, owing to the exigencies of the service, it is sometimes the case that in those districts where the ordinary current work is heaviest, the officers in charge are not the most highly paid, and the management of the most troublesome wards' estates also supervenes as an additional burden to the overworked Collector. In such cases it may perhaps be worthy of consideration whether a Collector's pay might not be augmented with reference to the additional work imposed upon him by the management of a ward's estate. It may be suggested that when the surplus of the fund for any year had been ascertained, the Board should be at liberty to recommend to Government the grant of a bonus to any district officer drawing less than the salary of a first grade Magistrate and Collector in whose district the work of the Court of Wards had been especially onerous during the year. The grant would be made by Government, and this would maintain the principle that Government servants receive their remuneration from Government alone. The Board, however, do not identify themselves with this proposal, and only lay it before Government for the consideration it may deserve.

25. There is one measure, however, in connection with this proposal which is not open to the objections which may be made to any scheme for the payment of district officers. Under the new law, Act IX (B. C.) of 1879, the Board of Revenue has been declared to be the Court of Wards for the Lower Provinces, whereas under the old law the powers of the Court of Wards were exercised by the several Commissioners of divisions. The effect of this provision, it is needless to say, has been to increase very considerably the wards' work in the office of the Board of Revenue. The new law came into force from June 1879, and the Board's rules under which the working of the law is practically carried out did not come into effect till November last. Yet though the change in system was then only in operation during a period of the past year, the increase in work was marked.

It has been stated, in paragraph 4 of this letter, that the number of letters, memoranda, &c., connected with wards' and attached estates in the Board's office during 1878-79 was 5,297 against 24,540 in the Land Revenue Department, or a proportion of 17·7 per cent. In the past year 1879-80 the number of wards' letters, &c., was 8,055 against 28,903 in the Land Revenue Department, or a proportion of 27·7 per cent. It may be added that in the current year the work has increased even beyond this proportion. A case seems therefore to be made out for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary in the Board's office to be employed exclusively on wards' cases. The appointment of such an officer would probably enable the Board to relieve Commissioners of all Court of Wards work other than of the most urgent character, and any increase of ministerial establishments in the Board's office would be saved by a corresponding abolition of the establishments now entertained in the Commissioner's offices. The Assistant Secretaryship should ordinarily be held by a native of the country, and it would be a prize appointment for the best Deputy Collectors in the service. The officer so appointed would be employed not merely as a Secretary in the Board's office, but he would be at the disposal of the Board for deputation on local enquiries whenever the condition of an estate is bad or doubtful, and the measures adopted or proposed by the local officers appear insufficient. It is desired that the Assistant Secretary in the Board's office should be one of the best able-bodied as well as able-minded Deputy Collectors in the service who would not hesitate to go to Noakholly, or Mymensingh, or Purneah, or Shahabad according to the exigency of the moment. For such an officer the Board do not consider that the salary of ₹800 or even ₹1,000 a month would be more than sufficient, and they believe that the appropriation of a part of the rate to the creation of this appointment would be favourably received by the public. But the appointment should be made for a term (say) of five years, renewable only if the incumbent still retained his activity of body and vigour of mind.

26. In conclusion, I am to say that this report has been delayed by the elaborate character of the enquiries instituted, and the necessity which existed for obtaining the opinion of experienced and competent officers regarding the application of the proceeds of a ward's rate. The question is a very difficult one, and calls for the enunciation of a clear line of policy regarding which there is evidently room for much difference of opinion. The principle of a special agency to be paid for from the rate is one which naturally commends itself; but the Board are dissuaded from adopting it by the decided opinion expressed by the great majority of officers consulted that such an agency wood prove less efficient than the present system of administration. To the other proposals made there are also obvious objections which it is unnecessary to recapitulate, and under these circumstances the Board feel that they are only in a position to submit this report for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration, to recommend for sanction the appointment suggested in the last preceding paragraph, and to ask to be favoured with the declaration of a line of policy by Government.

Extract, para. 5, from a letter from A. MACKENZIE, Esq., *Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 3178—1676L.R., dated 29th November 1880.*

5. Referring now to the suggestion in paragraph 7 of the despatch, that a charge should be imposed upon wards' estates on account of the general supervision given to them by the superior officers of Government, I am to reproduce here the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks on the subject in the resolution on the report for 1879-80:—

"The rates levied upon wards' estates to meet the cost of establishment in Government offices brought in ₹44,544 during the year. This sum is credited to Provincial rates. Besides this, a rate of four annas per cent. has recently been sanctioned to meet the charges for extra-treasury establishments necessitated by the accounts of wards' estates. No charge is at present made on account of the services rendered by superior Government officers. The Board are in favour of imposing a contribution upon this account, as suggested by the Secretary of State when reviewing the Wards' Report for 1877-78. The Lieutenant-Governor is not, however, prepared to support this proposal. Wards' estates are taken in charge by Government officers mainly in order to the protection of the Government revenue. They pay already the whole cost of their management, of the ministerial establishments required in Government offices to conduct the correspondence regarding them and of the establishments employed in the treasuries to keep their accounts. The general supervision given by Collectors, Commissioners, and the Board of Revenue is no doubt of value to the estates, but it is given as much in the interests of Government as of the individual proprietors benefited, and ought not, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, to be separately assessed and paid for."

No. 9 (Revenue), dated Simla, the 10th April 1881.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In his despatch No. 30 (Revenue), dated the 3rd July 1879, Lord Cranbrook noticed certain points in the report of the Board of Revenue on wards' and attached estates in the Lower Provinces for 1877-78, and in paragraph 7 desired that it should be considered whether, in addition to the rates levied on account of establishments, a charge should not be imposed upon these estates in consideration of the services rendered by the various officers and departments of Government in superintending their administration.

2. We have now the honour to forward copy of a letter* from the Government of Bengal and of the report of the Board for 1879-80, with the orders† of the Local Government thereon. The letter and the resolution appear to us to discuss sufficiently the minor points raised in the despatch above-mentioned; and we shall confine our remarks to the suggestion that wards' estates should pay part of the cost of the district establishments.

* No. 3178—1676 L. R., dated the 29th November 1880.

† Resolution dated the 19th October 1880.

3. In regard to this question, we would invite reference to the full report submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor by the Board of Revenue in their letter No. 633 A., dated 9th September 1880, which will be found among the enclosures. The Board point out that there are actually three rates levied on wards' estates in Bengal. The first has hitherto been known as the wards' rate fund, and the total amount assessable on the wards' estates for this fund during the current year is estimated at ₹46,000. The fund has no longer a separate existence, having been merged in the provincial revenues. It is required to meet the cost of postage, stationery, and furniture, and the salaries, travelling allowances, gratuities, and pensions of establishments in the Wards branch of the Collector's, the Commissioner's, and the Board's Office.

4. The next rate is one recently imposed as a contribution towards the cost of treasury establishments employed for the accounts of the various local funds, and is paid by wards' and attached estates in common with municipalities, road cess committees, &c. The charge in the case of wards' and attached estates is four annas per cent. on the current demand of rent, and the total demand for the current year is estimated at ₹13,000.

5. The third charge on these estates constitutes what is known as the litigation fund, which consists of various sums paid by the estates to reimburse the Government the expense of appeals in wards' cases. The total sum likely to be realized on this account during the present year cannot be calculated.

6. No part of the above charges is levied in consideration of the supervision exercised by various revenue officers, from the Deputy and Assistant Collectors to the Members of the Board of Revenue, over the management of the Wards' Department throughout the Province; and the labour of these officers is now given gratuitously to wards' and attached estates. In answer to Lord Cranbrook's suggestion on this point, the Board of Revenue observe that there is no reason why some charge should not be made for the services which the estates receive from Government servants, and they suggest the imposition of a consolidated rate on all estates, at a maximum of three per cent., to include a charge for these services, in addition to the existing charges on account of the wards' rate fund and the cost of treasury establishments. If levied at the maximum, this rate would yield ₹1,50,000 for the current year; but if it be assumed that the full percentage would not always be levied, the rate might be estimated to yield generally about ₹60,000 in excess of the present charges, exclusive of the charge for the litigation fund.

7. The Board next proceed to consider how the funds thus obtained might be appropriated—whether (1) as a general asset of the public revenues; or (2) as a direct payment to the officers who are required to devote a portion of their time to the management of the estates; or (3) for the entertainment of a special agency to carry on the work of supervision imposed on the Court of Wards. They rightly observe that the absorption of these funds into the general revenues would not relieve the officers concerned of the burden of attending to the management of the estates. The measure would, it is quite clear, be attended by no practical gain so far as the work of managing the estates is concerned, while it would certainly be viewed with disfavour by the people. As regards direct payments to officers for their services to wards' estates, the Board observe that bonuses might be granted out of the consolidated rate, after each year's surplus balance has been ascertained, but they expressly decline to identify themselves with any proposal of this nature. The grant of such bonuses to public officers, and specially to officers of the higher grades, is obviously open to grave objection, and it is quite unnecessary to consider the question here. With regard to the entertainment of a special agency, the Board do not think, for reasons in which we agree, that the appointment of special officers at the head-quarters of districts or divisions is desirable; but they recommend the appointment of an Assistant Secretary within their own office, to aid in the disposal of wards' work, on the understanding that he would be also available for deputation on local enquiries wherever these might be needed. This recommendation appears to us to be as unsatisfactory as any of the other proposals contained in their letter. The creation of an Assistant Secretary to the Board would give no relief to district officials. On the contrary, experience leads us to believe that it would tend to cause an increase of their work. It is thus apparent that there would be no way of spending the proceeds of an additional rate on wards' estates to which grave objection might not be taken. None occurs to us in addition to those stated in the Board's letter.

8. On a full consideration of the matter, we agree with the view taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and expressed in paragraph 5 of the letter from the Government of Bengal referred to above. We recently discussed a similar question* in considering the system of managing encumbered estates in Oudh; and we adhere to the conclusion then adopted, which was, briefly, that the same political and administrative reasons which justify special intervention for the protection of estates, the owners of which are disqualified to manage them, also justify the Government in undertaking some share of the burden of management. It has been shown above that wards' estates in Bengal are already required to contribute funds to Government for several kinds of charges, and the imposition of any additional charge of the nature suggested would undoubtedly be a most unpopular measure. Moreover, the Government of Bengal have, we think, argued very correctly that the services which the Board and the local revenue officers give to the wards' estates are not such as the wards should be required to pay for, and that the employment of the revenue officers on wards' work is really of as much value to the Government in its results, and to the officers themselves in the training which it affords, as it is to the wards' estates.

* *Vide* our despatch No. 6, dated the 7th February 1881.

9. For the above reasons we would propose no modification in the existing system of charging rates upon wards' and attached estates in Bengal.

No. 47 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 19th May 1881.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

No. 9, Home, Revenue and Agriculture (Revenue.)

I have considered in council your letter of 10th April last, in which you express your concurrence with the view of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that no modification, such as that suggested in Lord Cranbrook's despatch of 3rd July 1879, in the existing system of charging rates upon wards' and attached estates in Bengal, is desirable.

2. I agree with your Excellency's Government in this conclusion.

No. 342 (Revenue), dated Simla, the 21st June 1881.

Endorsed by the HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Copy, with copy of the despatch to which it is a reply, forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to its letter No. 3178—1676 L. R., dated the 29th November 1880.

No. 72, dated Calcutta, the 4th March 1882.

From—E. C. BUCK, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I am directed to refer you to paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 341, dated the 13th December 1881, in which a suggestion was made for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor whether any extension of the system of management adopted in the Awa estate is practicable.

2. The subject of the management of Court of Wards' estates came under discussion two years ago with reference to Bengal, in which Presidency it was decided that a system of paid management was the most effective. In that Presidency, when an estate of any size or importance comes under the Court of Wards, the first step which the Revenue authorities take is to procure a manager. Except in very special cases (such as Durbhanga and one or two other estates), this Manager is not a member of the Civil Service or a Deputy Collector of the Uncovenanted Service, but an outsider, who, whether European or Native, is selected after careful enquiry as to his fitness and trustworthiness, and placed in immediate charge of the property. The care and guardianship of the minor is in almost all cases entrusted to some member of the family, but the administration of the estate in its entirety is the duty of the Manager, who is paid out of, and resides on, the estate, and, subordinate to the Collector of the district, carries on all work precisely as if he was himself the proprietor.

3. On the assumption that, if such arrangements were adopted in the North-Western Provinces, Collectors of districts would be relieved of all direct supervision in large estates, I am to ask what system His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to recommend for the proper management of those estates, other than Awa, which cannot afford highly paid and responsible management, and require the close supervision of some member of the official staff. I am to intimate that this question does not suggest the existence of any imperfect management at the present time, but refers to the circumstance that the time and attention of district officers may possibly be too much diverted from public duties by their devotion to a class of work which, if properly performed, must always be of an onerous character.

4. A copy of a correspondence* with the Government of Bengal, on the subject of the management of wards' and attached estates in that Presidency, is enclosed for the information of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

* Pros., June 1881, No. 53 (A).
" April 1881 Nos. 30 - 34 (A).
Extract para. 7 of a despatch from Secretary of State, No. 30 (Revenue), dated 3rd July 1879.

Extract, paras. 7, 8 and 9, from the Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1410, dated 17th August 1885.

* * * * * *

7. There are now three methods of management in force in the province. In most districts where the number of estates is small and precludes the appointment of a general manager, the powers of the Court are still exercised, under section 204 of the Land Revenue Act, through the Collector, with, where necessary, a staff of officials for each estate. This is one method, and a second is the system, sanctioned in G. O. No. 2182, dated 7th December 1882, under which a general manager, of superior rank and pay, with the necessary establishments, is appointed to administer, under the control of the Collector, all the Court of Wards' estates in the district.

8. This system can be adopted only where the income of the estates in the district is sufficiently large to bear the cost of a special manager, and it was in force in six* districts during the year under report. After the close of the year the Etawah district was removed from the list owing to the release of the Bhareh estate. On the other hand, the system has since then been introduced into Cawnpore, Jaunpur, and Gorakhpur, so that at the present time it is in operation in eight districts. It has been under trial in the provinces for two years and the Board have, after this period of observation and experience, submitted the separate report on its working, quoted in the preamble to this Resolution. The result of the trial in nine districts has been to lead the officers who have had experience of the system to pronounce unanimously in its favour, and to show that the system is advantageous both to the Government and to the estates themselves. One of its chief objects was to afford some relief to the district officer and his assistants, on whom the burden of estate management in districts where wards' estates were numerous and large pressed very heavily. In this it has completely succeeded; and Mr. Markham, Collector of Bijnor, whose experience in such matters gives great weight to his opinion, estimates that the work of management falling on the Collector has been reduced to one-fifth of what it was. Again, in respect to the estates themselves, the system secures more effective and intelligent administration, since direct management of the villages can more easily be substituted for farming leases, and rents are more punctually and fully realized with less recourse to litigation. There is also reason to think that the wants and wishes of the tenantry are better known and more considerately studied, while the District Officer is able with more certainty to discover the necessities of the various villages and to devise and carry out works of improvement accordingly. The proportional cost of management under this system is nowhere exorbitant, but it varies in each district according to the rental of the estates which contribute to it. In Shahjahanpur, where the normal income was lowest (R1,79,750) and where activity in works of improvement was great, it rose to 9·9 per cent., whereas in Bijnor, with a normal income of R2,38,727, it was as low as 5·4. An exact comparison between the expense of this system and that of separate management under the Collector can scarcely be instituted, because the latter takes no account of the more extensive and valuable services rendered under it by the Collector himself and his ordinary staff.

* Etawah.
Bijnor.
Shahjahanpur.
Allahabad.
Ballia.
Ghazipur.

9. In the Banda district a third method of management has been tried. Owing to the large number of small and scattered properties under the Court's charge, it was not found advisable to appoint a single manager for the entire district. Five circles were, therefore, formed each containing several estates, and a sarawal or steward on a moderate salary, acting directly under the Collector, was appointed for each. By this measure more minute and constant supervision of the properties is thought to be secured, and the local officers, the Commissioner, and the Board of Revenue, all pronounce in favour of the arrangement, which they consider most suited to the peculiar conditions of the Banda district. It is difficult, however, to understand how this system can afford much relief to the Collector, and, indeed, this advantage seems not to be claimed for it. But the Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to disturb an arrangement which is deemed the best by those officers who are responsible for its working, and for the present he accepts the opinion that the appointment of a highly-paid single manager of estates for the Banda district is not advisable or feasible. The Board propose to notice the working of the different systems of management in an appendix to future annual reports, and the Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees that the subject can in this way be most appropriately and conveniently considered.

No. $\frac{1472}{1-440}$, dated Naini Tal, the 27th August 1885.

From—The Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. $\frac{467R}{137-'13}$, dated 8th July 1884, I am directed to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copies of the papers noted on the margin, regarding the special system of management in force in certain estates held under the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces, and to say that the views of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner on the subject are recorded in the Resolution by this Government reviewing the Court of Wards' Report for 1883-84, which has been forwarded to you under cover of letter No. $\frac{1454}{1-427}$, dated 21st August 1885. A copy of the Resolution is herewith submitted for ready reference.

From Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. $\frac{1183N}{X-26}$, dated 25th August 1884.

No. $\frac{314N}{X-36}$, dated 4th June 1885, with enclosures.

No. 1183N.—X-26, dated Naini Tal, the 25th August 1884.

From—W. C. Benett, Esq., C.S., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

With reference to paragraph 7 of the orders of Government on the Court of Wards' report for 1882-83, I am desired by the Junior Member to submit a copy of the papers noted on the margin, regarding the present system of management of Court of Wards' and other estates in the Banda district.

Allahabad Commissioner's No. 5161—X-97 of 1884, and enclosures.

2. The properties under management in Bánda being scattered over the district, it was considered advisable, in order to secure effective supervision, to constitute five circles with a manager in charge of each. The managers are able under these arrangements to be constantly present in their respective circles—a result which could not be attained if one highly-paid special manager were to be appointed for the whole district. This is a matter of the first importance, and on this ground Mr. Daniell considers that it would not be advisable to substitute for the system now being worked in Banda a system similar to that adopted in Allahabad, Sháhjahánpur, Etáwah, and Bijnor.

3. The Junior Member has carefully watched the working of the present system in Bánda, and considers it to be effective and economical, and calculated as far as possible to secure the object referred to in the concluding portion of paragraph 7 of the Government Order quoted above. He has therefore sanctioned its continuance.

4. The Collector has been instructed not to submit special reports on the working of this system in future. He will refer to the subject in the annual expenditure and budget reports of the several estates under his management, and show the cost and distribution of the establishment in the usual way in the statements prescribed for the purpose. The Board will in future notice the working of the system in regard to the Court of Wards' estates in their annual report to Government, and a separate report will also be submitted at the close of each revenue year dealing with the subject as it affects the other estates under direct management.

No. $\frac{314N}{X-36}$, dated Naini Tal, the 4th June 1885.

From—W. C. Benett, Esq., C. S., Offg. Secy. to the Board of Revenue, N.-W. P.,

To—The Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

With reference to the closing remarks of paragraph 7 of G. O. No. $\frac{832}{I.-477-2}$, dated 29th July 1884, to the Board's address, I am directed by the Junior Member to submit a further report, with annexures, on the working of the scheme of employing special managers on Court of Wards' estates.

2. I am to state that a report on the arrangements in force in the estates in the Banda district was submitted in Board's No. $\frac{1183}{X-26}$, dated 25th August 1884, and to remark that the working of the special scheme for those estates will be referred to in future in the Board's annual reports on the Court of Wards' estates.

3. In accordance with the suggestions conveyed in G. O. No. 1126, dated 30th June 1882 (in the Revenue Department), the scheme of special managers was adopted, as soon as proper arrangements could be made in the early part of 1883, in the following districts:—

Etáwah,	Sháhjahánpur,
Bijnor,	Allahabad;

and towards the close of that year a special manager was appointed for the districts of Gházipur and Ballia jointly. As the estates held under the Court of Wards possessed property in both of these districts, it was deemed advisable to have one joint manager, who is subordinate to the Collector of the Gházipur district.

In 1884 the Privy Council directed that the Bhareh estate in the Etáwah district should be surrendered to the claimant Raja Rup Singh, and on the 30th of October 1884, the services of the special manager for that district were dispensed with and the old system of management for the remaining estates in the district was reverted to. At the beginning of this year the scheme was extended to the Gorakhpur district, and later on in the year to the Jaunpur and Cawnpore districts. There are therefore now eight districts (counting Gházipur and Ballia separately) in which the scheme is in force.

4. It will therefore be seen that the scheme has been working for some time in the Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Allahabad, Gházipur-Ballia districts, and the Junior Member is of opinion that the time has now come when some estimate can be formed as to the success or failure of the scheme.

5. In calling for reports from the Collectors of those districts in which the scheme has been adopted, the Board in the light of the remarks conveyed in your G. O. No. 832—I.-427-2, dated 28th July 1884, called for replies to the following questions:—

(a) Whether the management of the estates had been found to be as efficient under the present scheme as under the old system of separate managers for each estate?

(b) To what extent the work of the Collectors and their covenanted staff had been lightened by its introduction?

(c) Whether there had been any serious increase in the cost of management?

Each of these points will be dealt with separately.

6. *Efficiency of management.*—The reports are unanimous that there is a marked improvement in the management of the estates. The benefits resulting from the scheme may be classified under the following heads:—

(1) substitution, in a great measure, of direct management in the place of leases;

(2) increase in the realisations of the rental demand;

(3) extended application of agricultural improvements, especially in the Sháhjahánpur and Allahabad districts (annexure A);

(4) decrease in the number of suits instituted in the revenue court in consequence of the managers being in a position from personal acquaintance with the facts of each case to advise Collectors as to the desirability of taking legal proceedings.

And, lastly, the Junior Member is disposed to think that the requirements of the estates and the condition of the resident tenantry have been more closely considered by the managers who are required to be constantly moving about on the properties under their charge.

7. *Relief to the district staff.*—This is obvious, and the Board in their endeavours to extend the scheme have never lost sight of this fact. On this point I am to quote some remarks made by the Collector of Bijnor, who in the Allahabad district and in his present one has had a long experience of both systems, and the Junior Member thinks few officers are better entitled to express an opinion as to the merits of either system. Mr. Markham remarks—

"Without the special manager, every stage of every file regarding the several estates would have to pass the Collector or a covenanted officer. With him, the majority of the matters connected with the management, such as daily reports, &c., never trouble the Collector at all; and such as do come before him come complete and in proper train for a simple final order or assent. Of the civil and revenue litigation the Collector retains the initiative on the report of the manager. Thereafter the labour is entirely taken by the manager. In addition to the relief thus given, the Collector and his covenanted staff are freed from a thousand and one vexatious details connected with the supervision of the actual work of collecting rents, and of arranging the management of the various villages for the future. The Collector's Court of Wards' work under the new system now reported on is not one-fifth of what it was under the old, when it was really the more onerous half of his entire work."

The opinions of the Collectors of the other districts mentioned in paragraph 4 fully confirm Mr. Markham's remarks, and from what he has seen of the working of the system in the Rohilkhand Division, Mr. Robertson is convinced that material aid is afforded to the Collectors, while the estates benefit by closer supervision. On this point the Board enquired whether it was advisable to extend the powers of the special managers with a view to further lightening the ordinary administrative work of a district. From the replies received, it appears that no extension of the powers already granted is desirable. Of the special managers appointed, only Mr. Stout (Sháhjáhanpur) and Zain-ul-áb-din (Allahabad) are Deputy Collectors, and as such have the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd class; but neither of these officers appears to exercise his powers. The Commissioner of Allahabad suggests that the appointment of a special manager should *ipso facto* carry with it the grant of the powers of a Deputy Collector. He thinks that the managers would thus have

more local influence, and that their present position is inferior to that of a Tahsildár. The Junior Member is not inclined to assent to this, and considers it inadvisable, save in special cases, to confer such powers on the managers, some of whom have never been through the lower grades of Government employment, and are therefore unacquainted with all the details of executive work. Moreover, the fact that it has not been found necessary to make over any revenue work to the two managers who have the powers of a Deputy Collector forms in itself a sufficient argument for not investing other officers with these powers.

8. *Cost of management.*—The statistics given in annexure B show the cost of management under the old and present systems. The increase shown in the districts of Etáwah, Sháhjahánpur, Allahabad, and Ghazipur-Ballia is, to a certain extent, merely nominal, as under the present system the items "stationery" and "miscellaneous charges" are incorporated in the cost of management, whereas, under the old system the items were treated separately. If allowance is made for this, the percentage under the new system would be lower than it is.

A.—*Statement showing the sums laid out on improvements during 1884 as compared with 1882-83.*

Districts.	Expended, 1882-83.	Expended, 1883-84.
	R	R
Etáwah	2,216	5,845
Bijnor	34,963	27,260
Shàhjahánpur	2,619	8,899
Allahabad	6,754	10,381

N.B.—Nearly the whole of the money was laid out on wells and tanks.

B.—*Statement showing the cost of management in districts in which the special scheme of management of Court of Wards' Estates has been introduced.*

District.	Number of estates.	Normal income.	Charges of special and collecting staff. Pay of manager.	Pay of manager's establishment.	Stationery and miscellaneous charges, manager's office.	Total of columns 4 to 6.	Percentage of column 7 on rental (column 3).	Pay of staff for field work.	Stationery, &c., of field staff.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Percentage of column 11 on figures in column 3.	Total of columns 7 to 11.	Percentage of total cost (column 13) on normal income entered in column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		R	R	R	R	R		R	R	R		R		
Allahabad	9	3,41,9[illegible]	3,760*	3,329*	485*	7,574*	2·2	11,666	808	12,474	3·6	20,048	5·8	* Total cost of R8,460, but R886 paid by State properties managed under this scheme.
Bijnor	8	2,38,727	3,600	2,400	476	6,476	2·7	5,988	479	6,467	2·7	12,943	5·4	Introduced on 1st April 1883.
Shahjahanpur	9	1,79,250	3,600	1,500	1,329	6,429	3·5	10,508	964	11,472	6·4	17,901	9·9	Introduced November 1883.
Ghazipur-Ballia	2	[illegible]	1,332	359	40	1,701†	3·4	2,592	84	2,676	5·0	4,467	8·4	† This is the amount that is debited to the Court of Wards only.
Gorakhpur	5	1,89,900	3,240	1,140	520	4,900	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	Scheme introduced on 1st January 188[illegible]
[illegible]	5	1,86,006	3,000	1,040	160	4,200	2·2	8,836	600	9,436	5·0	13,636	7·2	Introduction of scheme sanctioned on 18t April 1885.
Etawapore	8	93,705	3,000	960	100	4,060	4·3	2,706	100	2,806	2·9	6,866	7·2	Introduction of scheme sanctioned on 15th May 1885.
Etawah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Introduced on 1st June 1883, and closed on 31st October 1884.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1885.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Mauritius.				Natal.				Trinidad.				Fiji.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	16	22	45 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	16	22
From 2 to 10 years	24	21	45		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	21	45
„ 10 „ 20 „	59	40	99		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	40	99
„ 20 „ 30 „	271	95	366		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	95	366
„ 30 „ 40 „	21	7	28		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	28
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	381	179	560		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	179	560

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Demerara.				Mauritius.				Natal.				Trinidad.				Fiji.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	24	15	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	15	39
Central ditto	8	6	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14
Eastern ditto	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Behar	164	83	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	83	247
North-Western Provinces	112	59	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	59	171
Oudh	60	16	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	16	76
Central India	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Punjab	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
Grand Total	381	179	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	179	560

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

	Demerara.				Mauritius.				Natal.				Trinidad.				Fiji.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Brahmins, high caste	47	21	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	21	68
Hindoos. Agriculturists	75	37	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	37	112
Hindoos. Artisans	85	41	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	41	126
Hindoos. Low castes	110	50	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	50	160
Mussulmans	55	30	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	30	85
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	381	179	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	179	560

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos	326	149	475
2. Musulmans	55	30	85
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	381	179	560

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras.	Ganjam	14 11	11 2	11 13	...	...	...	13 0	12 2	15 10	13 13	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 2	10 11	10 11	12 5	16 3	16 3	21 10	24 11	24 11	22 13
	Godavery	14 6	14 6	17 2	...	...	...	10 14	9 14	11 14	14 0	13 8	15 0	21 2	21 2	25 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	15 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 9	13 0	13 0	14 11	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...
	Nellore	11 3	13 0	15 5	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 14	15 8	15 8	16 0	21 10	20 10	23 0	22 3	22 3	24 6
	Cuddapah	13 3	13 3	13 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	13 5	13 5	13 5	23 11	23 11	21 5	28 5	28 5	23 3
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 13	11 14	11 14	13 0	30 14	24 11	20 10	28 3	29 2	22 10
	Bellary	16 5	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 13	26 13	18 10	25 6	25 6	16 14
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	10 5	12 2	12 2	11 13	27 6	29 6	20 8	23 11	22 8	18 11
	Madras	11 0	11 0	10 10	...	...	...	11 3	11 2	12 0	12 6	12 5	13 3	17 5	17 5	23 0	21 13	21 13	23 13
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 13	13 10	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	26 6
	South Arcot	9 6	8 10	7 13	...	...	...	12 3	11 5	11 11	13 2	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	30 13	30 6	23 8
	Tanjore	9 8	9 8	9 3	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 6	15 6	16 5	13 6	26 3	26 3	22 5	27 3	28 5	26 2
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	8 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 6	12 5	12 5	11 3	19 10	19 10	...	20 5	21 10	22 14
	Madura	9 11	9 11	9 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 5	10 2	12 3	11 13	10 10	24 5	24 5	21 2	21 5	20 10	23 8
	Tinnevelly	8 8	8 8	9 10	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 8	13 3	13 10	11 3	...	...	18 6	...	...	18 13
	Coimbatore	12 5	12 5	10 11	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 0	12 11	12 11	13 10	20 14	20 14	20 14	22 5	22 5	...
	Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	8 8	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	8 13	10 6	10 6	10 6	15 6	15 6	16 14	16 13	16 13	15 6
	Salem	9 5	10 3	9 5	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 11	12 13	12 3	13 3	21 13	21 13	22 11	20 8	20 8	23 0
	South Canara	9 11	9 11	10 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 11	13 8	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	9 11	9 11	9 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	10 9	12 8	19 1	17 13	23 8	6 15	7 8	7 6	10 13	10 13	11 0	17 14	17 14	15 11	14 3	14 11	12 15
	Ahmedabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	22 0	24 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	11 8	19 8	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	21 8
	Kaira	14 8	14 8	13 14	...	...	29 0	8 4	8 4	9 11	11 8	11 8	13 5	17 0	16 8	22 13	16 0	15 8	18 0
	Surat	14 14	14 14	14 10	20 0	20 0	12 8	7 5	7 5	7 5	8 3	8 3	8 3	17 12	17 12	14 3	13 13	13 13	13 10
	Broach	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	12 12	15 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 12
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	11 0	11 9	9 10	9 10	...	8 3	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 10	10 9	12 0	18 15	13 13	15 0	13 13	16 0
	Colába (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 4	18 0	21 12	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	27 4	24 0	23 8	21 4	21 4	20 8
	Násik	17 8	17 8	20 3	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 15	12 0	12 0	10 6	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 15
	Ahmednagar	15 11	15 10	17 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 3	9 5	9 3	10 8	22 2	20 11	18 0	17 12	17 13	17 13
	Poona	13 13	13 4	14 15	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	8 9	10 7	10 7	9 13	19 13	17 6	16 11	16 2	16 2	14 15
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	9 12	11 13	11 15	10 10	22 12	25 0	13 13	20 11	23 14	16 8
	Bijápur (Bijápur)	14 13	16 2	14 1	...	...	9 15	6 1	6 1	9 6	8 12	18 12	10 5	20 1	22 10	13 7	23 3	24 8	13 11
	Satara	12 1	12 1	13 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 4	9 5	9 5	11 2	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 4	14 4
	Belgaum	16 0	16 0	15 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	22 0	23 0	13 1	23 0	23 0	14 3
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0
	Ratnágiri	8 9	8 9	11 3	...	...	...	12 2	11 6	10 0	13 7	12 11	12 0	15 10	15 10	14 15	14 11	13 8	14 14
	Kanara (Karwar)	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	24 0	25 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	16 13
	Aden	8 0	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 9	5 10	7 0	7 0	6 3	10 3	11 3	9 5	11 3	11 3	8 0
	Asirgarh	16 8	16 8	19 5	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	22 11	26 0	25 0	25 0	28 0
	Baroda	11 7	11 7	13 6	13 2	13 2	16 5	6 14	6 14	7 9	9 2	9 2	10 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	14 14	14 14	15 12
	Disa	16 14	17 10	18 0	...	...	...	7 2	6 10	6 10	9 0	8 14	8 11	20 0	20 0	22 4	21 6	21 10	20 5
	Nimach	19 8	20 8	26 0	30 0	33 0	45 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	28 0	31 0	35 0	18 0	19 4	20 0
	Nasirabad	22 0	22 0	22 8	65 0	35 0	32 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	32 0	31 10½	29 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
	Rajkot	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 6	9 8	9 8	8 0	19 8	19 8	25 8	17 0	17 0	18 14
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	15 8	14 8	24 8	22 8	21 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 2	11 4	24 8	26 8	25 0	24 8	24 8	22 12
	Karachi	13 13	13 13	15 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	13 0	14 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 0
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	14 4	14 4	15 0	20 8	19 8	20 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 8	21 8	18 8	19 0	19 8
	Shikarpur	13 8	13 8	15 6	23 8	23 8	22 8	10 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	22 8	24 0	22 0
	Sukkur	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	23 0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 10	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	20 0
	Western Districts.																		
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 0	15 0	16 0	13 8	...	27 0	11 12	11 6	11 8	20 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 8	15 8	14 8	22 8	19 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 4	15 8	15 4	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 4	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Maliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Ganjam	23 6	23 6	29 5	20 0	20 0	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Madras.
Vizagapatam	21 3	21 3	24 3	22 3	22 3	35 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 3	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 14	
Godavery	25 8	27 5	32 13	21 0	19 14	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 8	13 8	14 10	13 8	13 8	14 10	
Kistna	25 0	25 0	30 6	17 11	17 11	33 10	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	
Nellore	25 0	25 0	25 8	21 8	16 5	22 0	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	14 13	
Cuddapah	28 8	28 8	28 8	20 10	20 10	27 8	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 8	16 3	16 10	
Anantapur	28 2	30 2	23 5	23 8	22 6	28 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 14	14 5	14 5	14 5	
Bellary	33 0	32 0	21 5	20 3	20 3	20 3	94 13	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 8	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	
Kurnool	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	139 0	139 0	139 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Madras	24 5	24 5	28 2	17 14	16 13	25 6	85 0	85 0	79 0	15 6	15 6	16 14	14 10	14 10	16 6	
Chingleput	24 11	24 11	27 6	17 3	17 3	24 3	97 3	92 5	87 8	15 2	15 2	17 6	14 11	14 11	17 0	
North Arcot	29 14	30 13	30 13	16 11	16 11	23 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 5	
South Arcot	35 0	29 0	25 0	18 5	17 6	25 3	209 0	201 11	213 13	18 6	17 8	18 6	18 0	17 2	18 0	
Tanjore	29 6	28 11	24 3	20 2	19 11	22 11	170 2	170 2	170 2	16 10	16 10	15 3	15 10	15 10	14 5	
Trichinopoly	26 3	24 14	22 5	21 10	20 13	24 10	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	
Madura	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 0	23 0	24 14	116 10	116 10	106 14	16 6	15 14	16 6	15 14	15 6	15 14	
Tinnevelly	...	...	20 11	19 13	19 13	22 11	70 0	70 0	70 0	16 2	16 2	17 6	15 11	15 11	17 0	
Coimbatore	23 0	23 0	26 3	21 13	21 13	30 6	121 5	121 8	97 3	14 2	14 2	15 2	13 10	13 10	14 10	
Nilgiris	17 5	17 5	18 11	16 10	16 10	19 2	161 13	161 13	161 13	12 10	12 10	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	
Salem	27 6	25 10	27 6	21 11	21 11	30 8	233 5	227 14	151 10	16 14	16 14	18 0	15 11	15 11	16 14	
South Canara	21 2	21 2	22 14	16 3	16 3	20 3	145 13	145 13	121 8	18 6	18 6	15 14	15 13	15 13	14 14	
Malabar	16 13	17 8	20 13	19 5	19 5	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	
Bombay	18 10	15 7	12 12	17 3	16 0	17 0	63 14	72 13	59 9	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	Bombay.
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Kaira	20 9	20 0	22 0	19 8	19 8	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Surat	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	
Broach	...	...	...	15 8	12 8	12 8	105 0	106 0	106 0	15 2	14 8¾	14 8¾	14 9	14 8¾	14 8¾	
Tanna (Salsette)	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 0	74 8	74 8	70 0	17 3	17 3	15 3	16 6	16 6	13 5	
Colába (Alibag)	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	115 0	115 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	20 2	18 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	80 0	13 2	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	
Násik	20 11	20 11	23 0	18 8	18 8	24 10	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 0	15 0	13 10	14 6	14 6	13 9	
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	18 2	16 11	23 0	90 2	88 12	84 1	13 10	13 14	14 9	13 8	13 11	14 5	
Poona	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 15	14 15	20 9	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 11	13 11	14 6	13 7	13 7	14 2	
Sholápur	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	19 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	
Bijápur (Bijápur)	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 11	100 0	100 0	120 0	14 4	11 4	14 14	10 4	10 4	13 14	
Satara	...	...	...	12 6	14 5	18 3	116 8	116 8	116 8	15 4	15 4	15 5	14 9	14 9	14 9	
Belgaum	31 0	31 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	15 9	60 0	65 0	62 10	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 0	
Dharwar (Hubli)	31 0	31 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Ratnágiri	16 7	15 14	17 1	15 6	14 11	17 8	139 0	120 0	90 0	13 9	14 1	12 15	13 9	14 1	12 15	
Kanara (Karwar)	21 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	12 9	14 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	
Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	22 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	
Aden	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	
Asirgarh	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Baroda	18 14	18 5	19 9	16 9	16 9	13 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Nimach	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	16 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	
Nasirabad	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	
Rajkot	...	...	...	38 0	37 5½	27 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	16 14	14 0	14 0	15 14	
Upper Sindh Frontier	...	...	...	20 0	20 12	20 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	
Karachi	60 0	60 0	60 0	22 0	25 6	20 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 13*	12 13*	12 11*	12 10*	12 10*	12 10*	
Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	10 8	10 8	11 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	17 8	17 8	17 11	17 0	17 0	17 0	
Shikarpur	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	
Sukkur	...	...	...	17 8	23 0	21 8	190 0	200 0	190 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 8	
Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	
Western Districts.										14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	
										Prices per md. of 40 seers.						
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.				
Burdwan	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 0	2 15 3	2 14 0	13 8a	13 8	13 5	
Bancoorah	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	18 0	240 0	280 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 8b	12 12	12 0	
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 1 2	3 1 2	3 0 0	12 8d	12 8	12 12	
Hooghly	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	
Howrah	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
c In Kampore Hât retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Contai 13 seers and Tumlook 11 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	14 4	14 4	16 0	19 15	19 13	20 0	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 14	8 14	10 8	...	15 1	11 7	15 1	15 1	13 0
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	14 0	16 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	13 15	13 15	17 4	...	...	22 15	12 0	11 6	12 13	13 15	13 5½	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	14 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 4	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	16 0	14 8	16 12	17 0	20 0	16 12	16 8	15 9	13 8	22 0	19 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 18 0	14 4	16 8 to 17 4	18 12	21 0	19 8	12 0 to 13 8	13 8	14 0 to 15 0	18 0 to 21 0	15 12 to 18 0	16 8 to 17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	14 5	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	7 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	17 4	17 4	17 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	18 12	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	7 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	12 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 0	14 0	14 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	13 4	13 4	11 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	13 4	16 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	18 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 4	11 13	12 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	13 0	19 15	16 0	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	20 8	20 8	22 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	10 0	10 11	10 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Gya	19 0	18 8	17 8	27 0	24 0	22 0	8 12	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	20 0	19 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	24 8	24 0	...	25 0	24 0	24 0
	Durbhunga	18 0	17 0	19 14	30 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	9 0	12 9 (new) 9 15 (old)	18 0 (new) 13 0 (old)	17 0 (new) 12 0 (old)	16 2 (new) 12 1 (old)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	17 0	18 0	20 0	27 0	25 0	23 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	20 8	20 8	20 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	19 0	18 4	18 0	...	...	35 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	19 12	23 1	26 4	27 9	16 13	11 9	10 8	10 8	17 5 (new)	13 9	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	7 10	18 4	20 12	22 11	22 11	20 3	11 6	11 6	10 11	15 2	15 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	21 0* (new)	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	19 11	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	15 12†	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	15 12	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 2	15 12	15 12	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	14 8	12 0	15 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	15 8	16 8	15 8	...	18 0	...	12 0	10 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	22 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	18 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Central Districts.																Bengal—*continued.*
Calcutta	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	19 11	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	13 4	13 4	12 13	
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	18 4	85 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13e1	12 13	12 13	
Nuddea	...	...	...	21 5½	20 0	21 5½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½f	11 10½	11 10½	
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0g	12 0	12 0	
Jessore	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 8h	12 4	11 8	
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 1 3	12 0i	12 0	12 0	
Dinagepore	...	...	...	15 0	15 9	16 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 0	12 12	12 8	
Rajshahye	...	...	...	17 4 to 20 0	16 0	18 0 to 19 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 0j	12 12	12 12	
Rungpore	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	9 12	120 0	110 0	110 0	...	3 4 6	...	12 12k	12 0	10 0	
Bogra	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 2 8	3 2 8	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Pubna	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 1 0	12 6l	12 6	12 6	
Darjeeling	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	8 0m	8 0	8 0	
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	126 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0n	12 0	12 4	
Eastern Districts.																
Dacca	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 8o	12 8	13 5	
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0p	12 0	12 0	
Backergunge	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0q	13 0	13 0	
Mymensingh	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 4r	...	12 12	
Chittagong	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 14 0	11 0s	10 8	13 0	
Noakholly	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0t	11 0	10 0	
Tipperah	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	15 10	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	12 0u	12 0	12 4	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Behar.																
Patna	22 0	22 0	...	22 0	22 0	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 0 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	
Gya	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	21 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 0v	11 0	11 0	
Shahabad	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	3 1 0	12 8w	12 8	12 8	
Durbhunga	25 0	30 0	28 0	18 0	19 0	24 3	160 0	160 0	220 0	4 0	3 4 0	3 0 6	11 8x	11 8	12 15	
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	19 0	...	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0y	12 0	12 0	
Sarun	23 8	24 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 3 6	3 2 0	11 8z	11 8	12 0	
Chumparun	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0z1	12 0	12 0	
Monghyr	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 2	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 13 3	13 2z2	13 2	13 2	
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	20 13	21 7	24 0	151 8	164 0	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 10z3	12 10	12 10	
Purneah	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 10 0	10 8z4	...	10 0	
Maldah	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 6	12 0z5	12 8	11 8	
Orissa.																
Cuttack	15 12	15 12	17 1	13 2	15 12	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Pooree	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	19 11	80 0	80 0	100 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	14 4z6	14 4	16 0	
Balasore	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	10 8z7	10 8	10 12	
CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																
Hazáribágh	36 0	36 0	25 0	19 0	17 0	17 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 4 9	10 0	10 8	11 0	
Lohardugga	48 0	0	40 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	
Singbhoom	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	360 0	360 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Manbhoom	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 10z8	10 10	10 8	

* Bhadoi rice 24 seers per rupee. | † In the interior retail price of common rice ranged from 19 seers 11 chittacks to 23 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.

e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Barasat and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Maugrahat 10-8 seers and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea 12-8 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

g In Satkhira and Bâgirhat sub-divisions 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 13 seers.

j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nattore 2 seers and Nowgong 10-8 seers.

k In Kurigram and Gaibanda sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-4 seers per rupee.

m Retail price of salt at Silliguri 11-8 seers per rupee.

n Retail price of salt at Faliacotta in Alipore sub-division 8 seers per rupee.

o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonshigunge 12 seers, and Naraingunge (for week ending 30th November) 14 seers.

p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Goalundo 12 seers, and Madaripore 12-8 seers.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 10-10¾ seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, Sherepore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

t 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.

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

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

z In Sewan sub-division retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

z1 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

z2 In Beguserai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

z3 In Banka, Mudehpura and Soopool sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 12 seers.

z5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers and Godda 11 seers.

z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee, and common rice 21 seers per rupee.

z7 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.

z8 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TO LAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	10 10⅜	11 6½	...	...	...	8 14⅓	9 6	9 10	14 8⅔	17 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará	18 8	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	6 8	7 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	5 8	6 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	10 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saháranpur																		
	Muzaffarnagar																		
	Meerut																		
	Bulandshahr																		
	Aligarh																		
	Kumaun																		
	Garhwál																		
	Bijnor																		
	Moradabad																		
	Budaun																		
	Bareilly																		
	Sháhjahánpur																		
	Tarái Pergunnahs																		
	Muttra																		
	Agra																		
	Farukhabad																		
	Mainpuri																		
	Etáwah																		
	Etah																		
	Jalaun																		
	Jhánsi																		
	Lalitpur																		
	Cawnpore																		
	Fatehpur																		
	Bánda																		
	Allahabad																		
	Hamírpur																		
	Jaunpur																		
	Gorakhpur																		
	Basti																		
	Azamgarh																		
	Mirzapur																		
	Benares																		
	Gházipur																		
	Balia																		
	Philibhít																		
	Almora																		
Oudh.	Sultánpur	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh																		
	Fyzabad																		
	Kheri																		
	Lucknow																		
	Bára Banki																		
	Bahraich																		
	Rai Bareli																		
	Sitapur																		
	Gonda																		
	Unáo																		
	Hardui																		
Punjab.	Hissar	23 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	35 0	38 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	33 0
	Rohtak	24 0	25 0	22 0	40 0	42 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	40 0	32 0	27 0	28 0	24 0
	Gurgaon	19 0	23 0	22 0	36 0	40 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	25 0	38 0
	Delhi	22 0	22 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	32 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0
	Karnál	23 0	23 0	25 0	45 0	48 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	24 0
	Umballa	25 0	25 0	26 0	35 0	36 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	24 0	26 0
	Simla	21 0	18 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
	Kángra	23 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	34 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	27 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	33 0	35 0	38 0	26 0	24 0	24 0
	Jullundur	23 0	24 0	30 0	40 0	44 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	35 0	40 0	42 0	24 0	24 0	32 0
	Ludhiana	26 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	40 0	40 0	37 0	27 0	27 0	32 0

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugree), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	Assam.
Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	90 0	100 0	3 6 0	3 4 3	...	11 13⅜	12 4	10 10½	
Goálpará	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	70 0	60 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Kámrúp	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	
Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 8	10 0	
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 8	
Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	
Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			N.-W. Provinces.
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																
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Oudh.
Partábgarh																
Fyzabad																
Kheri																
Lucknow																
Bára Banki																
Bahraich																
Rai Bareli																
Sitapur																
Gonda																
Unáo																
Hardui																
Hissar	...	...	...	34 0	38 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	Punjab.
Rohtak	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	
Gurgaon	...	...	...	31 0	33 0	28 0	80 0	120 0	110 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 8	12 0	
Delhi	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Karnál	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	29 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	13 0	12 4	12 0	12 8	12 0	
Umballa	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	33 0	130 0	140 0	140 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	
Simla	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	21 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	9 8	9 12	9 0	
Kángra	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 0	13 12	13 12	
Jullundur	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	36 0	100 0	110 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	
Ludhiana	...	...	...	34 0	34 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Barley. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Rice (common). Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice (common). Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Great Millet. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	20 0	21 0	24 0
	Jhang	19 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 0	27 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	28 0
	Montgomery	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	43 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	30 0	32 0	39 0	20 0	22 0	26 0
	Amritsar	22 0	23 0	28 0	25 0	34 0	39 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	34 0	39 0	20 0	25 0	28 0
	Gurdáspur	24 0	25 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Gujranwála	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	50 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	40 0	26 0	25 0	26 0
	Siálkot	18 0	20 0	31 0	25 0	31 0	54 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	26 0	30 0	45 0	24 0	28 0	39 0
	Gujrát	20 0	22 0	33 0	31 0	32 0	51 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	28 0	48 0	27 0	32 0	42 0
	Ráwalpindi	24 0	24 0	32 0	40 0	39 0	60 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	29 0	30 0	50 0	30 0	29 0	48 0
	Jhelum	21 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	50 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	37 0	23 0	30 0	39 0
	Shahpúr	21 0	22 0	29 0	26 0	28 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	27 0	28 0	38 0	24 0	27 0	38 0
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	23 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dera Ismail Khán	25 0	24 0	28 0	42 0	40 0	43 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	40 0	42 0	43 0	33 0	32 0	35 0
	Banu	31 0	35 0	32 0	55 0	55 0	53 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	50 0	40 0	51 0	38 0	40 0	40 0
	Kohát	22 0	22 0	33 0	49 0	59 0	69 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	52 0
	Pesháwár	22 0	23 0	31 0	41 0	43 0	61 0	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	24 0	25 0	36 0
	Hazára	24 0	26 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	46 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	34 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	22 7	25 13	28 0	...	...	...	10 10	12 4	12 0	11 5	13 3	13 0	28 15	32 0	34 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	26 11	25 4	31 8	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	15 12	16 0	16 0	17 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	19 0	19 4	26 8	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	13 0	15 0	14 8	17 0	27 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...
	Mandla	21 0	21 0	35 0	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	21 5	22 6	30 0	...	...	...	12 2	10 15	13 0	16 9	15 7	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19 2	19 2	22 0	...	...	...	10 15	11 11	10 8	13 4	13 4	13 8	29 14	31 6	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	17 8	17 8	22 8	...	...	...	8 7	9 10	5 10	10 14	12 0	12 6	25 8	27 11	...	...	...	...
	Nimár	17 10	17 10	24 12	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	11 9	11 7	11 7	15 15	27 9	27 9	26 4	...	...	...
	Betúl	17 8	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	20 3	26 0	30 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	21 2	...	...	...	11 7	11 4	9 8	13 5	10 0	13 2	24 0	24 0	23 4	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 0	13 5	11 7	12 0	25 0	...	27 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	22 8	18 12	25 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 12	16 4	15 0	14 4	26 4	26 4	29 2	...	...	...
	Chandá	20 0	20 10	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	17 2	17 12	21 14	23 0	26 8	...	...	...
	Bhandará	20 0	17 8	27 4	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 12	16 4	16 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghat	23 10	26 4	25 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 0	22 15	22 15	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	32 5	31 2	34 0	...	...	...	12 8	13 11	14 0	23 1	23 11	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	35 8	33 4	52 8	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	26 2	29 4	29 4	36 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	28 0	28 0	31 8	...	...	...	18 6	17 8	22 12	22 12	22 12	31 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	15 1	...	14 4	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	19 2	26 13	26 13	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	11 4	11 2	16 7	...	...	...	10 0	10 2	12 2	12 4	11 4	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 9	8 1	7 9	9 14	11 0	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 4	12 15	12 15	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	10 6	...	14 9	...	...	...	13 7	11 3	14 15	17 2	13 1	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	15 6	...	14 10	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	11 0	13 1	22 5	12 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	...	8 6	11 4	...	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	10 15	9 4	12 1	...	...	...	10 10	7 10	9 6	11 5	8 10	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 11	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	13 12	19 6	19 6	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	13 13	13 13	20 3	18 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 13	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Agency Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	16 5	15 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	12 3	12 3	11 11	21 0	21 0	17 4	...	...	...
	Bolarum	18 3	17 6	12 9	...	...	...	9 0	9 5	8 11	11 4	11 10	11 5	24 14	24 4	19 9	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	25 0	23 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	20 0
	Amráoti	20 4	20 2	23 0	11 0	11 4	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	27 8	25 5	25 8	19 0	20 8	18 12
	Akola	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	22 0
	Ellichpur	19 0	19 0	22 0	7 12	7 12	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	24 8	24 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	18 0
	Buldána	24 0	24 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Wún	17 8	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 0	27 4	27 4	29 4	...	...	...
	Basim	27 0	26 11	26 11	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 8	11 0	11 0	11 5	34 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Korafoo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Gram. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Firewood. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight. S. Ch.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884. S. Ch.	Provinces.
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			Punjab—*continued.*
Mooltan	...	...	...	24 0	23 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	14 12	14 12	14 8	
Jhang	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	15 8	15 4	14 12	15 0	14 8	
Montgomery	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Lahore	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Amritsar	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	40 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Gujránwála	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 8	15 8	15 0	
Siálkot	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	16 8	16 8	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Gujrát	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	29 0	31 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 10	15 10	15 14	15 8	15 8	15 10	
Jhelum	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 8	16 0	15 14	16 0	15 0	15 12	
Shahpúr	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	37 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	22 0	21 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	
Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Dera Ismail Khán	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	39 0	133 0	113 0	125 0	44 6	46 14	49 5	41 4	43 12	46 13	
Banu	...	...	...	38 0	40 0	49 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	
Kohát	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	33 0	128 0	128 0	153 0	61 3	61 3	61 3	58 11	58 11	58 11	
Pesháwár	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	37 0	98 0	94 0	110 0	44 4	44 4	45 8	43 0	43 0	44 0	
Hazára	...	...	...	23 0	26 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	
Saugor	...	...	...	27 7	30 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 13	9 13	10 0	9 2	9 2	9 12	Central Provinces.
Damoh	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	11 0	10 8	10 11	10 11	10 0	
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	11 13	12 0	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	
Mandla	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	41 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 13	10 8	10 8	
Seoni	...	...	...	18 9	21 5	32 0	220 0	200 0	220 0	11 7	11 7	11 6	10 11	10 11	11 0	
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	28 3	28 3	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 11	11 11	11 0	11 7	11 7	10 12	
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	20 2	27 5	28 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	12 0	11 14	11 0	11 4	11 0	
Nimár	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	25 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 12	13 12	13 13	11 15	11 15	13 0	
Betúl	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 11	11 11	11 0	11 2	11 2	10 8	
Chhindwára	...	...	...	20 12	22 13	26 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	10 14	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 2	8 12	
Wardha	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	155 0	13 2	12 12	12 8	10 11	10 11	12 0	
Nágpur	...	...	...	21 14	21 4	23 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	
Chandá	...	...	...	19 0	19 10	27 0	675 0	675 0	360 0	11 6	12 2	...	10 14	11 5	11 0	
Bhandará	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	25 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	10 12	10 0	11 0	
Bálaghat	...	...	...	21 10	25 3	27 0	144 0	144 0	275 0	11 7	11 7	11 0	10 11	10 11	10 8	
Raipur	...	...	...	17 0	18 2	22 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	11 5	10 14	10 8	10 9	10 10	10 0	
Biláspur	...	...	...	27 3	22 0	36 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	
Sambalpur	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	19 8	160 0	130 0	125 0	12 4	12 4	11 0	11 6	11 6	10 0	
Arakan Division.																British Burma.
Akyab	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	300 0	300 0	264 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	..	
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	22 13	
Pegu Division.																
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 10	50 11	29 3	29 3	22 10	
Pegu	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 1	46 9	46 9	58 4	31 13	31 13	31 13	26 14	26 14	22 6	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	29 12	29 12	35 11	
Prome	...	...	...	...	10 6	15 9	167 9	167 9	167 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.																
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 8	...	281 7	277 8	*	28 6	26 3	...	25 5	20 15	
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8	29 9	35 8	35 8	29 9	
Thonegwa	...	...	...	13 7	...	18 3	185 8	...	147 10	44 5	...	39 0	39 6	...	35 0	
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	9 10	9 4	13 13	392 0	326 10	245 0	19 11	17 12	29 9	14 3	9 7	18 15	
Tenasserim Division.																
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	30 6	30 6	36 8	14 0	14 0	29 3	
Toungoo	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	8 1	27 0	27 0	24 0	29 6	29 6	27 2	18 12	18 12	18 12	
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	150 0	...	29 8	35 6	...	18 14	18 14	
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No return received			
Secunderabad	...	...	23 0	15 15	14 7	16 12	125 0	125 0	135 0	10 11	10 11	10 13	10 3	10 3	10 4	Madras Agency Districts.
Bolarum	...	...	...	16 3	15 12	19 9	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	..	10 9	10 10	10 10	
Chudderghat	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	18 0	88 0	88 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	
Amráoti	...	...	...	20 4	19 12	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	
Akola	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Ellichpur	...	...	...	16 0	16 10	20 0	100 0	128 0	128 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Buldána	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 0	
Wún	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	
Basim	...	...	...	25 0	25 5	24 0	83 0	83 0	83 0	10 13	10 13	10 11	10 0	10 0	10 6	

* No wholesale salt sold.

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

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore	Bangalore	10 6	10 8	10 3	11 5	10 11	11 12	8 11	8 8	9 3	9 13	9 12	10 4	20 15	21 0	24 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mysore	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	10 12	10 0	10 12	12 14	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...
	Shimoga	10 8	10 8	11 9	11 9	11 9	12 10	10 8	12 12	13 10	13 10	14 11	17 13	29 6	27 5	29 6	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg	Coorg	9 4	9 0	9 4	8 8	8 0	9 15	11 8	11 8	11 15	14 0	13 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana	Jeypore	22 0	21 0	19 0	34 0	31 0	28 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	34 0	32 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	25 0
	Kishengurh	21 4	22 8	17 8	33 12	33 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	39 0	22 0	23 8	25 12	18 0
	Kerrowlee	22 8	22 8	20 10	31 4	31 4	32 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	12 12	16 4	30 10	31 10	32 8	23 2	23 2	29 9
	Ulwur	22 14	22 9	19 0	32 4	32 2	28 4	6 12	6 12	6 12	10 11	10 11	10 3	30 0	30 0	30 0	23 1	22 15	27 11
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 10	20 5	19 8	30 0	31 0	27 9	7 4	7 2	7 2	8 0	8 4	7 8	25 12	28 0	28 2	22 10	22 14	30 0
	Ajmere	18 8	19 8	18 8	32 0	33 0	28 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	34 0	32 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	20 0
	Deoli Cantonment	24 3	24 8½	25 6	38 13	38 1	41 12	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	38 0	39 12½	37 8	31 5	32 0	30 8½
	Erinpura	18 11	18 11	20 11	30 0	30 0	28 1	...	...	...	7 0	7 7	7 11	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 13
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	24 12	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 12
	Abu	17 8	17 8	15 12	24 0	24 0	20 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 8
	Anadra	18 0	18 0	17 12	26 0	26 0	23 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0
	Bálmere	17 0	17 0	16 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	36 0
	Jeysalmere	13 8	12 13	14 0	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	10 4	12 8	12 6	12 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	15 10	15 4	20 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5¼	17 15½	24 9½	25 0	25 0	37 8	7 13	7 13	8 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	27 8	31 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (")	21 4	23 12	25 15	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 15	11 4	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	18 0	17 8	18 12	25 0	21 4	25 0	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	21 4	22 8	25 0	17 8	20 0	18 12
	Bikaneer	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 11	6 7	6 7	6 12	...	...	...	16 10	16 10	16 10
	Boondee	25 0	24 0	31 0	42 8	38 8	60 0	8 8	8 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	34 8	38 8	46 0	21 0	...	...
	Kotah	26 0	25 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	8 0	7 8	7 0	30 0	30 0	47 8	20 0	20 0	20 0
	Tonk	22 4	22 12	23 4	34 0	34 0	37 0	8 0	8 8	6 12	9 8	9 8	7 12	39 10	41 4	40 6	26 0	25 12	29 10
	Jhallawar	20 3½	21 0	26 15	25 14	23 14	40 9	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 3½	28 5	28 5	41 6	17 0	18 11	17 0½
	Shahpoora	24 8	24 0	24 12	41 0	40 0	29 8	8 2	8 0	7 12	10 4	10 0	10 0	39 0	38 4	32 0	28 0	28 8	20 0
	Dholpur	20 0	20 4	18 11	33 2	33 12	31 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	10 4	10 2	29 4	30 4	37 2	24 0	34 0	38 4
Central India	Indore	18 13	16 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	27 7	28 0	26 10	22 5	32 0	21 0
	Gwalior	18 15	19 3	20 9	27 6	28 13	21 0	7 13	7 13	7 5	9 2	9 2	9 0	27 6	27 14	26 8	28 5	30 2	26 12
	Goona	22 8	24 0	31 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	45 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	23 0	24 0	26 8	35 0	35 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	33 8	22 0	†	27 0

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugleer), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Provinces.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bangalore	28 5	30 3	30 3	17 4	18 5	23 5	96 0	96 0	96 0	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	Mysore
Kolar	32 0	33 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	156 0	156 0	192 0	11 12	11 12	11 4	11 8	11 8	11 0	Mysore
Túmkúr	35 0	35 0	32 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	Mysore
Mysore	23 0	24 0	25 0	15 8	17 8	22 0	78 0	78 0	75 0	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 0	9 8	9 12	Mysore
Shimoga	34 10	38 6	34 11	21 0	24 2	25 3	480 0	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	Mysore
Kadur	30 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	11 0	Mysore
Coorg	26 8	23 8	27 13	19 0	16 8	22 11	110 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	10 13	10 0	10 0	9 10	Coorg
Jeypore	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 8	13 4	12 4	14 8	Rajpootana
Kishengurh	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	Rajpootana
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	23 12	...	...	...	13 12	12 14	14 12	13 0	12 12	14 8	Rajpootana
Ulwur	...	...	...	32 4	31 12	28 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 4	13 12	13 12	15 8	Rajpootana
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	31 6	31 8	23 15	...	...	...	14 4	12 4	12 4	14 0	12 2	12 0	Rajpootana
Ajmere	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	25 8	110 0	110 0	80 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	Rajpootana
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	35 13	34 12	28 11	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Rajpootana
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Erinpura	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	22 1	320 0	320 0	190 0	3 0 3	3 0 3	3 0 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Rajpootana
Sirohee	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	130 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 8	14 8	13 5	Rajpootana
Abu	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 6	13 0	13 0	13 0	Rajpootana
Anadra	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	Rajpootana
Bálmere	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	290 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 3 3	16 8	16 8	18 4	Rajpootana
Jeysalmere	...	...	...	14 6	14 12	17 8	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	Rajpootana
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	20 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 2	10 0	Rajpootana
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	21 14	20 5	23 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8	12 1¾	12 8	12 1¾	11 11½	Rajpootana
										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.				
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	...	...	...	42 8	41 4	42 8	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 2	Rajpootana
Partábgarh (")	...	...	...	32 8	37 8	32 13	...	...	...	2 4 3	...	...	17 9	18 15	17 11	Rajpootana
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 7 3	2 7 3	2 7 3	16 4	16 4	16 4	Rajpootana
										S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				
Bikaneer	...	...	...	20 12	20 12	20 4	90 0	90 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Rajpootana
Boondee	...	...	...	34 8	34 8	33 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 12	11 8	12 8	Rajpootana
Kotah	...	...	...	36 0	35 0	37 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Rajpootana
Tonk	...	...	...	32 4	33 0	29 12	105 0	105 0	80 0	12 12	12 6	13 13	12 3	12 2	13 9	Rajpootana
Jhallawar	...	...	...	30 4	29 6½	31 10	...	...	...	11 2½	11 4½	10 3½	10 14½	11 8	9 15½	Rajpootana
Shahpoora	...	...	...	37 4	37 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 10	12 10	14 8	12 6	12 6	14 4	Rajpootana
Dholpur	...	...	...	32 0	31 10	19 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 4	12 10	12 10	Rajpootana
Indore	†	†	†	26 10	26 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Central India
Gwalior	†	†	†	26 8	27 2	21 0	136 14	136 14	149 8	11 14	11 14	12 8	11 7	11 7	12 2	Central India
Goona	†	†	†	30 0	31 0	32 0	200 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	11 12	12 4	11 12	11 8	12 0	Central India
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	†	†	†	28 0	28 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 10	11 15	11 0	11 0	11 0	Central India

* Eight pies per bundle. † Not sold.

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

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVII OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th Dec. 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 20th Dec. 1884. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th Dec. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 19th Dec. 1885. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 20th Dec. 1884. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 20th Dec. 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 19th Dec. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 19th Dec. 1885. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
19th Dec. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,00,228	169	608	81,233	134	36,06,088	170	39,91 ,584	174	3,85,496	...
12th ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b)75,25,144	283	(c)95,76,663	372	20,51,519	...
26th ditto	Madras	861	1,11,711	130	861	1,48,352	172	50,41,966	155	54,13,942	167	3,71,976	...
26th ditto	South Indian	654	49,917	76	654	88,016	135	31,03,854	136	32,32,338	132	1,28,484	...
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,53,741	435	1,504	6,40,086	426	2,34,49,234	414	2,44,65,422	433	10,16,188	...
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,38,327	517	461	2,75,284	597	80,88,907	466	90,32,579	522	9,43,672	...
	TOTAL	4,074	11,53,924	283	4,088	12,32,971	302	5,08,15,193	283	5,57,12,528	309	48,97,335	...
	State.												
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	East Indian	1,509	8,60,148	570	1,515	7,77,660	513	2,97,04,778	522	3,31,76,179	583	34,71,401	...
19th Dec. 1885	Eastern Bengal	233	1,05,389	452	233	91,767	394	40,48,788	461	31,38,791	358	...	9,09,997
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Nalhati	27	1,108	41	27	1,473	54	55,876	55	55,251	54	...	625
19th Dec. 1885	Northern Bengal	249	46,000	185	249	55,510	223	15,73,807	168	15,49,368	166	...	24,439
19th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,716	100	37	2,077	56	1,04,300	75	89,182	64	...	15,118
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Tirhoot	226	24,516	108	226	24,255	107	8,89,779	116	9,01,700	106	11,921	...
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,596	168	57	7,573	132	3,79,300	176	3,53,452	165	...	25,848
19th Dec. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	240	20,776	87	253	19,407	76	6,85,635	76	6,08,905	64	...	76,730
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,045	87	12	707	59	33,862	75	33,206	74	...	656
2nd Jan. 1886	Rajputana-Malwa (d)	1,260	3,00,015	238	1,411	3,45,000	244	91,13,683	192	1,13,63,295	214	22,49,612	...
26th Dec. 1885	Wardha Coal	45	16,137	359	45	17,278	384	4,31,850	254	3,90,958	231	...	40,892
26th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	27,338	183	149	17,156	115	8,48,746	151	8,73,607	156	24,861	...
26th ditto	British Burma	254	26,073	105	327	29,483	90	13,80,373	155	12,94,290	115	...	86,083
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Sindia	75	7,940	106	75	6,390	85	2,51,483	89	2,53,142	90	1,659	...
19th Dec. 1885	Punjab Northern	447	68,489	153	447	62,033	140	23,37,614	139	26,65,187	159	3,27,573	...
26th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,68,331	255	660	1,53,000	233	50,18,394	220	83,05,680	335	20,87,286	...
12th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b)1,51,882	68	(c)2,06,184	85	54,302	...
26th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,000	28	36	1,491	41	(e)4,839	13	52,116	39	47,277	...
19th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	86	3,040	35	...	...	66,962	35	66,962	...
12th ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(f)25,870	28	25,870	...
	TOTAL	4,007	8,28,069	207	4,330	8,38,840	193	2,79,10,211	185	3,22,27,146	196	43,16,935	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	9,590	28,42,141	296	9,933	28,49,471	287	10,84,30,182	279	12,11,15,853	302	1,26,85,671	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,56,76,465	143	6,57,54,278	163	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,27,53,717	136	5,53,61,575	139	26,07,858	...
	Assisted Companies.												
19th Dec. 1885	Bengal Central	126	7,705	61	126	7,992	63	3,59,970	76	3,55,999	75	...	3,971
26th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	1,421	21	67	3,550	53	(e)28,292	42	1,74,940	69	1,46,648	...
19th ditto	Assam	70	5,851	84	78	5,856	75	1,63,391	64	1,86,396	64	23,005	...
26th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	9,389	44	315	20,195	64	1,74,992	41	6,90,703	66	5,13,711	...
26th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	76	1,890	25	303	22,570	74	65,967	25	9,33,934	82	8,67,967	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Tarakessur	...	...	...	22	3,700	168	...	...	1,76,878	213	1,76,878	...
	TOTAL	553	26,256	47	911	63,863	70	7,94,612	53	25,18,850	76	17,24,238	..
	Native States.												
26th Dec. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,034	83	193	18,050	93	8,16,807	112	6,84,656	95	...	1,32,151
2nd Jan. 1886	Jodhpore	44	1,626	37	64	3,050	48	44,834	32	1,24,826	52	79,992	...
19th Dec. 1885	Nizam's	121	16,395	135	121	21,656	179	6,94,806	153	8,18,323	180	1,23,517	...
19th ditto	Mysore	129	6,573	51	140	8,361	60	2,73,167	66	3,20,968	61	47,801	...
12th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(g)3,324	34	(b)31,018	53	27,694	...
	TOTAL	487	40,628	83	518	51,117	99	18,32,938	105	19,79,791	96	1,46,853	...

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

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th December 1884.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th December 1885.
(d) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(e) Total receipts from 12th October to 20th December 1884.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th December 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 1st November to 13th December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 14th January 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 Government House on Monday, the 11th January, 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.
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

LICENSE TAX AMENDMENT BILL, 1886.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN to move that the Bill for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Hope, Quinton, Hunter and Steel, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji and the Mover, with instructions to submit their Report on the 22nd instant.

The Hon'ble MR. HUNTER said :—"My Lord, as I shall have an opportunity of expressing my views on the individual provisions of this Bill in the Select Committee, I shall not at its present stage detain the Council at any length. But on the introduction of the measure, your Excellency referred in weighty and eloquent words to two subjects which have always seemed to me of the highest importance, and in regard to which I entertain firm convictions. The first of these subjects is the attitude of Native public opinion to the policy of the Government. The military precautions taken by your Lordship's Government in the early part of the year evoked an outburst of loyal support which created a deep impression in Europe, and helped to still more closely knit together British and Feudatory India. The military measures, deemed equally imperative by your Lordship's Government towards the close of the year, have been criticised by a section of the Native Press in a different spirit. The truth is that, in the former case, the Native Press was cognisant of the facts of the situation; in the latter case it was not. Every Native journalist knows that the epoch-making invasions of India in the past have come from the north; and every great Native family and Feudatory Chief realises that any such invasion in the present would mean the ruin of his house. With regard to the operations in Burma, on the other hand, the facts were obscure and the causes were practically unknown. The constitution and circumstances of the Government of India almost preclude it from those prompt disclosures of its grounds of action, which tend to keep public opinion in harmony with public policy in other dependencies of the British Crown. The Native Press has here

to grope its way amid false rumours and ambiguous voices, stumbling over errors before it reaches the truth. Your Lordship's declaration of policy last Monday will, therefore, profoundly influence public opinion throughout India. For that declaration made it known that, quite apart from Palace massacres or Court crimes, or internal misrule in Upper Burma, and only when the future of a British province was seriously compromised, and after honest and sincere endeavours at an amicable settlement had been frustrated by the folly of the King, did your Lordship's Government resort, as the last alternative, to war.

"By the attitude of the Native community in this juncture it will hereafter be judged. A policy of wise preparation against external dangers has been laid before it. The crisis of April placed the necessity of that policy beyond doubt. Of the moderation and financial prudence with which the policy is being conducted your Lordship's speech contains convincing proofs. The circumstance that, in the anxious moments of last summer, while every preparation was successfully made, yet not a regiment was mobilised nor a penny spent except on precautionary measures, is a fact more significant to the taxpayer than any pledges or promises. Nor less significant is the fact that the Government has had the courage to curtail the increase to the military forces recommended by so sober-minded an adviser as the late Commander-in-Chief. In so doing the Government spared the taxpayer by taking a very heavy responsibility on itself.

"During seven centuries India tried the opposite policy of non-preparation, with appalling results. Again and again its peaceful populations were submerged beneath waves of foreign invasion. Those invasions came not only from Central Asia into the Punjab, but from Burma into the Provinces of Assam and Lower Bengal. It should never be forgotten that on the map of Bengal in the last century, vast districts, within 36 hours' sail of Calcutta, and now peopled by millions of prosperous cultivators, appear bare of villages, with the terrible words written across them, 'Depopulated by the Maghs' or Burmese. In Northern India, during a short period of twenty-three years in the middle of the last century, six exterminating hosts from Persia and Afghanistan swept across the country, leaving a broad tract of desolation to mark their route. For the chronic state of unpreparedness which had cost India so appalling a sum of human misery, the British Government substituted a policy of preparation which from time to time imposes certain burdens. In the first quarter of this century, that policy imposed a heavy burden to meet the menaces of the greatest military Power then in Europe. In the fourth quarter of the century, it is imposing a lighter burden to protect India against possible danger from another great military European Power. And as the measures of Lord Wellesley postponed the danger from France, till it passed altogether away in the last generation, so may we, with a good confidence, look forward to similar results from your Lordship's precautions against Russia in our own day. I believe that the true issues have only to be understood by the people of India in order that they shall gratefully accept the policy of the Government, and bear, without a murmur, the burdens which it may impose. Most of us have watched with interest the efforts lately made by Natives of India to win their way into Parliament, and I for one sincerely regret the unfructuous result of their endeavours. But those results show that, in order to obtain the suffrages of Englishmen, you must possess not only their sympathy and goodwill, but also their more slowly granted confidence. The Natives of India have now the opportunity of giving a conspicuous proof that they cordially identify themselves with measures demanded for the safety and integrity of the Empire, and that they cheerfully accept their share of the burden which these measures involve.

"The other matter on which I should like to say a few words has reference to the form in which the burden is to be imposed. Without raising questions as to the abstract merits of direct or indirect taxation, I desire to express my conviction that an income-tax is at present, and has for some time been, the only equitable form of new taxation in India. I agree with those Native writers who have been urging, both in the journals and in independent treatises, that an undue proportion of the revenue has, of late years, been raised from imports falling heavily on the lower classes. The Finance Minister has explained how the fiscal reforms of 1882, by drying up the chief source of increased indirect taxation, brought the country face to face with direct taxation. The most prominent of those reforms, namely, the abolition of the import-duties, has also had the effect of disturbing the adjustment of taxation between the rich and the poor. For since the Indian cotton-mills began to produce the coarser qualities of cloth on a great scale, and the duty was consequently restricted to the higher qualities, the import-tariff acted to a large extent, although not entirely, as a tax on the well-to-do classes. The peasant, who requires a stout, coarse garment which he can wash out every day when he bathes in the village-tank, profited little by the abolition of the import-duty on the finer sorts of piece-goods. I believe that an income-tax, moderate in amount, and levied by an efficient permanent staff, is not merely the financial corollary of the abolition of the import-duties, but that it will tend to a more equitable distribution of the public burdens between the rich and poor.

"I am aware how heavily the least additional pressure must at present fall on our own countrymen in India, struggling to maintain their position here, and to educate children at home, with a depreciated rupee. The sincere and eloquent words of sympathy in your Lordship's speech last Monday have gone to many an Englishman's heart. One sometimes hears it urged that the duty on liquors is in itself a sufficient contribution from the European community. But it should be remembered that the duty on liquors, paid chiefly by Europeans, yields but a small total sum as compared with the internal excise, paid almost entirely by the Native population, and to a large extent by Natives of the poorest class. If the import-duty on liquors amounted to £422,138 in 1883-84, the internal excise yielded £3,836,961.

"The only practicable alternative to an income-tax is an increase of the salt-tax. Sir Auckland Colvin has shown that such an increase would fall most heavily on the classes least able to bear it, and he has brought forward other unanswerable arguments on the same side. From my point of view there are two considerations which have a special cogency at present. Under the new system of a moderate uniform rate of salt-duty, a gradually increasing quantity of salt is being consumed. If that increased consumption is allowed to reach its natural expansion undisturbed, a very small increase to the rate of duty will, before many years elapse, yield a very large addition to the revenue. Moreover, the extension of railways will, before long, materially lighten the actual burden of the salt-tax on the people in the interior of India. The cost of the carriage of a ton of salt by railway is less by two annas a mile than the cost of its carriage by cart. If the salt travels 450 miles, or less than the distance from Calcutta to Benares, and much less than the distance from Bombay to Nágpur, the effect of this difference is to reduce the cost to the consumer by more than the whole duty levied by Government. I may mention that, incidentally following the reform of the Salt Duty in 1882, has been a freer development of an important food-producing industry. More than one hundred fish-curing yards under Government inspection have been established on the Madras coast. Last year they produced 20,000 tons, and this year their outturn is estimated at 30,000 tons of wholesome food. I am aware that the system of supplying cheap salt for fish-curing might still be followed. But any change in a reformed system so recently established, and only gradually developing its results, is to be deprecated. Apart from the undue pressure of an increase in the salt-duty on the poor, there are important considerations against any such increase at present.

"While, however, I believe that an income-tax is equitable in its character, I acknowledge that it may prove most oppressive in its incidence. The odium which has attached to the successive Indian income-taxes is chiefly due to the successive inquisitorial scrutinies required for their assessment. The tax has been laid on with a pledge that it will be taken off in a year, or two, or within a limited period, and an army of poorly paid officials has been let loose upon the country, resolved to make the most for themselves out of the temporary job. With continuity of assessment, and with moderation in assessment

by means of a permanent staff, much of this oppression has ceased. It is possible to name districts in which the system of record is now so perfect as to have almost put an end to oppression altogether. I observed, therefore, with satisfaction that the present Bill was introduced without any pledge as to its temporary duration. The Bill is so drawn that it will not become inoperative by mere efflux of time. If the income-tax is to be hereafter abolished, it must therefore be abolished by a deliberate Act of the legislature, and after a public discussion of the whole facts. I sincerely hope that another period of general remission of taxation, such as that of 1882, may again come to India. But until that time arrives, I regard the continuous levy of a moderate income-tax as one of the most equitable sources of Indian revenue.

"I say this without pledging myself to all the details of the present Bill. Those details will be dealt with in the Select Committee. I must, however, at once express my regret that no deduction is allowed from the assessable income for payments for life-insurance or deferred annuities. The English income-tax law has long recognised the expediency of encouraging thrift by making such deductions. The present extension of the license-tax to the professional and official classes, whose brains are their sole stock-in-trade, and who have no good-will of a business to leave behind them, seems to render such a deduction particularly necessary in India. The gradual disintegration of the joint Hindu family, which acted as a minute mutual assurance company or Friendly Society, points to the same conclusion. The exemption of payments for life-insurance should not, in my opinion, be left to executive rules, but should form a part of the Act. Again, it is not clear to me at present why a clerk in a Government office drawing Rs. 99 per mensem should be exempted from income-tax on his salary, while a clerk drawing the same amount in a bank or merchant's office should have to pay. The responsibilities of employers for collecting the income-tax from their servants; and especially the responsibilities imposed by the Bill on shipping agents and of companies, also seem in some respects to require elucidation or modification.

"In conclusion, I desire to express my sense of the simplification which this Bill effects in the Indian law, and of its perspicacious brevity as compared with the English Income-tax Acts. I have been lately trying to understand the legal enactments under which the income-tax is levied in England. In Mr. Dowell's work on the subject published in 1874, the Income-tax Acts number fifty, and their text fills 326 pages. To these are appended extracts from eighteen other Statutes occupying another 120 pages, and requisite for a complete comprehension of the law. Instead of this voluminous compilation, and in place of the six enactments which have hitherto regulated the license-tax in India, the whole subject matter is here embodied in one compact Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. STEEL said:—"The country will sympathize with your Lordship's Government in the mortifying necessity that, while you have so favourable an account to give of the revenue, you should be compelled to resort to fresh taxation. And, if such taxation is required for the well-being of the State, you may rely that a loyal and reasonable community will respond cheerfully to the sacrifice demanded from it. I trust it is not necessary for me to disclaim on behalf of Anglo-Indians the application to them of my hon'ble friend's sarcastic reference to 'those who are willing to transfer to others their share of misfortune.' Such will not be our attitude. We are suffering exceptionally, in a period of general prosperity,—some of us from deteriorated investments, others from depreciated exchange, and many of us from the excessive competition which renders the struggle for existence keener and keener as years go by,—but we are all ready to bear our fair share of the burdens of the State. With regard to the necessity for great additional expenditure, I have little to say. Your Lordship's speech set forth, in stirring and weighty terms, the paramount duty which devolved upon you of strengthening and consolidating our military resources. The country distinctly recognises the need of placing India in a position where her safety is assured, not by treaties or arrangements with others, but by her own commanding strength.' 'When the strong man armed keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace.' This attitude must be ours. You have

described to us the means you have adopted with this end in view, and we approve of your fortresses, your frontier railways, and your additions to the army. We believe the expenditure is indispensable and are ready to pay the bill. We note with satisfaction the promise of a Commission to insure due economy of our resources, and take leave to remind you of an important economy, combined with increased efficiency, which may be attained by following the advice of the Army Commission, from whose report so much was expected.

"Having thus admitted the necessity of expenditure, I agree heartily with the hon'ble member in repudiating the cowardly suggestion that in a period of general prosperity we should provide for our present requirements by borrowing. Nothing but overwhelming necessity can justify such an improvident expedient. I use the same terms with regard to our reserve for famine. The policy of which that reserve was the outcome was the subject of careful and anxious thought and deliberate determination. We must pursue the path until we have attained the goal in view. When introducing this Bill the hon'ble member devoted the earlier part of his speech to a comparison of the budget-estimates of the last three years with the income actually obtained from existing sources of revenue. He demonstrated to the satisfaction of the country the elastic and expansive character of its resources, and silenced those dismal forebodings of financial ruin periodically launched from the platform and the Press. He produced evidence of the advancing prosperity of India under British rule, and satisfied the world that our consistent efforts to improve the condition of the people are achieving the results to be anticipated from them. The hon'ble member estimates that existing sources of revenue will defray the expenditure of the country with the exception of a sum of £700,000, most of which he now proposes to raise by this Bill. I will here express the opinion that his estimate of revenue is by no means too sanguine. On the contrary, I confidently expect that at the conclusion of the financial year we shall have to congratulate him on a surplus as great as the average of the past three years. This happy result I look for partly from the bounteous harvest of which we have every prospect, and partly because I cannot agree with the gloomy view taken by my hon'ble friend and shared by your Lordship of the effect on our revenue to be anticipated from the depreciated exchange which he assumes as the basis of his calculations. Although I feel some reluctance to enter upon this intricate and difficult subject, its importance is so great that I must support my views by argument. A change in the relative value of the precious metals, which is the cause of our fluctuating exchange, neither increases nor diminishes the material wealth of the world. The change merely involves a transfer from one hand to another. Some must gain by every fluctuation; and what some gain others must lose. If the value of silver declines, the losers are the owners and producers of the metal, and those to whom obligations are due in silver currency. The gainers are the consumers and debtors. India must belong to one of these two classes, and no argument is necessary to prove that she does belong to the latter. But, while I cannot expect that the hon'ble member will contest this general proposition, I am prepared to hear him argue that the gain to the national resources may be concurrent with the loss to the Exchequer which he foreshadows in his speech. This view will be supported by the following argument. The fall of exchange causes a direct loss on the payment of home charges in gold. At the same time, if we do not increase our land-revenue with each depreciation of our currency the advantage all goes to the landholders, and if we do not increase our salt-tax the gain goes to the consumer and not to the Government. All this is true, but I reply that other important elements of the question are left out of consideration. When the purchasing power of silver declines, we obtain a higher price for Bengal opium. I confidently assert that from this source alone we recoup ourselves for one-half of our loss on home charges. There is another important item of gain. A fall in exchange, when accompanied by no corresponding advance in rents or in cost of transport, is an immense stimulus to exports, and increases the income of Government railways. Here, my Lord, we find an explanation of our surpluses. Our budgets have brought into account all the losses which arise from falling exchange, but have failed

to take credit for the compensating gains which must accompany them. Holding these views, I expect in the coming financial year a large surplus over the estimate of revenue which has been put before us. I state this, however, rather as a cause of satisfaction than complaint. I look upon it as the duty of Government to provide in prosperous times a very safe margin of income over expenditure.

"I now come to the main topic of debate. Does this Bill provide the best means of raising the additional revenue we require? The hon'ble member has told us that he expects to have to defend his Bill against champions armed with the rusty and obsolete weapons of antiquity. If there be any such, I have not enlisted in their ranks. I have not been compelled, like my hon'ble friend, by either duty or inclination to ransack the records of past years. I can urge upon the Council nothing more venerable than contemporary public opinion, and I am happy to say that the views I will express are sanctioned by the approval of the leading representatives of commerce in this city.

"The first principle of a proper system of taxation is that it should be fair in its incidence, and the second that no unnecessary wastage should be involved in collection. Besides these it is obvious that the form of taxation should cause no unnecessary oppression or irritation, and should be framed in accordance with the wishes and even the prejudices of the people. Judged by this standard, direct taxation is less suited to this country than indirect taxation, if only we could insure that the latter could be made to fall equally upon the various sections of the community. But as it appears that no indirect form of taxation can be devised which will obtain from a certain class their proper contribution, I must express my approval of a system of mixed direct and indirect taxation. As the choice lies, therefore, between the license-tax and an income-tax, I unhesitatingly prefer the latter. The license-tax was grossly unfair in its incidence. The big fish broke through, while the small were caught in the net. This Income-tax Bill is at least intended to be fair. I believe some of its details are quite unworkable, but these may be amended in Committee; and if the Committee can secure that the means and instruments provided for carrying the Bill into effect are calculated to cause neither oppression or needless irritation, I will be content with it. My hon'ble friend will look upon me as another Balaam if I agree with him any further; and I must now attack him on his vulnerable side.

"I must protest in the strongest terms against any budget which does not redress the crying evil of our financial system. The hon'ble member will anticipate me. I refer to the export-duty on rice. To my mind it seems inconceivable that such an objectionable impost should be preserved in any civilized country. An export-duty on raw produce, and that produce the food of the people! With all our study of economies, can we do no better than this? It is as hurtful in practice as vicious in principle. Who would dream of an export-duty on wheat? In principle there is no difference. Let us consider its effect. An export-duty of 10 shillings per ton is equal to a percentage ranging from 5 to 10 upon its value. It absolutely shuts out the grain from important consumption for distilling and sizing purposes. It reduces the foreign consumption of rice for food when it comes into competition with other articles of food. It thus limits the production of the principal agricultural product of Bengal and Burma at the cost of the agricultural and labouring classes. By checking the production of rice it diminishes the reserves to which we must look in case of scarcity and famine. I look upon this rice-tax as the very worst possible source of revenue which could be devised, and cannot approve any budget which does not get rid of it, even at the cost of fresh taxation. I have been informed that of the abundant harvest of 1882 much rice was actually allowed to rot upon the ground because not worth the cost of saving, which but for this duty might have been profitably saved and shipped. But it is not sufficient to prove that a tax is objectionable unless I can provide a less objectionable substitute; and this condition I will endeavour to fulfil. I propose that the £600,000 required for the remission of the rice-duty be provided from other indirect taxation. As the import-duty on textile fabrics has been mentioned in this

debate, I may as well say at once that, while this source of revenue should never have been abandoned while another more objectionable remained, still what has been done cannot be recalled. We must then look to the salt-tax, and I propose by raising this four annas per maund to obtain the sum which we should remit on rice. Now, I am well aware that to touch the salt-duty may be condemned in certain quarters, and I must therefore support my position by an examination of the incidence of the salt-tax. It has been abused by some, because it affects the working classes. Unless it affects them unfairly I look upon this as a merit. I need not protest in this assembly against the socialistic notion that the working classes should contribute nothing to the State. I propose to show that it falls so lightly upon the people as to be practically unfelt. When Major Baring reduced the tax to Rs. 2 per maund he specially reserved the probablity that the tax must be raised if exchange declined. Exchange has since declined 10 per cent. The cost of salt to the consumer is about Rs. 5 per maund, and the increase I suggest is 5 per cent. on this price, leaving the consumer 5 per cent. better off than he was before. But it is necessary for the purpose of refuting objections to show how the tax really falls upon the people. The labouring classes supply themselves with salt by purchasing bi-weekly from the village-shops. Their requirements for a year are then divided over 104 portions. The incidence of the duty is four annas per head, say 4½ pence sterling, per annum. The quantity purchased on each occasion is so small that it is not even weighed, but is given to the purchaser in a rough pinch or handful. Its value is so small that it is not possible to represent it by the smallest coin of the realm, but is paid for in cowries. To speak of such a tax as oppressive is a misuse of terms. It has never been complained of by any one except exotic philanthropists, and in raising it a half-penny per head per annum I think we should harm no one. It is my honest conviction that the peasant has never yet discovered that the tax has been reduced, and that he will neither know nor feel this small advance. The hon'ble member believes that the increased consumption of salt has been caused by the reduction of duty. I believe he is mistaken. I believe the increase is due to the increment of population, the great extension and cheapening of the means of transport, and above all to the abolition of the customs-line. I beg to assure the Council that I do not propound these views as my own. They have been pressed upon me by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and others of our most influential fellow-citizens. I hold in my hand a statement of the imports of Liverpool salt into Calcutta during the last ten years. The figures concerning all India are not in my possession, but this statement shows some curious facts regarding the salt consumption of Bengal. The largest increase of the decade was in 1876. There was no reduction of duty that year, but the consumption rose 13 per cent. After the reduction of 1882, the consumption rose 7¾ per cent. in 1883, and of this increase 1¾ per cent. was lost in the following year. My conclusion from all this is that we should do a service to the country in general, and the poor in particular, by taking the duty off rice and adding four annas per maund to the salt-duty. I would recommend this, my Lord, from a consideration which, I hope, may influence you as a statesman and man of the world. If the salt-duty is ever to be raised, the objections to it will gain force unless it is done on an occasion like the present, when you are imposing direct taxation.

"Before concluding, my Lord, I must address myself to another subject which appears to me to demand a change of system in our finance which would result in an important economy of the resources of the nation. The recent Government loans for public works have been raised in England, which is the cheapest market; and although this course has been made the subject of needless apology we may hope that the wasteful and extravagant system of borrowing in India will not be resumed. But unfortunately Government has expressed its intention to require that all loans for local and municipal purposes, such as the docks of Calcutta and Bombay, must be raised in India. I must protest against a system so generally condemned being applied even in this partial manner. We can borrow money in England 1 per cent. cheaper than in India, involving a saving of ⅔ths of the entire

charge of interest. The only possible justification for accepting such a loss must be the reasonable fear of a further extraordinary decline in silver. The fall represented by this difference is from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* the rupee. Now, although no one can tell what may be the course of the silver market, and although a further fall seems probable at present, we can pretty safely assume a limit to the possible continuous rate of decline. An adequate and detailed demonstration would fill a volume, but I think I can prove enough for my purpose in a few words. The amount of silver bullion and coin in the world is about 700 millions. The annual production is 25 millions, of which 8 millions are absorbed by arts and manufactures and the wear of coin. There remains annually 15 millions available for coinage. Assuming an extreme pessimist view, the decline in the value of the coin cannot exceed the proportion of its increase in quantity. The 715 millions of one year must be worth at least as much as the 700 millions of the year before. On this basis the continuous average decline cannot be more than 1*d.* per ounce or $\frac{3}{8}$*d.* per rupee. But while the fall cannot be more than this, there are many reasons why it cannot be so much. The specie requirements of India and China must increase; and a great fall in value must produce an effect on production. If exchange falls steadily $\frac{3}{8}$*d.* every year for ten years, it will come down from $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, but in the meantime we should benefit for ten years by borrowing in England to the extent of $\frac{2}{9}$ths of our interest charges. I do not pretend that this is a scientific treatment of a complex problem, as the fluctuation in value of the precious metals is affected by appreciation of gold as well as by depreciation of silver. Having regard, however, to conditions of time and place, I put forward these observations as sufficient proof of the correctness of the general view that every loan effected in India involves an extravagant waste of our resources."

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON said :—"I do not propose to follow my hon'ble friend who has just spoken in his criticism of the budget, in the objections he has urged to the export-duties on rice, and in his proposal to substitute for them an increased rate of duty on salt. It appears to me that the functions of this Council when discussing a Tax Bill on an occasion like the present are similar to those of the House of Lords at home when debating a Money Bill sent up by the House of Commons. We must either accept or reject it as a whole. The members of this Council, excluding the members of the Executive Government, have neither the knowledge nor the information which would warrant them in forcing on schemes of their own in preference to those laid before them on the responsibility of the Government of India. One remark of the hon'ble member I cannot however pass unnoticed. He observed that an increase to the rate of duty on salt would affect the consumer inappreciably. The controversy is not a new one, but I am old enough to remember an enquiry made on this point in Oudh some 20 years ago, the result of which was, to the best of my recollection, that an increase to the rate then existing would unduly straiten the means of the people to supply themselves with a sufficiency of an article essential to their health and, what to an agricultural community is almost equally necessary, to the health of their cattle.

"I now pass on to the subject immediately before us. The speeches of your Lordship and Sir Auckland Colvin at the last meeting of this Council must satisfy us that, owing to causes over which the Government of India have had but slight control, the current financial resources of the State have become inadequate to the demands made upon them in order to secure the welfare and safety of British India. The continued fall in the price of silver, coupled with the increased military charges, has proved to be too great a strain on the ordinary revenue.

"We must also accept—and I for one most thoroughly acquiesce in them—the reasons which prevented the Government of India from retracing its steps and reimposing the customs-duties abolished in 1882, from increasing the rate of the salt-tax, or from borrowing to satisfy our present wants. Your Excellency has assured us that measures of economy have not been lost sight of, but that, before they can be fully considered and carried into effect, the finances must be otherwise recruited. It would be impossible without deranging the whole administration throughout the Empire to use the shears to such an extent as to fill up immediately the deficit now before us.

"These things being so, but little choice was left to the Government as to the means they should adopt to put the finances on a sound footing, and the proposals now made seem to me cautious, adequate and founded on unassailable principles. As stated by my hon'ble friend, the Finance Member, it has been clear for some time back to careful observers of the management of the finances that an income-tax in some shape or other was steadily approaching, and we have not been startled by any sudden apparition, nor have we, as on a former occasion, had a mine sprung upon us in the shape of a demand for a doubled income-tax in the middle of the year. The Bill on the table regulates, equalises and extends an existing tax, and will take effect from the date when such measures usually come into force.

"Your Excellency and my hon'ble friend have also left nothing to be said on the fairness and decency of requiring those classes who benefit most by our rule in India to contribute to its support. The opponents of direct taxation are eloquent on the abuses which are, they say, inseparable from such a system of taxation in India, and are eager in their desire to prove the facility with which additional taxation can be imposed on the land. Like the lawyers of Jerusalem, they would load others with burdens grievous to be borne, and they themselves touch not the burdens with one of their fingers.

"Happily the arguments from abuses, such as they were, against the former income-tax lose much of their force when directed against the Bill. The license-tax is a much narrower measure, and does not touch the agricultural and labouring classes, who already pay a fair share towards the expenses of this Government; it has been in operation for several years; the administration of it has year by year become more careful and complete; the machinery for carrying it out has been rendered more effective; the supervising agencies more skilful in detecting oppression and abuses, and the persons affected by it better acquainted with the means of securing a remedy against unfair assessments.

"Speaking for the Provinces of which I have most experience, I feel justified in saying that the tax is assessed and collected with as little pressure and abuse as it is possible to expect in levying any such impost.

"The license-tax in its present form, however, yields a sum insufficient for our needs, and is open to one great objection of principle already alluded to by my hon'ble friend who preceded me, namely, that beyond a certain point the richer a man is the smaller is the proportion of his income that it takes from him. He whose profits are counted by lakhs pays exactly the same as he whose annual income is Rs. 25,000. This anomaly the Bill will remove by regulating more fairly the contributions of the wealthy towards the support of the Government to which they owe their prosperity.

"On the other hand, by maintaining a rough classification of small incomes for the purposes of assessing the tax, the Bill removes the necessity for inquisitorial proceedings in such cases, and lessens the opportunities for extortion and oppression by subordinate officials. The wealthy are able to take care of themselves, where humbler men would submit to unjust and vexatious exactions.

"But, my Lord, while approving altogether of the principle of the Bill, and prepared to support the Motion that it should be referred to the Select Committee, I must express my regret that it is considered necessary, on what are no doubt strong grounds, to limit the number of classes exempted from its operation, and thereby to curtail still further the incomes of Anglo-Indians of small or moderate means who are suffering so severely from the state of the exchange with Europe. The Native of India may, as is stated by many and by the high authority of my hon'ble friend on my right (Mr. Steel), be a gainer by the fall in the value of silver, and share in the increased prosperity of the country which it is alleged has been thereby brought about; but for the Anglo-Indian on a small income there is no such compensation. He must if married as most are, remit to England for the members of his family whom

sickness sends home from this country, or for the education of his children, a considerable proportion of his income. On that sum, be it great or small, the present depreciated value of silver involves a tax of over 30 per cent., and his income is diminished accordingly. The residue can ill bear a further deduction such as is imposed by the present Bill. Owing to the deductions from his income made by the fall of exchange on the one hand and the Bill on the other, his position will be one of unmerited hardship. He will be ground down between the upper and the nether millstone; and I hope that your Lordship in Council, though you have been unable to except the class to which I am referring from their liability to a general tax on incomes, may see fit to devise some means of mitigating the hardship they must otherwise undergo."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I have nothing to add to what has been said by my hon'ble friend Mr. Steel as to the attitude of Englishmen in India as regards this taxation. We have not flinched, and shall never flinch, from any burden which we see to be necessary for the maintenance of the Indian Empire. I am satisfied that the £660,000 must be raised, and that there is no other feasible means of raising it except the one proposed by the Government, and I therefore do not object to the tax nor do I deny that it is just and equitable in principle.

"But I wish to point out to the Council that an income-tax in India is not the powerful instrument which an income-tax in England is, nor an instrument suited to the country or easily to be worked, and that we cannot trust it to meet the deficits which threaten constantly to recur from the fall of silver.

"It is almost impossible to get the traders of an Eastern country like India to make anything like a correct return of the fluctuating yearly profits of their trade. This arises from no viciousness of their nature, for they are just and honest in their dealings with each other, but from the old fixed idea, generated by centuries of oppression, that self-preservation requires that they should conceal their profits from Government and all outsiders. As it is useless to call for returns from them or to assess on the basis of such returns if sent in, the Collector must assess at his discretion and to obtain the necessary information the Collector must employ agency untrustworthy and corrupt. This will result in much bribery and much extortion and oppression. There will be a vast difference between the amount of money which leaves the pockets of the people and the amount which finds its way into the Treasury. That the comparatively small sum of money now required can be raised by this means I do not doubt; but unless extreme discretion and tact be exercised in the working of this tax, it will create a maximum of irritation with a minimum of results. The great difficulty of introducing and working such a tax as this in an Eastern country, the great danger of oppression by agents open to bribes is so evidently present to the minds of the Finance Minister and your Excellency, that I need not enlarge upon them. I will only say that this tax is a reed which it will be dangerous and unsafe to lean too heavily on.

"I am not unmindful that the license-tax has been in existence for some time, but I doubt if its working can be called satisfactory in Bengal; but the existence of the License-tax does no doubt render easier the introduction of this more extended system; and it may be that if this tax is worked in the direction of leniency and without too many changes of assessment,—for change and unrest is of all things most abhorrent to the Eastern mind,—the people will settle down under it. But to attempt to make it yield its fullest results will be disastrous, and this tax will, I fear, never occupy the same place in our system as its namesake does in England.

"Possibly something may be done in future to make the death or succession duties more profitable by depriving those who do not take out letters of administration to the whole estate of the benefits of the legal machinery of our Courts. But this subject is beset with difficulties, and offers no escape from our immediate difficulties.

"I do not share my hon'ble friend Mr. Steel's view that the depreciation of silver is a benefit, but I see that it threatens us with a yearly widening chasm of deficit, and I think we can feel no security as to our finances in face of the insuperable difficulties in the way of fresh taxation until we hear that the English Government has abandoned its policy of doing nothing, and is taking active steps to meet the danger by international agreement.

"I agree with my hon'ble friend Mr. Steel that the export-duty on rice is indefensible and wrong, and ought to be got rid of. So bad a tax is it, that probably the raising of the salt-tax is not too great a price to pay for its abolition, though on principle that tax ought only to be raised to meet emergencies."

The Hon'ble MR. GOODRICH said:—"The hon'ble member who spoke first expressed his sense of the desirability of exempting amounts paid on policies of insurance or deferred annuities from the amount of assessable incomes. That induces me to say that insurance companies and friendly societies are not sufficiently under control in this country to enable the Government to make such an exemption general, and the proposal of my hon'ble friend presents some difficulties in that way. Therefore, if any such exemption is made, I think that such exemptions should only be made in connexion with well established Societies or Government savings banks, or some arrangements under the Post Office. I have nothing to say on the general principle of the Bill, but I assent to the motion now before the Council."

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"It is now three years, if not more, since the wholesome practice of submitting the annual Financial Statement to this Hon'ble Council was discontinued in favour of the publication in the official Gazette of statements showing the actual receipts and disbursements of the year, and estimates for the coming year, in the shape of a Government Resolution. Although this altered procedure has its advantages, and is likely to be adhered to in the present year and in future, I think it is very desirable, for many reasons, that there should be harmony between the rulers and the ruled in the determination of important questions relating to finance and taxation; and I think that the Government cannot but strengthen their hands by taking the public into confidence in such matters. I feel therefore deeply grateful to your Excellency and the Hon'ble the Financial Member for having, in introducing the present Bill, taken the opportunity to explain not only the present financial situation of the Government but also those political considerations which led your Excellency's Government to engage in a war with the late King of Upper Burma at a cost of £270,000, and to embark in expensive military works and preparations for the defence of our north-western frontier. The cost of these military preparations is estimated at no less than two millions, and there is a further charge of nearly a million which has to be met next year owing to the apprehended fall of a penny in the value of silver. While, however, the Hon'ble the Financial Member expects to meet the increased charge on account of exchange from the additional revenues from the export-trade, railway-receipts, opium and customs, and to provide £1,300,000 for military preparations from the existing resources of the Empire, there remains a deficit of £700,000 which your Excellency's Government have to confront. Considering that no large measures of economy in the administration of a vast Empire can be matured and carried with a view to immediate effect, and that, by reason of the currency of Provincial contracts, only a narrow margin for retrenchment of expenditure is left to the Government of India, it would be idle to suggest that this deficit in the estimates for the coming year should be met by a reduction of expenditure. Nor do I think that Government should have recourse to a revision of either the salt-duty or the import-duties in this emergency. I am free to confess that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has failed to satisfy me that the high duty levied on salt before 1882 placed an insufficient supply of the article within the means of the people. I venture to think that the reduction in the rate of duty has made no appreciable difference in the measure of consumption of the article by individuals, and that we must look to improved means of communication and to an ever-increasing population of the country for an explanation of the large increase in the aggregate consumption of salt. But it appears to me, in spite of

what the Hon'ble Mr. Steel has said, that no addition, however small, should be made by indirect taxation to the cost of living of a poor man who earns barely enough to make the two ends meet, while his rich neighbours bear much less than their fair share of the burden of taxation. In making therefore the observation that 'it is obvious that any honourable man who had to choose between taxing the most indigent classes, who already contribute a considerable share of the public burdens, and taxing those classes who, though in easier circumstances, scarcely contribute anything, it is to the latter alternative that he would resort,' your Excellency enunciated one of the soundest doctrines not only of fiscal administration but of morality and justice. I feel therefore no hesitation in saying that the principle of the present Bill is just and sound, and I trust that those who will be disposed to view it by the light of adverse criticism will bear in mind that it involves a measure of taxation which the Government feel the greatest reluctance to impose; that it is the outcome not of financial mismanagement but of a policy forced upon the Government by certain external events over which they had no control; and that it is a measure which is intended 'to maintain unendangered,' to borrow your Lordship's expressive language, 'the honour of the Queen-Empress and the safety and security of the Indian Empire and of the millions of hearths and homes it contains.' But while declaring with no uncertain voice that the present measure is necessary to meet the exigencies of the Empire, and that it is just and equitable in principle, I feel bound to entreat this Hon'ble Council not to look upon it as a perfect measure. The distinction it makes between public servants and servants of private firms and individuals, the liability it attaches to joint Hindu families, the provision it makes for the assessment of occupying owners of lands and houses which already bear a heavy burden of municipal tax or public cesses, and the opening it leaves for inquisitorial proceedings, are defects in it which I hope the Select Committee will be empowered to remove.

"A far graver question connected with the measure is the question of its duration. The Hon'ble the Financial Member has told us that there is but one year to be tided over; and we know that, excepting in cases of extraordinary demands for increased expenditure, our revenues are enough to maintain at least an equipoise between income and expenditure. The Hon'ble the Financial Member has expressed an apprehension that we know nothing of what increased expenditure may be in store for us, in respect, for example, of Burma. I find, however, from the Administration Report, that British Burma, after defraying her own expenses, has paid to the Indian Exchequer an aggregate surplus of £8,414,102 in the last eight years, or a sum of more than one million a year. But, even supposing that the cost of administration of Upper Burma will introduce a complete change in the financial position of that country, that the men we call dakaits are really men fighting for their country, and that there is prospect of an infinity of troubles in the Chinese frontier, we rely on your Excellency's wisdom to consider whether in the true interests of the Indian taxpayer that remote country should not be separated from your Excellency's Government and made into a Crown colony. At any rate, I venture to express a hope that, as the increased expenditure which has made the present measure of taxation necessary is of a temporary character, as the Provincial arrangements now in force will expire at the end of the ensuing year, as matters in Burma are still unsettled, and as your Excellency contemplates appointing a Financial Commission to make a careful revision of our Imperial and Provincial expenditure, your Excellency will be pleased to put off the enactment of any permanent financial measure till the next year. With all its merits, the present measure will leave the incidence of direct taxation in a state of great inequality. The poorest cultivator of the soil will pay a cess of more than 3 per cent. on his profits, while a certain class of persons in the enjoyment of an income of more than Rs. 1,000 a year will pay no direct tax whatever to the Imperial Exchequer. It is, besides, a question worthy of further consideration whether one of the permanent sources of our revenue should be an income-tax, which such a high authority as Sir Charles Trevelyan described as 'a potent but imperfect fiscal machine' that 'should be regarded as the great financial reserve of the country,' and which, Mr. Massey said, should never be resorted to except under emergent circumstances.

"The consideration of the Famine Insurance scheme was appropriately introduced by your Lordship and the Hon'ble the Financial Member in connection with the present measure; but even at the risk of being reckoned one of 'the herd of such who think too little and who talk too much,' I must say that those who contend for the existence of a separate Famine Insurance Fund are far from being guilty of a 'wilful error.' Sir John Strachey expressly assured the public in 1877 that the proceeds of the new taxes then imposed 'will be expended for the purpose of providing what I have called an insurance against famine, and for no other purpose whatever.' Lord Lytton accentuated that assurance by saying 'we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources thus created upon works of a different character'; and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in laying the last Indian Budget before Parliament, is reported to have said: 'This year Sir A. Colvin proposed in his Budget to allot for the purposes of the Famine Insurance Relief Fund £33,000 under the head of direct famine relief; He proposed to take £287,000 from the Famine Insurance Fund for protective irrigation-works'; and, after some further remarks, his Lordship concluded by observing that 'it is perhaps more honest and straightforward to say that to all intents and purposes the famine insurance has been swallowed up by the peculiar demands of the year.' But, after what the Hon'ble the Financial Member has said, the contention about this matter has reduced itself to a contention about words. We have been told that since 1st April, 1878, a sum much larger than £1,500,000 per annum, the amount originally contemplated, has been spent for the purposes for which the fund was designed, an authoritative statement which should silence all complaint on this head, and convince the public that no pledge has been broken, and no trust betrayed, in connection with the Famine Insurance scheme."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—

"MY LORD,—Having listened to what has been said before, I must confess that my work has become somewhat complicated, but what I propose to do is to vote for the Motion to send the Bill to the Select Committee, and to submit a few observations to the Council on some of the points touched on in the observations which Your Lordship addressed to the Council last Monday, as well as what fell from the Hon'ble the Financial Member. But before I do so I must say I agree with what fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton in reference to our position as regards this Bill. We have no Financial Statement technically before us, but the present Bill gives us the same opportunity for discussion as we should have had if both the Bill and the Statement had come together. I see the Hon'ble Mr. Steel has introduced the question of export-duties; I must ask the hon'ble members to remember that that matter is not by any means so simple. I think that the subject of imports and the subject of exports are to a considerable extent relative questions. Sir Charles Trevelyan, in an address on Indian finance, delivered in 1870 in London before the East India Association, said as follows:—

'Although Her Majesty's Government objected in 1865 to an export-duty of 3 per cent. being levied on Indian coffee for the benefit of the Indian exchequer, a duty of 45 per cent. is levied on this same coffee in England for the benefit of the English exchequer. This is neither just nor generous. The duty should at least be halved between the two exchequers, and the more so because great part of the coffee exported from India is sent direct to France and other foreign countries, and the Indian Treasury therefore misses any benefit from it. The same considerations apply to the tea exported from Northern India.'

"Sir Charles had recently consulted the great economist Mr. McCulloch on this question, and his letter in support of the above views was read to the meeting.

"I proceed now with the subject in hand. Having listened to the clear exposition of Sir A. Colvin, I take the immediate question before us to be—How are Rs. 70,00,000 (or £700,000 approximately speaking) to be raised? He proposes to do this by means of an Act which is a combination of a license-tax (on incomes up to Rs. 2,000) and an income-tax on those exceeding Rs. 2,000, the incomes in both cases being non-agricultural. I compliment the Financial Member on the distinct advance that has been made on this occasion by the entire exclusion of landed incomes. I will not follow him to those classic regions of financial perils to which he has felicitously alluded, and from which he has happily emerged. But there is, I see, an idea abroad, almost haunting a portion of the public, that the landed classes in India, who now contribute more than £21,876,047 to the Imperial revenues, are still proper subjects of further taxation. To these persons I may, (somewhat in the words of Mr. Chapman,) address the following observations made in this Hall in 1871. In the Presidency of Bombay 'a succession of new taxes had been imposed during the past ten or twelve years. In addition to the income-tax, we had had a cess of six and a quarter per cent. on all revenue; a quit-rent of considerable amount on lands previously held rent-free; tolls and municipal taxes had been freely resorted to; salt-excise had been greatly increased; and last, but not least, in many parts, the thirty years' settlements were falling in, and revised rates, involving an increase of some sixty per cent. on the land-revenue, were being imposed. The Local Fund receipts during the year 1869-70 amounted to £618,000; while the Municipal taxes realised £530,000. Allowing for a portion of the Local Funds being derived from jail-manufactures, harbour-fees, Native States, charitable endowments, and other sources that did not press directly on the country, he believed it would be found that the Presidency [of Bombay] contributed not far short of a million sterling over and above the Imperial revenue.' I have not been able during the short time at my disposal to make out the figures for the last year; but the amount cannot be less. For all local improvement hitherto has meant increased taxation; and some improvements have been of a very doubtful kind. All these considerations lead me to the conclusion that the present step of the exclusion of incomes derived from sources other than agriculture is a decided advance in the right direction. There is yet one more consideration which also tends in the same direction, and that is, the non-resort to increased salt-tax. Hon'ble members who speak in favour of this tax ought to remember what was said in 1870 in this Council about this tax. Besides in Western India—I speak of the Bombay Presidency—there was at one time (*i.e.*, prior to 1837,) no salt-excise at all. Afterwards eight annas a maund were imposed; then one rupee; one rupee thirteen annas three pies; two rupees; and three rupees. In 1882, it was reduced to two. It would be tedious to go through first principles on this occasion, except as a matter of sheer necessity; but I take leave to say that salt like grain ought to be practically free; or if that cannot be, that it ought at least to be taxed as lightly as possible. I cannot understand how any body at Madras can have gone up to Government with a proposal to raise the salt-tax, which presses so hard on the masses that the poor have in very many cases been found living by scraping saltish earth, and in some cases have been actually prosecuted for so doing. I refer to the debates of 1865 and other publications in support of my arguments; and on their evidence and on my own experience of over 30 years, I hold that the present resolve of Government not to raise the salt-tax is a correct and wise step in Indian finance.

"I have now, my Lord, to turn to import-duties—a third item of taxation not in the budget, but which, in my humble opinion, should have been there. In so saying, I do not propose to raise any question on this occasion in reference to the Bill now before us. But the subject is very important, and as such, it is one deserving of the earnest consideration of the Government of India. Sir A. Colvin says that 'the exemption from duty, in March 1878, by the Government of Lord Lytton, of certain descriptions of grey cotton goods made the abolition of the import-duties on all cotton goods a question only of time.'

"It is not my object to unearth on this occasion the voluminous literature on this subject; but there is the evidence of a few facts and figures which it would be to the benefit of British India always to remember. In 1875, when the Indian Tariff Bill was being discussed in this Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Hope, after discussing the whole question, shewed that 'the case for total abolition on the grounds on which it was claimed must inevitably fall to the ground.' He also said that Mr. Massey had remarked with truth that the Indian import-duties were the lightest in the world. Not only was this statement then made, but Mr. Hope spoke of an excise-duty which might thereafter be resorted to, and he warned the 'investors in Indian mills that they should bear this hint in mind; and thus forewarned, be precluded from charging the Government with breach of faith to them in the event of the imposition of an excise-duty at any future date.' His Excellency Lord Northbrook, in summing up on that occasion, explained that the Indian customs-duties had never been regarded as protective; and after naming all the Finance Members from 1860 and downwards, said that 'in all financial questions the true interest of the people of India is the only consideration which the Government of India has to regard.' Such was the state of matters in 1875. What happened in 1878 is a matter of history, which will be found in a Parliamentary Return of 14th August, 1879. I do not propose to enter into the Budget of 1882, which is the next point of departure from the Indian Tariff Act of 1875.

"I know the Resolutions of the House of Commons quoted in 1878 and afterwards; but the House of Commons, like the Government of India, will only ultimately decide the financial policy for India by all the considerations which are *just* alike to all interests; and now that the duties have been abolished the question to consider is—Have they had the tendency which has been attributed to them? In addition to the remarks of the Tariff Committee, I beg to refer this Council to an excellent letter addressed to Lord Lytton in 1877 by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurji Bengali, then a Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and one of our most experienced and enlightened merchants on the other side of India. He is a thorough free-trader, and the facts which he advances are therefore all the more valuable. This is what he says about our cotton-mill industry, as viewed in relation to the Indian tariff:—

'I am strongly of opinion that the best interests of the country require that this new industry or any other industry should thrive or fall on its own merits. I believe that it would be disadvantageous for India if the policy of its Government were directed to support industrial and commercial enterprises and encourage the employment of capital in them by means of protective tariffs, a policy which increases the cost of the articles thus protected to the general consumer and therefore taxes the resources of the country for the benefit of the capitalist during the time the protection is permitted to last, and which results in the loss of capital and the creation of distress when the protection is removed. If it can be proved to be a fact that all or even a moderately large proportion of the thousand and one varieties of articles at present imported into India, and included in the comprehensive name—"Cotton-goods," can also be produced in India for commercial purposes, that is to say, as cheaply as if manufactured in Lancashire, by means of European machinery, then the interests of this country require the immediate abolition of our import-duties on cotton goods; for, otherwise, the Indian mill-owner could add to his legitimate profit nearly the full amount of the import-duty and still under-sell his English rival, so that the native buyer of cotton goods would pay the native manufacturer nearly 5 per cent. on the price of his bargain for nothing. Such, however, is not the fact. The cotton-goods which India imports (with the exception of an insignificant fraction) are not of the same kind which her cotton-mills can produce. Nor, years ago, even when there were no cotton-mills established in this country, did India obtain her supply of coarse cotton manufactures, such as these mills produce, to a larger extent than 10 per cent. of the total imports of cotton-goods from foreign countries. Her industry in the finer varieties of cotton-goods has given way to cheaper importations from outside; but in the preparation of coarse goods for the great mass of her people, India possesses natural advantages in the home-produced, home-spun cotton, which enable her to defy the world. The introduction of cotton spinning and weaving into the country by means of machinery is really then for the most part nothing more than the introduction of competition between machinery and the indigenous hand-spindle or the hand-loom, and also of competition between India on the one hand and Europe

and America on the other in the supply of cheap coarse cotton-goods to several Asiatic countries and parts of Africa. The cry, therefore, that since the establishment of factories in India for cotton-manufactures, the retention of the customs import-duties acts as a protective impost, rests on no better foundation, so far at least as nine-tenths of these duties are concerned, than a desire to obtain the admission of cotton-goods of every variety into this country free of duty whether protective or non-protective.'

"The same is the conclusion to which the Tariff Committee of the Government of India had come. As to the actual use of these articles by the different classes of the people, Mr. Sorabjee says as follows:—

"'Moreover, foreign cotton-goods imported into India partake of the additional recommendation of having in them something of the nature of articles of luxury. We import annually, in round figures, about 19 crores (say, nineteen millions sterling) worth of foreign cotton-goods. The uninformed may be under the impression that by far the largest portion of this amount represents goods required by the mass of the Indian people for their every-day use. But this is not the case. Of these 19 crores worth of imports of cotton-manufactures of all kinds, 3 crores consist of bleached goods, 3 crores of colored, dyed and printed goods, 2½ crores of yarns of all varieties, technically known as No. 40s., and upwards, suited for native looms in the preparation of fine cloths, 3 crores of superior descriptions of grey piece-goods, and 7½ crores of other grey cloths. The first four out of these five items give a sum total of 11½ crores of rupees, and any one acquainted with the trade and with the habits of the people will be able to inform Your Lordship that the goods represented by this sum, with the addition of about one-half the quantity included in the last and remaining item, after undergoing the process of dyeing or printing in the country, are consumed by the higher and the middle classes of people for their daily requirements, and by the poorer classes as articles of occasional use not subject to every-day wear and tear. For their every-day use the mass of the people use very little of foreign manufactured goods. The product of native hand-looms from the cotton of the country has hitherto supplied the wants of the bulk of the population as regards cheap clothing. The competition of the cotton-mills of India is more with the indigenous hand-loom than with Manchester, which, owing to want of cheapness, has always been unable, beyond an insignificant portion of its exports, to make a way for its coarse cloths into India.'

"Thus it is quite clear that the im ports affect only the well-to-do classes, nearly all the cloth imported being used by them and not by the very poor. As regards the protective character of the duties, the question is further cleared by looking at our imports.

"What do we now find to be the actual evidence of exports and imports of these cotton-goods? The table below will show this:—

Imports and Exports Value of Merchandise and of English Piece-goods from 1866-67 to 1885-86.

Years.	Value of Imports (exclusive of Government Stores and of Treasure).		Years.	Value of Exports (exclusive of Treasure and Government Stores).	
	Total value of imports.	English Piece-goods imported (cotton).		Total exports (Indian produce).	Piece-goods, Indian (cotton).
	R	R		R	R
1866-67 (11 months)	29,01,47,413	12,52,41,060	1866-67 (11 months)	40,77,39,592	59,51,059
1867-68	35,66,43,206	14,99,99,174	1867-68	49,59,66,646	67,20,168
1868-69	35,93,13,740	16,07,25,505	1868-69	51,67,62,321	57,25,792
1869-70	32,87,96,432	13,55,58,462	1869-70	50,67,95,413	23,85,260
1870-71	33,34,82,462	15,64,48,675	1870-71	53,55,16,812	25,42,369
1871-72	30,81,07,756	15,00,99,805	1871-72	61,69,72,262	27,21,590
1872-73	30,47,30,694	14,54,57,722	1872-73	53,44,91,833	30,50,033
1873-74	31,62,84,972	15,10,48,968	1873-74	53,11,44,275	38,49,371
1874-75	34,64,52,622	16,21,77,602	1874-75	54,50,10,909	35,38,217
1875-76	37,11,26,672	16,25,94,615	1875-76	56,21,22,438	39,19,860
1876-77	35,36,71,766	15,82,94,045	1876-77	58,93,00,693	43,37,477
1877-78	39,32,60,080	17,10,27,751	1877-78	63,14,35,332	44,22,857
1878-79	36,56,61,947	13,93,75,110	1878-79	58,70,79,285	47,93,389
1879-80	39,74,21,662	16,72,33,522	1879-80	61,95,08,331	48,68,994
1880-81	50,30,88,343	22,63,86,416	1880-81	71,97,40,678	58,50,443
1881-82	46,99,20,842	20,57,07,239	1881-82	79,25,52,431	59,98,600
1882-83	50,00,30,405	21,18,17,652	1882-83	80,59,81,554	72,93,868
1883-84	52,70,58,912	21,39,69,074	1883-84	85,08,57,205	89,56,600
1884-85	53,14,93,110	20,90,80,516	1884-85	80,31,32,079	86,92,894
1885-86 (eight months)	33,24,01,787	13,11,73,364	1885-86 (eight months)	48,66,22,450	57,21,188

"Further, I beg to append a statement* in regard to piece-goods alone and yarn for 1880 to 1884, made out for me last week by a leading merchant in Bombay, from which it appears that the annual rate of increase in the import-trade of piece-goods and yarns into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras continued uninterruptedly until the year 1880. For in the year 1873, the entire import for the three presidencies was 1,071,685,753 yards of goods and 28,778,179 lbs. of yarn, while in the year 1880 it was 1,612,700,000 yards of goods and 41,750,000 lbs. of yarn, thus shewing that from 1849 to 1880, there has been a continued increase in the imports. It was from March, 1882, that the import-duties upon goods and yarns

**Statement of Imports of Piece-goods (grey, bleached, colored and printed) and of yarns (grey and dyed) into Bombay, Calcutta and Madras from the year 1880 to 1884, both inclusive.*

Piece-goods.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
Calcutta.						
Grey	705,200,000	701,200,000	653,000,000	615,300,000	667,000,000	
Bleached	150,000,000	155,100,000	117,000,000	161,400,000	129,000,000	
Colored	80,400,000	62,300,000	78,000,000	61,800,000	70,500,000	
Printed	75,200,000	38,800,000	35,500,000	41,800,000	31,800,000	
Total	1,010,800,000	957,400,000	883,500,000	880,300,000	898,300,000	
Bombay.						
Grey	323,000,000	330,700,000	300,000,000	290,000,000	307,500,000	
Bleached	99,500,000	120,200,000	83,200,000	138,500,000	103,600,000	
Colored	49,000,000	41,900,000	47,200,000	52,600,000	67,500,000	
Printed	61,500,000	52,300,000	70,100,000	90,200,000	90,000,000	
Total	533,000,000	545,100,000	50,0 5 00	571,300,000	568,600,000	
Madras.						
Grey	40,000,000	47,400,000	59,400,000	58,700,000	67,400,000	
Bleached	8,100,000	13,300,000	15,500,000	23,700,000	16,200,000	
Colored	9,600,000	10,200,000	11,200,000	11,300,000	20,900,000	
Printed	11,200,000	11,400,000	20,200,000	14,000,000	16,400,000	
Total	68,900,000	82,300,000	106,300,000	107,700,000	120,900,000	
GRAND TOTAL	1,612,700,000	1,584,800,000	1,490,300,000	1,559,300,000	1,587,800,000	
Yarns.						
Calcutta.						
Grey	8,600,000	8,047,000	9,450,000	8,310,000	8,570,000	
Dyed	8,000,000	5,553,000	5,330,000	5,450,000	6,740,000	
Total	16,600,000	13,600,000	14,780,000	13,760,000	15,310,000	
Bombay.						
Grey	7,700,000	8,500,000	7,743,000	10,000,000	8,000,000	
Dyed	5,350,000	3,822,000	4,275,000	6,100,000	6,300,000	
Total	13,050,000	12,322,000	12,018,000	16,100,000	14,300,000	
Madras.						
Grey	8,000,000	8,300,000	10,600,000	7,200,000	9,700,000	
Dyed	4,100,000	2,800,000	2,374,000	3,800,000	3,300,000	
Total	12,100,000	11,100,000	12,974,000	11,000,000	13,000,000	
GRAND TOTAL	41,750,000	37,022,000	39,772,000	40,860,000	42,610,000	

was altogether removed, and instead of the imports increasing, as we may naturally expect if the protection theory were correct, they have remained stationary except in the case of Madras, where a slight increase is perceptible; but taking the total of all the three Presidencies for each year the imports fall short of what they were in 1880; and that, too, in spite of the enormous increase in railway-communication throughout India and the large increase in its population. Besides, it will be observed that the rates ruling for piece-goods and yarns in 1880 were higher than they were in 1884, shewing thereby that the consumption of foreign goods in India did not increase by removal of the duty. It ought, at the same time, to be noticed that the consumption of local spinnings and manufactures did not also increase during the same period, and were it not for the unexpected and large offtake of the local mills' yarn for China, the serious losses suffered by the local mills, with rare exceptions, during the last five years, would have made the position of mill-industry very unsound. It thus follows that the removal of duty has only deprived India of a legitimate source of revenue, while it has not secured the objects for which the sacrifice was apparently made.

"The true end of all taxation, whether direct or indirect, is, I take it, purely fiscal, and duty should be imposed for revenue-purposes only. Articles of luxury are taxed in all civilized countries for revenue-purposes, while all other articles save raw materials are lightly taxed. The import-duty on piece-goods, if levied to meet the present wants, would not amount to even half an anna a head. Thus the average annual imports of merchandise into India for the last three years ending March, 1885, average about 53 crores rupees, and if a duty of 1¼ per cent. only was levied on this import, it would yield 66 lakhs of rupees to Government, which would be at a rate under half an anna per head on the present population of 25 crores, if it fell on the masses; but I submit this does not; it is chiefly paid, as Mr. Sorabjee Bengali has shown, by the higher classes. Besides, this is a tax which will reach the population of Native States, who receive the benefits of the British rule as we do without contributing anything towards its expenses. This item of indirect taxation is a better way of raising revenue for Imperial purposes than direct taxation like the income-tax, which, in India particularly, is obnoxious to the people. A protective duty is indeed injurious to free trade, but from the statements of imports it will be apparent that the import-duty in India was not protective before, and cannot even now subserve such a purpose for many obvious reasons. It was levied to enable the Government to carry on the machinery of the administration. It was paid without demur and at the least possible expense in collection as compared with any other mode of taxation. If England, which lays down broad principles of free trade and insists upon their being observed by India, imposes exorbitant duties on foreign goods for revenue-purposes whenever necessary, why should not India, under similar circumstances, be permitted to do the same, and particularly when the tax is merely a nominal one, and yet affords a good help to the revenue; and when, as Mr. Sorabjee Bengali has distinctly proved, it does not touch the poor, and chiefly falls on the well-to-do classes?

"In the face of these facts I am sorry this tax was not availed of as recommended by the Madras Chamber of Commerce; and I cannot understand the recommendation to extend the operation of the license-tax in the form of an income-tax. If it were a mere license-tax it would be open to the same objections as the existing tax; but this is something more. It is an income-tax in the case of all whose incomes are above Rs. 2,000. The history of this tax has been so often repeated in this Council that I will not now enter into it. All I have to say is that it is still open to the remarks which have been submitted in this Council by Messrs. Inglis, Robinson, Cockerell and others on the evidence before them; and I can only hope that such a tax will only be resorted to on occasions of the greatest urgency and necessity. The difficulties of working such a tax (as I might safely say also from my own little experience in working it) are very great; and I shall only add my humble voice to those that have gone before me in imploring the Government not to insert it

hereafter in their Budget as an ordinary source of revenue. It presses hard on the honest, and its effects are demoralizing.

"There is one more subject on which I have to say a few words before I conclude.

"Your Lordship made an appeal to the individual members of this Council, which (speaking for myself) was hardly necessary under the circumstances in which it was made. When the subject of a pure license-tax was discussed in 1878 in Bombay, I voted against it on the ground of its one-sidedness. That feature is absent on this occasion; but the symmetry of the Act is marred by the higher classes being put under an income-tax instead of a license-tax.

"I think, however, we shall all rejoice at the removal of all grounds for imposing such a tax, which I expect from the searching inquiry into expenditure which Your Lordship's Government have now resolved upon. I have not been able, within the short time at my disposal, to lay my hands upon all the details which would be necessary to speak authoritatively on this question in detail; but there are several departments in which very large saving has long been overdue. In my own Presidency, the Revenue Survey Department had or ought to have finished its work long ago, and yet from the returns it appears that that department is still of the same strength financially as it was ten years ago. When I remember what Mountstuart Elphinstone said of this department in 1820, I am grieved to see the unnecessary extension of its life and action in those districts where its work has been once completed. The new Forest Department is a young department in its origin; but it has now been working almost like the old Inám Commission. I see a Commission appointed to inquire into it in Bombay; but looking to the evidence that is being taken, it has scarcely touched the surface. Whether it will go beneath, and help to secure an efficient administration without any unnecessary annoyance to the people, remains to be seen. Again, on the basis, or rather the remains, of our Survey Department threatens to come in the Agricultural Department, the total expenditure of which has risen from R2,45,480 in 1870-71 to R8,05,718 in 1884-85; and when I closely look into the items constituting this expenditure, and as a landholder and a practical agriculturist, cast my eyes at our agriculture, I must confess that I view upon the outlay on this department as utterly disproportionate to the results expected to be achieved. For better or worse, India is not a country for large farms and the employment of expensive machinery. As a cultivator of land, I always seek and utilize such information as I can get; but I cannot view with favour such expenditure as is now increasing day by day in this department. Other small but proportionately costly departments will also be required to be pruned down. Above all, there is one great department about which successive Finance Ministers (including the present) have complained year after year, and without a better regulation of which all other reforms, as it seems to me, will be comparatively valueless, and upon which the Government must begin to work; and that is the Military Department and its expenditure, without affecting the efficiency of our military forces. The question of the Staff Corps organized in 1861, and the lakhs of rupees it annually adds to our liabilities, was first publicly mooted, if I remember rightly, by Sir Charles Trevelyan in 1870 in London. Sir Charles said that promotion was given to officers in the Staff Corps according to mere length of service without reference to any fixed establishment. What was the result? Here are his words:—

'The consequence of this is that the qualification for the highest rank and the highest rate of pension is simply absolute length of service, without regard either to the public wants or to the relative claims of other officers; and everybody is certain to arrive at the highest rank, and to be entitled to the highest rate of pension, if he holds on during the prescribed term of years. The tune is, "we are all growing old together." There will soon be an army of field officers with very few subalterns, and such a retiring list, all at the highest rate of pension, as the world has never seen.

'This, of course, is no mere opinion of mine. In the discussion on the income-tax in the Council of the Governor General in April last, Sir William Mansfield, the Commander-in-Chief, said, "There is one more point to which I would invite the attention of the

Council, that being the growth of non-effective establishments. I need not advert to the statement of General Hannyngton and Colonel Broome beyond uttering the remark that, while those distinguished authorities differ in detail, they are agreed in presenting a picture of future liability which is positively alarming. In short, we are threatened with the serious danger of all our economies in India in the combative force being eventually greatly *more than swallowed up* in the growth of the non-effective expenditure. Under such circumstances a further greater danger might be forced on by public outcry, involving perilous reductions, to meet non-effective charges." These statements will be found in the Parliamentary paper "East India Staff Corps, No. 140, of 1869."

'The Controller-General of Military Expenditure sums up as follows:—"Military history presents no instance of an army so constituted, or of one so costly. But unsatisfactory as is the present financial condition of the Indian army, the future prospect is far worse.'

"This was said before 1871, only ten years after the formation of the Indian Staff Corps. In 1878-79, it appears there were 1,961 officers in the three Staff Corps, while there were only 245 army appointments which could be held by officers below the rank of Colonel.

"Sir A. Colvin himself has complained of certain army expenditure; and we do not yet know what practical benefits we may expect from the Commission which sat at Simla in 1879. Successive Finance Ministers have dwelt upon the heavy expenses in connection with the British army in India. Now that we have got railways all over the country, and the whole Continent is enjoying profound peace, Her Majesty's Government ought to help the Government of India in a material way in reducing this expenditure, and if that is done, with the natural increase of our revenues, the Government of India will be able not only to pay its way, but will have no occasion to resort to such unusual taxation.

"As regards the Bill itself, there are a few questions which will require serious consideration.

"First in regard to taxing house-property. In cities such as Bombay Calcutta, and the like, and in large municipal towns where houses are valued for municipal purposes, I see no difficulty; but to introduce taxation of house-property into the Mufassal generally, into villages whether large or small, is a step full of peril and difficulty. There are no standards for valuation there. In thousands of places, there is hardly any letting value; and in such cases I see all the dangers of inquisitorial proceedings and arbitrary assessments, and consequent annoyance, which has been so correctly and graphically described in this Council more than once, and to which I fully subscribe. I hope and trust therefore that such assessments may be limited to towns and cities as I have suggested.

"Another question is the taxation of the Government securities. I beg that the propriety of this may be reconsidered, as it is a matter which affects public credit.

"Yet another question remains; and it is the question of secrecy in regard to income-tax assessments. This is not provided for in this Bill, although it used to be so in the former Acts. All officers, so far as I know, were sworn to secrecy under the law; and so I think they should be. This is a matter on which the Native mercantile community has always laid great stress. The feeling on the subject is very strong, as it is one which touches their mercantile credit and honour, and I hope the question will be attended to when the Bill goes to the Select Committee."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I think I may congratulate the Hon'ble the Financial Member on the fact of the general unanimity with which the necessity for the proposed impost has been acknowledged, and that the anticipations which he had formed of hostility to his proposals, by the revival of that kind of argument which had already been frequently exploded, have not been fulfilled. No one, I take it, is glad of being subjected to increased taxation; but the speeches of those who have preceded me indicate that whether the opinions came from officials or non-officials, Europeans or Natives, the measure which the hon'ble member has put before us is accepted as a necessity. I also feel some satisfaction that there has been an expression of sympathy towards those of my own service, who are specially affected by this new

charge on their incomes. Though there is a fashion now-a-days of urging that the members of the Civil Service in India are too highly paid, I venture to assert that, with very rare exceptions, there is no member of the service throughout India who does not deserve every rupee of the salary he receives; and I may safely say this not only of the European members of the service, but of those in the subordinate executive and in the subordinate judicial services. The entire service is a loyal one, and I am sure it will accept, in the presence of the gravity of the situation, which has been explained by your Excellency on the opening of this discussion, the necessity of the taxation to which the Government has to resort. The only regret to my mind—and I cannot hesitate to give expression to it—is the fact that the work of defence, which five years ago might have been carried out with comparative ease and leisure and economy, has to be undertaken now under some feeling of pressure, in the presence of a possible aggression and at a considerably enhanced cost. The first duty which the Government of India as the ruling Power owes to the people of this country is to protect its frontier against foreign attack; and whatever the personal consequences may be to each and all of us, I am sure every loyal subject will be ready to support proposals which in a grave emergency the Government of India considers necessary for the defence of the Empire.

"I must add in connection with the measure which is immediately before us that the remarks which have fallen from my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans as to the difficulty of working any form of direct taxation deserve consideration. We have experienced that difficulty in every previous application of this tax, whether in the shape of an income-tax, a license-tax, a certificate-tax or any modification of them. But the difficulty as regards the assessment and realization of the tax has hitherto been greatly enhanced by the consideration that they were regarded as temporary measures. If, however, direct taxation is to form a permanent part of the fiscal system of India, then, no doubt, although the same trouble may again arise on its first introduction, the difficulties will gradually diminish and eventually disappear.

"An hon'ble member has referred to the repugnance which is felt to this tax on the ground that it is not suitable to ordinary times, and should be reserved for exceptional occasions. But the eminent authorities whom he quotes as having acted on that view, such as Mr. Massey, Mr. Inglis and others, spoke at a time when indirect taxation prevailed throughout the country. Indirect taxation has, however, now almost entirely disappeared, and with its disappearance some form of direct taxation is regarded as necessary to bring under its incidence those who have heretofore escaped all taxation. It is not, however, on the particular Bill before the Council that I would wish to express any detailed remarks, but rather upon the remarks which fell from both your Excellency and the Hon'ble the Financial Member on the revision during this year of the Provincial contracts. The powers and responsibilities of the Local Governments in financial matters were first determined in 1871-72. That was done under the administration of Lord Mayo, aided by Sir John Strachey. Perhaps there was no measure which added so much to the fame of Lord Mayo's administration, and which was so favourably received by both Europeans and Natives, as this matter of financial decentralization; and certainly no measure has conferred greater benefits on India. Under the system which prevailed before its introduction certain allotments were annually made to each Local Government to cover the expenses which it had to incur in its administration. Any new charge, whether for a school, a dispensary, a road or any other object, could not be undertaken except with special sanction obtained after a reference to the Government of India. The result was that every Local Government scrambled to get as much as it could out of the resources which were available; and it generally happened not only that those who clamoured loudest and whose province contributed the least to the Imperial revenues got the most, but that those who, for instance, like Bengal and Burma, contributed most to the resources of the Government of India got the least. It was therefore a very beneficial reform which introduced the system of financial decentralization, and no province has benefited more by it than Bengal. The services which were made over to Local Governments in 1870-71 were not of a paying nature. It was thought possibly

at the introduction of the scheme that it should in the first instance be of a tentative character, and therefore the departments which were surrendered were those of Education, Jails, and other similar departments, from which no ingenuity or ability in administration could possibly expect to secure any return. An advance, however, was made under a more extended system in the time of Lord Lytton's Government, again with the assistance of Sir John Strachey; and Sir Ashley Eden commenced his administration in 1878 with a much wider decentralization, which included such improvable departments as Excise and Stamps, the development of whose growth he was allowed to enjoy. We may be sure that he made the most of his opportunities. The financial condition of the province began at once to improve, as may be judged from a paragraph of the Resolution which recorded the results of the working of the system about the time of his laying down his authority as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. He then said—

'That the system of decentralization has been thoroughly successful in Bengal is sufficiently clear from the foregoing sketch. The revenues have rapidly increased, independently of new taxation; useless expenditure has been curtailed; and funds have been made available for improvement under all branches of the administration. All grades of the service have shown the deepest interest in increasing the resources of Government, under the belief that the surplus revenue would be available for the good of the province. The three heads of improvable revenue made over to the management of the Provincial Government, with an income of 165½ lakhs, in 1876-77, will stand with an income of not less than 217¼ lakhs in 1881-82.'

"That was an eminently satisfactory result. I believe, when the revision of the contract took place at the close of Sir Ashley Eden's administration, there was a good deal of correspondence on financial matters between the Government of India and the Local Government. I think it is a misfortune that the revision of the contract always takes place in the expiring year of a Lieutenant-Governor's rule. Though I have no doubt Sir Ashley Eden pressed the matter with considerable force in 1882, we must also remember that he was just then about to retire; and it might be expected that with this prospect he would be less forward in the defence of the position than he would have been if his tenure of office had continued. When the revision took place in 1882, the Government of India claimed a large share of the increments which had accrued under Sir Ashley Eden's administration. Without going into details I think I am correct in saying that they claimed the appropriation of some 28 lakhs of rupees, and thus a new start was made with that advantage on the side of the Government of India. It was thought at the time that those were rather hard terms, and it was pressed upon the attention of the Government of India that, in the matter of the excise-revenue under the out-still system, a re-action would certainly occur, and that both on moral grounds, having regard to the increased facilities for drinking, and on financial grounds, measures would have to be taken which would result in restricting the rapid growth of the revenue. And that has taken place in the course of the four years during which I have been at the head of the Bengal administration. The details of the new contract in every branch will have to be discussed in the course of the current year. This is not the time nor the place for the consideration of details, but I wish to enforce the point that the relentless and ruthless attenuation of the provincial revenues is certainly the worst policy which the Government of India can adopt. Whatever advance or increase has taken place (about 12 to 14 lakhs) under the present contract, owing, I may venture to hope, partly to efficient administration, and partly to the elasticity in the sources of revenue, it should be remembered that the demands which have to be met by the Government of Bengal are extremely heavy, not only in the present but prospectively, and further that many of these charges which have fallen on Bengal during the last four or five years are charges which have not been voluntarily undertaken by the Government of Bengal, but have been imposed upon it by the Government of India. For instance, the question of police-charges, not being properly bearable by municipalities, is one which in principle I most thoroughly accept. Those who pay should be those who control. Before the municipalities paid the police, but the Government controlled it; and therefore the point was very right-

ly pressed that throughout all Mufassal districts we should take the earliest opportunity of relieving municipalities of that liability. Primary education, again, has involved increased expenditure. The Government of India lately issued a Commission under the direction of the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter, and that Commission justified its appointment and also did a great deal of good in calling attention to the necessity of large increases of expenditure upon education. A great portion of this devolves upon Bengal. I cannot but look at their recommendations as a distant ideal to be some day attained, but as at present altogether beyond the power of Government. The Government of Bengal has had within the last few years to accept the charge of Rs. 5,11,000 a year for the relief of municipalities in the interior; of Rs. 1,50,000 for extension of primary instruction; of Rs. 1,35,000 for the Additional Judges to the High Court of Calcutta. So far as regards the past. The prospective additional charges are also most serious. The question, for instance, of the payment of the police in the Calcutta Municipality as well as in the Suburbs and in Howrah is urgently pressed upon my consideration, and is only stayed by the want of means. Thus the old principle still remains in full force in Calcutta. The Municipality of Calcutta has been called upon to make extensive sanitary improvements which all recognise to be extremely desirable; but the answer to all pressure of the kind is—'We have not sufficient funds'. For my own part I should be glad to be able to place at their credit the sum they now have to pay towards the maintenance of police, which amounts to no less a sum than Rs. 2,80,000 a year. But it is totally out of the question that the Government of Bengal in its present financial condition should be able to give up not less than Rs. 2,80,000 for relieving the municipality of this burden; and I would suggest to the Hon'ble the Finance Member that as Calcutta is the capital of the Empire, and the residence of the Governor General for some months in the year, and as the Government of India strongly insist on the prosecution of sanitary improvements in Calcutta, they should bear in mind the necessity of specially assisting the Local Government in giving effect to this urgent reform and thus help the suppression of preventible disease. I would also refer to the fact that in the administration of railways in this province the independence of the Local Government is very small. We are answerable for a great deal, but have little independent authority to deal with the position. We have now to pay something like 6 lakhs interest a year on the capital advanced by the Government of India for construction. The procedure is that when a Local Government recommends a line of railway, and has submitted reports and statistics in furtherance of the project, the Government of India on approving the scheme advances the capital for its construction, on the condition that the Local Government will pay 4 per cent. interest upon the capital from the date of the advance. The understanding also is that when the line is completed the Local Government shall benefit by whatever returns the successful administration of the railway may bring in. It is of pressing importance therefore to the Local Government that the line should be completed as soon as possible. The position, however, is that the advances are now given in such small amounts that the completion of the railway is indefinitely postponed. If, for instance, a railway is to cost 50 lakhs, the Government advances 10 lakhs to begin with, next year it advances three lakhs and the third year one lakh, with an intimation that no more money will be forthcoming for some time. We have to pay interest on these advances from the dates they are made, but without any possibility of return while the line is unfinished, and all the time have to maintain a costly establishment. Such a system is on the face of it indefensible, and imposes a heavy burden upon the Provincial revenues.

"In the direct administration of the country I can appeal to the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerjí, who is one amongst many others who are always pressing for larger expenditure on roads and communications. Every railway which is completed requires the making of roads and communications as feeders to it. When the road-cess was introduced in Sir William Grey's time no one opposed it more strongly than the zamíndárs of Bengal; they said it would ruin them to have to pay the cess. I remember that the

argument was used at the time that no class would benefit more by the proposal than the zamíndárs; and the result has proved that with the funds thus raised the local committees have been able to construct a large length of roads and communications in every district, which are of immense advantage to landed proprietors. But the position now is that whereas at the outset the proceeds of the cess were available for construction of roads and bridges, the same proceeds are only now sufficient for maintaining and keeping in repair the finished lines; and if additional new works are required (as they indubitably are), petitions pour in upon Government to supply the means for their construction. That, however, is out of the question in present circumstances, and I must point out to those who clamour for such aid that the only resource which is possible is to raise the rate of the cess. In the discussion which took place on the re-distribution of allotments in 1882, I think my hon'ble friend Mr. Hope suggested that, if the resources which were then made available to Bengal were insufficient, there was always the alternative open to them of local taxation. I believe I am right in saying that my predecessor, Sir Ashley Eden, repudiated that idea altogether. He said, as I think rightly, that, if there was no general taxation undertaken for the whole of India, he should be very loth to apply any form of special taxation to the territories under his control. He did not wish to incur the odium of introducing any such taxation, and besides no scheme for its imposition could ever be adopted without the sanction of the Government of India. But there are also other reasons against such a policy commending itself to a Local Government. The Hon'ble Mr. Steel in his speech quoted in another connection the saying that 'a strong man armed keepeth his palace.' However strongly a Local Governor may keep his possessions, there would always be the fear that a stronger than he might come and despoil him of the fruit of his labours. We have always to bear in mind that however successful administration may be, and just in proportion to its success, there is always a stronger power behind which claims a share of our accumulations and increments. I don't speak now on the subject of economy, though I shall be ready to assist any Commission which your Excellency may appoint for that purpose, because I despair of any possible retrenchments in Bengal. At a small station which I was visiting the other day, where formerly one officer sufficed for the disposal of the civil judicial work, I found there were now four officers: these four Native officers were housed in an office which was originally intended for a single Munsif. That is only one illustration of what is going on all over Bengal, and in presence of this difficulty the High Court very naturally demand a much larger expenditure upon public buildings. During the last year the High Court deputed one of the Judges to inspect the working of the Courts subordinate to it throughout the province, and as the result of these enquiries they press upon me with all the authority of the High Court that a very large addition of establishment is necessary if the Judges are to be placed in a position of equality with the position occupied by the executive officers of the province.

"I have made these remarks on this occasion with the hope that when the consideration of the local contract comes in the course of this year, under the revision of my hon'ble friend Sir Auckland Colvin,—and I am afraid from his looks that I have failed to excite his commiseration,—my hon'ble friend and the Government of India will bear in mind how very essential it is to maintain and extend that policy which Sir John Strachey under Lord Mayo's Government first introduced and afterwards enlarged. A policy of expansion, and not of restriction, has followed each revision of the quinquennial contract: and to quote the words which he has recorded on this subject—

'It is hardly necessary to point out how little such a restrictive policy finds any justification either in the present state of the finances, or in the actual results of the different course that was till lately followed in this matter; how manifestly it stands in the way of the reasonable development of Provincial administration and financial responsibility, on which the future progress of India essentially depends.'

"I commend these remarks to the favourable consideration of my hon'ble friend. I hope that, when he comes to review our position during the currency of the present year, he will remember that we have great demands upon us, and that our present resources are inadequate to meet those demands. I should add also that I have no personal interest in this matter, and that before any new contract can come into operation I shall have resigned the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. What I have urged therefore is in the interests of my successor and of the circumstances and condition of this great province."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said:—"I have heard with the greatest satisfaction the assurances of support which have been given to us both on his own behalf, and on behalf of that body which he so ably represents, by the Hon'ble Mr. Steel. I need not say that it very materially strengthens our hands to know that the measures which we have been called on to undertake commend themselves to the judgment of that great and important section of our community to which my hon'ble friend belongs. For my own part I have never had the slightest doubt that any measure which it was my duty to bring before them, and which was based upon equity, sound finance and reasonableness, was sure to obtain from the mercantile community of Calcutta, however disagreeable the consequences it might entail, a ready and respectful hearing, and for myself their ungrudging support. When I spoke of the shrinking from burdens to which my hon'ble friend has alluded, it was of the former debates on the subject of the income-tax of which I was thinking, and of occasional expressions of opinion which I have recently come across in the Press. To my hon'ble friend, as to those on whose behalf he speaks, I have only to express my unmixed gratification at finding that our judgment is confirmed by theirs, and that the whole of our community is ranged under the same banner, with the same undivided end and for the common good of the country.

"My hon'ble friend, I observe, is an optimist. He sees great benefit to this country from a depreciated standard. He thinks that, though persons with fixed salaries may suffer, the country as a whole is benefited, and that even the Government may be reassured. He points to the increased exports as the main proof of his thesis, to the greater facilities for placing Indian produce on the market which are afforded by the present state of our currency, and to the increase in the revenues which may be expected to arise from the greater general prosperity. Now, this is a very large and an extremely difficult subject, which I cannot at present hope adequately to discuss; but I may point out two considerations which I think are difficult to reconcile with the optimist views entertained by my hon'ble colleague. I should like very much to think that with so much happiness going some of it may come my way; but it seems to me a very questionable position to assume that the great increase to our exports is mainly due to the low rate of exchange. I believe that it is more owing to the extension of our railways, to the lowering of freight, to the reduction of railway-charges, and to the growing facilities given by the Suez Canal, than to the depreciation of our currency; and I cannot, therefore, think that the expansion of our prosperity will be proportionate to the depreciation of our standard. If silver has fallen 8 per cent. since 1880, freights have fallen far more. Railways have extended; railway-charges have been lessened. On 7th December, 1880, canal-freights in Calcutta were from £2-16-3 to £2-18-9 per ton; on 14th December, 1885, they were from £1-7-6 to £1-10 per ton—a fall of 50 per cent. There were on 31st December, 1876, 6,833 miles of railway open in India; on 31st December, 1880, there were 9,310 miles; on 31st December, 1885, there were 12,285 miles. I cannot, therefore, bring myself to believe that exchange is the sole, or the most important, factor in the extension of our export-trade which has of late years attracted so much attention. In the second place I would ask my hon'ble friend to remember that if our export and import trade has shown great vitality since the fall in our currency, we have, on the other hand, to maintain somewhat about five crores of rupees annually on our revenue estimates, which, since the relative value of silver and gold began to change, have to be locked up and kept from circulation, in order to enable us to meet the extra burden imposed on us in connection with our home charges. My hon'ble friend, I regret to see, is among the prophets. I regret it because I think

that prophecy is a risky and speculative line of business, unsuited to commercial aptitudes. He has told us that it will take the rupee ten years to fall to 1*s.* 2*d.* I cannot meet him on this ground: I know nothing certain of the future: I think I can see a serious omission in his calculation when he bases the silver production of the next ten years on the limits of the silver production of to-day; and I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that in the last year alone silver has fallen to the extent of what he looks upon as its future normal fall. But even at the present rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* we shall have withdrawn at the end of those 10 years, on the figures I have above given, 50 crores of rupees from the pockets of the people; and I do not see where any adequate compensating advantage is to come to them. "I cannot dwell further on these intricate points at present; but when I am told that a currency the value of which relatively to gold is what ours has now become will be the source, alike to Government and to the people, of unmixed prosperity, I cannot but hesitate to accept these glad tidings of great joy, and to enquire whether other causes have not been at work to which in great part the improvement of our revenues may be assigned. I am aware that I have no right, and I certainly have no desire, to speak authoritatively or with exceptional experience on one of the most difficult questions to handle which has ever occupied the attention of Governments and economists; I have no wish to say 'I am Sir Oracle—let no dog bark;' but I would venture, if I may, to deprecate the adding another optimist view to a question on which, if not in India, at least in England, there are too many optimist views already. As the question is not one which enters into the practical scope of our discussion to-day, with the assurance that it is at the present moment engaging the most anxious, the most earnest and the most unremitting attention of the Government, I may turn to the next point in my hon'ble friend's remarks which calls for notice from me. He has expressed a wish to see the export-duties on rice abolished. That wish, I may freely admit, I share; I admit also the cogency of much of my hon'ble friend's reasoning; but I take two objections, which must practically be allowed to carry great weight, however much we may desire the removal of these duties. In the first place, as I do not share his hopeful views of that surplus which he dangles before my troubled eyes, I cannot bring myself to recommend, in our present circumstances, the striking off the potential estimates or the absorption as a source of revenue of the round sum of £700,000. In the next, I cannot but think that so long as our duty does not unfairly weight our rice in its competition with the rice of other countries (and I do not understand that this is urged upon me), the argument against it is incomplete. I do not deny, in other words, the force of the arguments in favour of abolishing the duty, but I think that the duty is not of a nature so objectionable and so opposed to good economical doctrine as to justify our abolishing it at a time when our revenues are in my judgment, and with due deference to my hon'ble friend, in a very critical state.

"In respect of borrowing in England, it will not have escaped my hon'ble friend's attention that we are in point of fact at the present time so doing; and if for local bodies we propose to borrow in the local market, it must be borne in mind that the extraordinary state of the silver market, the reports which reach us of the silver yield in Australian mines, the unsettled policy of the American Government, and the utter uncertainty which hangs round the future of silver, may well cause doubt as to whether, in spite of the comforting assurances of my hon'ble friend, we are so safe on the sunny side of 1*s.* 2*d.* as he himself would have us believe.

"It has been a pleasant surprise to me to find that the proposed tax has met with so little opposition on the part of this Council, and especially that my friends Mr. Peari Mohan and Mr. Mandlik, find themselves in a position to support us. We have, indeed been told, as I anticipated, that an income-tax is objectionable because it is inquisitorial and because it is unsuited to the genius of the Indian people; but the case against the tax has been put very moderately. Now, with regard to this matter of the inquisitorial nature of direct taxation in India of which we are constantly reminded. It is not in regard to India only, I may remind this Council, that objections have been urged in respect of inquisition. Students of text-books on this subject are familiar with

the fact that for many years after the introduction of an income-tax into England this particular objection was to them of constant recurrence. But time has there worn down, if it has not entirely effaced, the edge of this class of objection. And what time has done elsewhere time may be trusted to do here. In point of fact, as your Lordship said last Monday, the operation of the license-tax during the last eight years has been of no small assistance in the matter. We are far removed from the day, which I myself can well remember, when the first introduction of direct taxation sent a tremor throughout the Peninsula. All have learnt and all have profited by the experience of a quarter of a century. We, on the one hand, have found that we must avoid as much as may be the multiplication of returns, and a variety of other points, which were in their nature vexatious, and which were not essential to the operation of the tax; the classes liable to assessment, on the other hand, have learned and are still learning that with a little honesty, a little punctuality and a free recourse to the regular remedies open to them, they can escape the ills which they the more dreaded, because they were ills they wotted not of. My hon'ble friends Mr. Evans and Mr. Peári Mohan have warned us that the tax is one which in its working will cause much difficulty, and that it will give rise to considerable practical injustice. We have been told that every effort will be made to evade its just incidence. There is a well-known legal maxim with which my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans is no doubt familiar, to the effect that a man cannot profit by his own fraud; and if I am told that an important section of the community must be exempted from direct taxation because it is constitutionally fraudulent, I must fall back upon that legal maxim. If I am to be assured that the trading and commercial class in India should not be assessed to direct taxation because they cannot deal honestly with the Government, I must reply that that is a plea which to my mind is wholly inadmissible. But I do not resort to such a reply, because I am convinced that the imputation is unwarranted. I do not believe that the great section of the community concerned, whose reliability and honourable discharge of their business obligations is of world-wide notoriety, is open to that indictment, or that they differ in any material respect from the great body of the Indian people of which they form so important a part, and whose character certainly is not open to the reproach which would seem to be levelled against a section of them by those who take this objection.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Peári Mohan has asked me for a pledge as to the duration of the tax. No Financial Member who has any pretension to wisdom will ever give such a pledge. Prudence is to a Financial Member what modesty is to a woman; and if he once throws it aside he must expect to descend to that fallen class from whom nothing more may be hoped for. Nor in asking for such a pledge is my hon'ble friend consistent with the assurance he has given us that he accepts the principle of this Bill. If the principle is sound, it is unreasonable and inconsistent to promise that its application shall be of limited duration. If it is for to-day, it is good for to-morrow and thereafter. So that I must decline to give any such pledge as I am asked for; nor would it be of any value if I gave it. No pledge could bind my successor, who must be guided by the exigencies of the day in which he is called upon to administer our finances.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Peári Mohan, I see, is not yet quite happy about the Famine Insurance Grant. He has re-quoted a few words of Sir John Strachey's which I quoted the other day, and he has cited a passage from a speech of Lord Lytton's. I need not say anything more about the former extract. It must be read with the context which I quoted last Monday to the Council, and its meaning is perfectly obvious. But, in regard to what fell from Lord Lytton, I may remind my hon'ble friend that the authors of the being of the Famine Insurance Grant were Lord Northbrook and Sir John Strachey, and that if one wishes to learn the characteristics of a child one must address oneself to its parents. Lord Lytton was merely its sponsor; and if Lord Lytton promised and vowed more things in its name than it was ever likely to accomplish, he did no more than sponsors daily do, and must be held in no greater degree responsible.

"Next, in regard to the import-duties. Mr. Mandlik has urged and has quoted authorities to prove that their re-imposition would not be felt. That I should wish to take leave to say seems to me beside the question. What we are concerned to see is that taxation should be imposed proportionately to the means of the person taxed. If the import-duties were little felt by the poor man, they would *à fortiori* be far less felt by the rich man. What we have to look to is that each man should pay in proportion to his means, and not merely that the poorest should pay a tax which is not absolutely unbearable.

"I should wish, however, to say a few more words on the subject of the import-duties, because I am compelled to disagree with a great deal of what I daily hear about it. I am well aware that the view I take is not the popular view; but a man must have the courage of his opinions. We have been told that the import duties should have been retained; and, in public discussion on the subject, we are constantly assured that the import-duties were abolished solely in the interest of Manchester. I may be very obtuse; but I wholly fail to see how, in a matter of this kind, we can separate the interests of Manchester from those of India, or the interest of the manufacturer from that of the consumer. If the one, above all things, desires a free market for his goods, the other, above all things, requires the removal of all restrictions the effect of which is to raise upon him the price of the goods. The profits of Manchester profit are the economics of India. I think we may find a parallel which is not unsuitable in the case of the Isthmus of Suez. It was Europe, not Asia, which pressed for the piercing of that isthmus; but would any one seriously maintain that the Suez Canal was made in the exclusive interests of Europe, and that Europe alone has benefited by it. The exchange of commodities, the commerce and the wealth of the world, the producer, the manufacturer, the carrier and the consumer, have alike benefited by it, as they must benefit by the removal of all restrictions and obstructions, whether they present themselves in the form of an isthmus or in the form of an import-duty. The only Indian interests which seem to me to have been sacrificed are those of the persons who hitherto had enjoyed the monopoly of exemption from taxation; and if those interests are to be sacrificed by the abolition of the import-duties, I must say that I should regret it no more than the sweeping away by the waters of the Canal of the privileges of the Bedouins whose inheritance the desert had hitherto exclusively been. If a narrow neck of land or a narrow section of society stands in the way of benefit to the general community, then I say that it is the narrow neck or the narrow section which must be made to give way, and not the community at large. So that I cannot for a moment concur with those who would re-impose an import-duty or block up a canal, who would replace free circulation by obstruction, and who would raise the prices of Manchester goods against us, because, among other reasons, the benefits which the English manufacturing class have derived are more obvious to their eyes than are the benefits accruing to the Indian consumer.

"But it will be and has been said, that while this is all very well, it does not alter the fact that £1,200,000 were struck off the revenue, and that the country could not afford it. Putting Manchester, in other words, out of the question, I am assured that the import-duties should have been retained because we could not afford to part with them. Well, let us look at a few figures. We have seen that the average surplus of the past three years has been £700,000; we know that the Famine Insurance Grant is provided from annual surplus funds of £1,500,000; so that we have had an annual surplus of £2,200,000; and it is now argued that this was not sufficient, and that we should have added to this £1,200,000 more; or in other words that the import-duties should not have been reduced, because we ought to have maintained a surplus during the last three years of nearly three and a half million. Who, in the name of reason, could have hoped to maintain such a surplus? Would the Council like to know what would have happened if we had attempted to maintain it? I am no thought-reader, but a plain simple Member of the Governor General's Council; but I think I could say what would have happened. We of the Finance Department should have been bombarded for fresh funds by the Military Department; we should have been seized by the throat by the Department of Public Works; the Home Department would have seized us by the coat tails; the Revenue and Commerce would have lifted its still small voice; the persuasive tones of the Legal Member would have demonstrated the necessity of increased supplies; His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in common with the other Local Governors, would have expected his quota of this unhappy surplus; I doubt whether even the highest authority in the land himself would have had the courage to restrain his august hand from demanding a share in the general plunder. Expenditure, much of it unnecessary, would have increased, and would have established itself; extravagance would have been the order of the day; and when the day of retrenchments and reduction came—as come it assuredly would—the whole administration must have been thrown out of gear. If, on the other hand, so very considerable a sum as £1,200,000 had been maintained for the extinction of debt or for the construction of railways, how long would the tax-payer have put up with it? Would he not have said he was doing too much for posterity, and bearing too large a share of a burden towards the removal of which he already annually contributed a surplus of over two millions? We should have been abstracting annually £1,200,000 from the resources of the country, and employing it in redeeming a public debt bearing 4 per cent. interest by moneys which, in private hands, would be invested at 7 or 8 per cent., and be utilised in the production and the renewal of wealth. To make railways from surplus revenues which one may happen to possess is one thing; to maintain, at the expense of the tax-payer, a large surplus for the sole purpose of making railways seems to me to be quite another matter.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Mandlik has argued that the abolition of the import-duties stands condemned, because it has not sufficiently resulted in increased imports of manufactured goods. I cannot follow his calculation. The value of imports of manufactured goods, treasure and Government imports apart, which in the 10 years before 1878-79 averaged 35 crores, was, in 1884-85, 53 crores; the average of the four years from 1878-79, when the first duties were remitted, to 1881-82, the year before the final abolition, was 47 crores; the average of the three years from 1882-83 to 1884-85 has been 51 crores. The percentage of increase from 1878-79 to 1881-82 has been 28; from 1878-79 to 1884-85 it has been 45. If we remember that during this period prices have been steadily falling, and that these figures represent values, not quantities, the real increase will be much greater. I am not so foolish as to suppose that the great growth of our imports since 1878-79 is due solely or mainly to the abolition of the import-duties. It is due to a variety of causes. It is partly due to the increase in our exports; it is partly due to the cause to which so much of the increase of our exports is due, namely, to the extension of our railways and to the consequent improvement in the distribution and cheapening of commodities; it is due to the forcing of accumulated stocks, owing to the fall of prices in England, upon the Indian market; it is very largely due to the fall of prices in England; but unquestionably it is also partly due to the abolition of import-duties. If the state of our exchange has, on the one hand, enabled us to place large stocks of grain and of seeds on the European market, and has prevented us from feeling in that direction the full effect of depression of prices which weighs so heavily at home (and to which, so far as the commodities are concerned which form the chief staples of our exports, we have not a little contributed), it has, on the other, handicapped us in our power of purchasing piece-goods, and has supplied an additional argument to what seem to me the unassailable economical grounds on which those duties were abolished.

"My hon'ble friend Mr. Mandlik has criticised at some length the expenditure in various branches of the administration with which personally I am not very intimately acquainted. I will not therefore follow him further on this ground than to say that to his desire to introduce economy into the administration, and to extend the employment of Native agency, I personally and entirely subscribe. Whether from the more narrow ground of my own special province of finance, or from larger political considerations, any practical efforts suggested in this direction will have my constant and strenuous support. I

believe that in the dual agency by which executive administration is and must be carried on in this country we should endeavour and make it our great aim to march not on parallel, but on converging, lines. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has dwelt at length on the question of the Provincial revenues. He sees, or thinks he sees, that, like Cassius, I have a lean and hungry look, and that I am animated by evil intentions. He fears that in the revision of the contracts I shall, as the French say, draw the counterpane too much my way, and that he will be left in the cold. There is a Persian proverb which says 'Awal Khwesh, bad'hu darwesh,' which, very liberally translated, means 'Devil take the hindmost.' But let me reassure him. In this matter there will be no foremost and no hindmost; we shall approach the matter in that spirit of justice, of moderation and of reasonableness in which only it can be effectually handled. We shall be most ready to listen and to examine all that the Provincial authorities have to urge, but we shall at the same time be compelled to insist, as I said last Monday, on an equitable re-distribution of the new burdens which have been imposed upon the general revenues. To that I am sure His Honour will take no exception, and we must leave the working out of the details to those who will be charged with the task.

"And now, my Lord, I think that I may bring this, my second *apologia*, to a close. I am conscious that I have but glanced at the surface of much that has been said; something of what has been said I have not so much as attempted to glance at; but this, not because I am gravelled for lack of matter, but because, had I travelled over the whole ground taken up during this discussion, I should have wandered far from the issues actually before us. I have stated why I cannot share my hon'ble friend Mr. Steel's hopeful view of our prospects, and why I am unable to hold out at present any hope of the remission of the export duties on rice. I have glanced at the argument against the income tax based on its inquisitorial nature, and have given my grounds for doubting whether these arguments from lapse of time have not lost much of their force, I have pointed out that the question before us is one of the equitable distribution of taxation, and why the import duties alone, without direct taxation, are not consistent with such a distribution; I have contested the view that the import duties should be re-imposed; I have, I hope, re-assured His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to my designs on the Provincial contracts, and I leave the matter now, so far as I am concerned, to the decision of the Council, in the confidence that we shall be accorded its support."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said:—

"Our hon'ble colleague Sir Auckland Colvin warned us, on the last occasion when we met to consider this Bill, that we should probably find to-day various ancient weapons furbished up for use in an attack upon it, but I confess I hardly expected to hear it seriously contended that direct taxation was unsuited to India and obnoxious to its people.

"Direct taxation, I venture to maintain, is not a novelty in India, as too commonly supposed, but a most ancient and well-known institution. Native Governments have from time immemorial made the non-agricultural classes contribute their share of the expenses of the State. To the Native mind in general, this appeared only just, fitting, and to be contentedly borne. Between cultivators and traders, poor and rich, no sense of unequal treatment could subsist under the system which our predecessors in the Empire for centuries pursued. But when we superseded them we gradually abolished the structure of direct taxation which they had laboriously raised. In the elder Provinces, this change was consummated by about the year 1844, in the newer ones it took place later, but the only survivals of the Native system now are the capitation-tax in Burma and the pándhari-tax in the Central Provinces, which are specially dealt with in the Bill now before us. On the other hand, all Native States now remaining have, speaking broadly, retained their old method of direct taxation to this day.

"What is the result? When we collect a paltry half million or so, British India rings with discussions and objections, while to our Native feudatories direct taxes, under innumerable forms and names, and to a proportionately larger amount from a far smaller population, flow in without a murmur. This fact is so remarkable, that it appears well worth our while to endeavour to reexamine into and ascertain its causes.

"Having served for considerable periods in Native States, and been directly and indirectly concerned, as a Political Officer, with their administration, I have had some opportunities of observing their system in this respect, and have myself been connected with the collection of direct taxation far heavier than any which has ever been contemplated in British India. The characteristics of their system may be concisely described as, traditional acquaintance with individuals and their circumstances, rudely equitable apportionment between man and man, permanency or dislike of change, and employment of the regular localised revenue agency. In 1880 a middle-aged Native Chief, who is his own Prime Minister, and a most intelligent personal ruler, described to me his own practice in a few words. 'In my State' (he said) 'the name of every householder not an agriculturist is shown in the books of the village to which he belongs, with the sum he and his ancestors have been paying. This is levied from year to year. Only on extraordinary occasions is any alteration made. If the family became "divided" the sum might be made into shares at their request. If it notoriously fell into great poverty, some permanent reduction might be conceded; or if the business were quite changed and improved, I might increase the annual sum. But to get a small sum I should never cause an outcry. Everything would be inquired into and decided, in the presence of the parties, on the evidence of the village headmen and neighbours.' I am aware that this description might not apply precisely to all parts of India, as also that Native States are subject to paroxysms of tyranny, and that even in those well administered acts of injustice may occur. But it is sufficiently typical, and accounts for the fact of the noiseless levy in these States of direct taxation.

"Turning now to British India—in 1860 we were obliged by financial necessities to revert to direct taxation, which we had gradually abandoned, but instead of a Native model, softened and adapted to our circumstances, we unfortunately set up that of the income-tax, as in force in England. To get direct taxation into good working order, even after a suitable model, would have been a work of time and care, in the absence of the long-standing record of the names and resources of house-holders which we had in earlier years done away with. But what, except failure, could attend a sudden call on relatively ignorant and unlettered millions, at short notice, to assess themselves, or prove right of exemption, to send in elaborate returns and calculations, and to understand and watch their own interests under the system of notices, surcharges, claims, abatements, instalments, penalties and what not, consequent thereon. Necessarily there followed a long train of evils. An army of tax assessors and collectors temporarily engaged could not be pure. They were aided by an army of informers, actuated by direct gain or private animosity. Frauds in assessment and collection went hand in hand with extortion in return for real or supposed exemption. Inquisition into private affairs, fabrication of false accounts where true ones did not exist or were inconvenient, acceptance of false returns, rejection of honest ones, unequal treatment of the similarly circumstanced—all these more or less prevailed. The tax reached numbers not really liable, for zamíndárs illegally recovered it from tenants, and masters from servants, while underlings enriched themselves by the threat of a summons. Acts XXI of 1861 and XVI of 1862, while affording relief in some respects, practically stereotyped many inequalities and heart-burnings. In later years, the system of assessment by broad classes was an improvement on the earlier complications, but the advance of local officers towards equitable assessment was perpetually being cancelled by the alterations in rate and liability which I shall presently notice.

"Renewed direct taxation in British India thus made a false start, from which it has never recovered. Possibly, with time and care, a great improvement might have been effected, if the law had remained unaltered. But, unluckily, with its too English form, came the idea that the tax was to be, as in England,

a convenient means of rectifying Budget inequalities, and a great reserve in every financial or national emergency. In consequence of this idea, incomes between R200 and R500, which had been taxed at 2 per cent. in 1860, were exempted in 1862, the 4 per cent. rate was reduced to 3 per cent. in 1863, and the whole tax was dropped in 1865. In 1867 it re-appeared in the modified form of a license-tax, at the rate of only 2 per cent. at most, but reaching down again to incomes of R200. In 1868 it became a certificate-tax, at rates a fifth lower, and again commencing with a R500 limit. In 1869 it became once more a full-blown income-tax at 1 per cent. on all incomes and profits of R500 and upwards. In the middle of the same year it was suddenly nearly doubled. In 1870 a further rise to fully $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. occurred: but with better times, the rate fell in 1871 to $1\frac{1}{24}$ per cent., with a limit of R750, and in 1872 the limit was further relaxed to R1,000 and upwards. In 1873 came a second period of total abolition, to be succeeded from 1877-78 by the new series of Acts with which we are all familiar. Along with the changes in rate and incidence just described, came changes in name, form, classification, and procedure. With one object or another, twenty-three Acts on the subject have been passed since 1860.

"This long recital of what is well known to my hearers will have been tedious, I fear; but it seemed necessary to enforce my point, which is, that we have hitherto attempted direct taxation in British India under conditions which rendered success impossible. Owing to the perpetual changes, the people, never certain who was liable or what was the sum due, were an easy prey for fraud and extortion, while the superior officials time after time found their labours thrown away, and a fresh battle with guess-work and deception to be begun. That both officials and people should in 1872 have united to condemn an impost hitherto associated only with such evils, is not to be wondered at. Our abandonment of the machinery of direct taxation inherited from our predecessors was one of the things in us which the mass of the people disliked without being able to understand. Our new-fangled and European attempts to retrace this policy seemed to them tyrannical, compared with the rude expedients familiar to their fathers. All things considered, the abolition of the income-tax in 1873 was probably the best thing that could then be done.

"But direct taxation could not long be dispensed with. A new start was made in 1877. This start was, I think decidedly well intentioned, made in considerable appreciation of past defects and desire to avoid them. It was wise to begin with trades and classification, but it seems to me that too much was made of supposed local differences, and too much importance attached to local action. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay passed Acts of their own; Northern India was dealt with by the Imperial legislature. As a necessary consequence, further legislation was soon needed to remedy inequalties. Some good was thereby effected; more would have resulted, but for the, as I think, unfortunate abandonment of the Bill introduced in November, 1879.

"Act VI of 1880, with the local Acts it amended, is still in force. Their continuance for five years unaltered has done a great deal to remove such evils as arose from frequent changes. But still we find an unjust system of maximum everywhere, while the amount of maximum varies, and the classification essentially differs, in different parts of India. In short, the incidence differs with every class, the poor pay more in proportion than the rich, and the richer a man is, above a certain point, the less he has to pay. The measure is open to grave objections of principle and detail; it represents no school of economic thought, no section of public opinion; it satisfies no one, and must obviously be ephemeral.

"In this state of affairs, we have presented to us the dilemma of abolition or reform. I need not follow Sir Auckland Colvin in his review of other alternatives to direct taxation which have been suggested, because, though agreeing with his elimination of them, I hold the issue to be different. I take my stand on the principle so eloquently enunciated by His Excellency the Viceroy when the motion for leave to introduce the Bill was before us—that of abstract justice. How much longer, I would ask, are we to tolerate the fact

that non-agricultural wealth, though considerable and daily increasing, pays very little, in proportion to its means, for the protection and great advantages it enjoys under British rule—to which the very existence of the bulk of it is attributable?

"I therefore elect unhesitatingly for reform, for such reform as, I personally hope and believe, will ensure the incorporation of direct taxation as a permanent part of our fiscal system. Whatever may hereafter, at least in the near future, be the improvement in the general revenues, whatever surplus may in such future be deemed available, after duly providing for the development of the resources of the country and the reduction of debt, ought in my opinion to be applied to relief in other directions, such, for instance, as that of the rice-duty indicated by my hon'ble colleague Mr. Steel, but no reduction in direct taxation should be conceded. Such a reduction would be unjust, as impairing even such advance towards a fair balance of taxation between agriculturists and non-agriculturists as will be attained by the present measure. But it would also be undesirable, since avoidance of change is essential in order to prevent fraud and oppression in the levy of the impost. Differing from my hon'ble colleague Mr. Peári Mohan Mukerji and from Sir Charles Trevelyan and Mr. Massey whom he quotes, I hold that in India an income-tax is utterly unsuited to form a financial reserve. In England the mass of the people are accustomed to watch the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the country, competent to understand changes and causes, and able to accept, with intelligent equanimity, an extra penny of income-tax, or an increase of duty on some article of consumption. But in India the position is just the reverse, and such a condition is absolutely unknown. Certain sections of the community, indeed, are able to understand and criticise the financial position as well as people in England can, if not better. As a rule, the people are in a totally different intellectual and moral condition. Every change which takes place is a source of anxiety, of disquietude, of speculation, and of rumours which are often unreasonable or even absurd. I can imagine few conditions more economically and commercially prejudicial, if not more politically dangerous, than that all India should come to be thrown annually, from December to March, into a state of doubt and speculation as to what their fiscal burdens for the coming year would be. On this subject I venture to draw attention to the weighty remarks made by Mr. Gladstone in a debate in the House of Commons on April 18th, 1853:—

'* * This country cannot bear a revolution once a year. I venture to say in like manner that it cannot bear once a year a reconstruction of the income-tax. Whatever you do in regard to the income-tax, you must be bold, you must be intelligible, you must be decisive, you must not palter with it.'

Mr. Gladstone was speaking of the income-tax in England. His remarks, however, apply to any system of direct taxation whatsoever, and I venture to think that they are even more applicable to India than to England.

"Holding these views, as I do, I readily support the Bill now presented. My approval of such a measure is due to no new-born zeal, to no tardy conversion. My opinion has long been matured. I may mention that a re-adjustment of the public burdens, comprising increased direct taxation, was for a time, under my strong advocacy, a part of the financial programme of 1882-83, and I much regretted its abandonment in favour of a policy more attractive but less sound. The present Bill, though in one or two respects scarcely such as I should desire, is the same in principle and in leading details as what I then proposed. Its success depends, I consider, upon its recognition as essentially a new departure, on lines different from those which experience has taught us to avoid, and upon its future life and administrative working being regulated accordingly. Two points relating to its working seem to me of sufficient importance to warrant special notice to-day.

"First of all, it is essential that the machinery be of good quality throughout. The evils which are likely to arise when temporary, unsuitable, or ill-paid agency is employed in the assessment and collection of a direct tax were amply

illustrated in a very searching enquiry which was made into the whole question of taxation in 1881. I hope that I shall not be thought guilty of undue partiality for my own presidency, if I commend to notice the principle adopted in Bombay in this respect. It has always been the rule there to place officers of superior rank, usually the mámlatdárs (*i.e.*, tahsíldárs) of the sub-divisions, on special duty for two or three months to do the assessments personally, with the clerical aid of one or, at most, two of the regular sub-divisional establishment. Officiating promotion being given to fill their places in the regular staff, new men, if required at all, came in low down and had nothing to do with the tax. The mámlatdárs acted under the direct check of the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of their division of the district. The latter officer, being on tour throughout the fair season and in constant intercourse with the people, took considerable personal tests, heard appeals on the spot, and was a constant check upon abuses. I venture to hope that the analogy of this system might be followed, *mutatis mutandis*, throughout India, and that efficiency in this, as in many other matters, might be materially promoted, if Assistant and Deputy Collectors were more generally placed, as in Bombay, in charge of the whole administration of divisions (subordinate to the Collector and Magistrate), and required to be on tour for a rather longer period of the year than is in some provinces customary. As a part of this system, would follow ample leisure, including a whole fair season, for deliberate assessment and collection, and the hearing of appeals, freely, with less limit of time, and on occasions convenient to the people.

"The principle which I here advocate, of avoiding temporary agency, should reach down to the villages in all Provinces when the organisation will admit of this, or should approach to it as near as possible. A permanent register of assessees to the tax should be a part of the village-records, kept up by the village-accountant, revised from year to year according to changes of assessment which might occur, though these should be as few as possible, and this register should be regularly inspected and countersigned by superior authority. The amounts should be collected by the same agency as, and usually along with, the revenue-demands, all special tax-collectors, chaprásís, and the like, being eschewed. The same principle, on the other hand, should govern as far as in each case may be the assessment of Mufassal towns and cities, officers and records being permanent, though not necessarily employed on the work of the tax alone. The Presidency-towns would, of course, need special treatment appropriate to each.

"In making these suggestions, I do not overlook the peculiar administrative arrangements of Bengal, arising out of the Permanent Settlement, but I understand that even there a gradual advance to a much more complete fiscal and executive organisation is recognised as desirable and not out of reach, and I would add that I do not advocate more than arrangements on the same principle in cases where similarity in detail is impossible. My recommendation, however, is justified by the fact that although in Bombay the tax was so administered, that it yielded, on an average of years, two-thirds of the amount produced by Bengal and Assam, from a population only one-fourth of theirs, yet the province is admittedly the one where the least discontent and outcry have prevailed, and where an income-tax has long been openly advocated by powerful sections of both European and Native public opinion.

"No less important than reliable inferior agency is competent supervision of the assessment throughout the province. The inequalities which have arisen through the want of this both between provinces and between districts of the same province, were very forcibly shown by the enquiry already alluded to. The salary of a special officer in each province for a few months, or even for the first two or three years of the new income-license-tax, would be paid over and over again, not merely in money, but in the additional equality and justice which would be insured. I think I may venture to say, though I speak without book, that my hon'ble colleague the Financial Member will not grudge whatever reasonable expenditure may be deemed necessary to provide effective and reliable agency for the recovery of the tax.

"The other point, not less important than good agency, is the use of the powers of assessment and revision from year to year with care, tact, and moderation. All feverish anxiety to screw up particular classes or localities, or to adapt assessments to the varying circumstances of the year, should be avoided; petty increases and changes should be foregone. What is needed is a patient and continuous endeavour to learn and record the real means of parties, to prevent the unfair escape of individuals, and to build up a framework of taxation such as is found in Native States and normally worked upon.

"Did I not believe that it is the sincere desire of the Government of India that the new tax should be thus looked upon, and so administered in these two respects, and that it is to be in all ways a new departure on lines essentially different from what is gone before, the measure would meet with my opposition instead of my cordial support. I do not expect that direct taxation can ever be perfect,—it is open to abuse even in England,—but I see no reason why it should not be gradually made in India as good as its nature will allow.

"I have already said that I should not follow Sir Auckland Colvin in his review of alternatives, and I shall not follow other hon'ble members in their suggestions of such, but I am obliged very briefly to touch on the question of the import-duties, because my hon'ble friend Mr. Mandlik has alluded to me personally and to the opinions I expressed in this Council in 1875. He has quite correctly represented the views I then held, and I now see no reason to question their soundness. If the adoption then accorded to them had continued longer, and if an excise upon Indian mills had in due time been imposed, when found necessary, it is possible that we might have retained the duties to this day. But in 1878 measures were taken which, in the balance of difficulties then presented, it would be rash in me to condemn. They introduced disruptive principles into the tariff, and inevitably shattered and brought down the entire structure. Supposing, however, that the event had been otherwise, that no action had been taken in 1878, and that the import-duties were existing at this day, will the hon'ble member seriously contend that, although they would be a convenient source of revenue, they would reach the rich non-agriculturist in any degree at all approaching that in which justice to all other tax-payers demands that he should be reached?

"In conclusion, I feel it incumbent upon me to trouble the Council with a few remarks regarding the question of silver and exchange. By way of introduction I would ask leave to read an extract from our Proceedings of 21st March, 1877, in which I am reported to have spoken to the following effect:—

'Although there were occasions when the strength of a Government might be to sit still, he (MR. HOPE) did not think that this was one of them. The British Empire was interested in the silver question as much as any nation in the world—in fact, more so in consideration of the special double life which it possessed, a life both European and Indian. The English nation had in England an enormous debt, contracted and payable in gold. It had likewise there a vast manufacturing industry for export, which depended in a great measure on the ability of the silver-using nations with which it dealt to pay for its products. Here in India, on the other hand, it had a heavy debt to defray in gold, while all its assets were raised in silver. Thus if there were any serious rise in the value of gold, such as he for one believed had taken place, rather than a fall in the value of silver, England must suffer both at home in her debt-obligations and her current commerce, and in India by the depreciation of the national—he meant in the sense of the Indian national—capital, which was almost entirely in silver, by the increased weight of the obligations which she had to meet in gold, and by the decrease in the value of her means of meeting them. He believed it therefore to be entirely the interest of England, whether in England or in India, to have as large a circulating medium as possible, and one which should embrace both gold and silver as a full legal tender. It would be gathered from what he had said that he was one of that minority—and he must admit with regret that they were at present a rather small minority—who were in favour of bimetallism. So long ago as August last (1876) after studying everything on the subject which was within his reach, he had written privately to his friend Mr. Chapman, the Financial Secretary, that he could come to no other conclusion than that that system was the right one. He believed it was quite possible for Government to fix a ratio between gold and silver after due enquiry, and that

it was just as much the duty of Government to do so as to take any other measures for the protection of the community. No doubt such a step could not be taken without an understanding with other nations. But if they were to wait till all nations agreed on the subject, or till they could get together a sort of universal conference, they might have to wait for ever.'

"How far these views have been confirmed by experience, I leave my hearers to judge. For myself I can only say that from that day to this, I have watched most carefully all the phases of the question, I have studied all notable utterances upon it, I have neglected no opportunity which lay within my reach of pressing for practical action, such action as I deem indispensable in order to place our finances in a safe position for the future, and to recover, as far as may be, the position we have lost in the past. I entirely agree with my hon'ble colleague Sir A. Colvin in holding, though I might justify my faith by somewhat different arguments, that a low exchange is not that benefit to India which it is in some quarters supposed to be. I am convinced that unless a remedy be applied soon, before prices of Indian produce are seriously affected, the result will be a practical confiscation of a proportion, corresponding to the depreciation, of such part of the circulating capital of the country as consists of silver money. None the less does it seem clear to me that the present relative values of gold and silver have a disastrous effect upon trade in general, and upon large classes of the population of England. We may extend direct taxation so as to redistribute the public burdens more equitably between the agricultural and non-agricultural classes; we may effect reductions of expenditure without checking the natural growth of the country (as I trust we may do); we might even go further, in our zeal to make two ends meet, on the short-sighted and usually shortlived course of blind reduction without regard to circumstances, but, as long as the currency difficulty remains unmet, and the chasm of depreciation yawns before us, all such attempts to rectify the finances must be futile, and like tinkering the sides of a kettle when the bottom is out. This is obviously not the occasion for me to pursue this matter further or in detail. I will only say, and here, as in the foregoing remarks on the subject, I offer my personal opinion only, that I deem the only effective remedy to be the adhesion of India, at least, upon terms which it would not be difficult to adjust, to a Bimetallic Union comprising most, if not quite all, of the nations which were represented at the Paris Conference of 1881. By such means alone can we hope to afford to the unfortunate receivers of fixed incomes, to whatever class they belong, the relief which is their due, or to establish our finances on a sound basis."

The Hon'ble PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"With Your Excellency's permission I wish to point out, with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble the Financial Member, that I did not say that the imposition of the tax should be postponed to next year, but that the consideration of the question whether that imposition should be made permanent should be put off till next year. I am not sorry that my Bábú English has caused this mistake, for it has given the Financial Member an opportunity to treat the Council to a well-turned repartee."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before putting the question I may be permitted to express the very great satisfaction I have derived from the generous unanimity with which the various members of this Council have expressed their approval of the measure placed before them. Quite independent of those who are connected with the Government, we have amongst us representatives of the three most important interests in India affected by the present Bill. We have a most distinguished representative of the mercantile interests, to whose incisive and weighty speech we have all listened with the greatest pleasure and profit. We have an equally distinguished representative of the interests of the learned professions, and we have also amongst us two gentlemen who are exceptionally authorised to speak on behalf of the Native community. When, therefore, we find that the representatives

of these three interests have been good enough to acquiesce in a measure which the Government have introduced with a considerable amount of anxiety and reluctance, we may well congratulate ourselves upon the result. But there is another view in which I personally may be permitted to regard this question, and which gives me even greater satisfaction than that which I have derived from the consciousness that a measure of the Government has been unanimously approved by this Council. As the representative of the Queen-Empress, and as in some respects the spokesman of the British people, I cannot but consider that the unity of the effort, which we have agreed to make in common for the protection and the defence of the Indian Empire, is a better proof and test, than any that could be produced of the solidarity of the interests which unite Her Majesty's Native and British subjects in one common feeling of loyalty towards Her Majesty's person and Her Empire. And let me assure those gentlemen who represent so ably Native interests in this country that the manner in which the Native community has stepped forth so loyally and patriotically to the support of the policy of the Government on this occasion, will not fail to be appreciated at its true value by their fellow subjects at home."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 22nd January, 1886.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 15th January, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Officiating 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 13th JANUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Tanjore and Madura districts of the Madras Presidency and the Sialkot district of the Punjab, the week has been almost rainless.

Agricultural prospects are generally fair in the Madras Presidency, but in some districts the outturn of the paddy harvest is below the average. In Mysore, with the exception of parts of the Tumkur district, and in Coorg, prospects are favourable.

In Bombay the *rabi* crops are generally promising, though in some places injury has been caused by drought, cloudy weather, and insects. The *kharif* harvest has been completed except in parts of Surat and Dharwar. In the Berars, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects of the *rabi* continue favourable.

Rabi crops are thriving and prospects are good throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces.

The rice harvest has been almost completed in Bengal, with, except on the deeply flooded tracts, a generally good outturn. The prospects of all cold-weather crops including poppy are good. In Assam the reaping of the *sali* crop still continues, and prospects are good.

In British Burma the rice crop has been nearly reaped.

The public health continues generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are fluctuating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Punjab, and are falling in parts of Bengal and in Coorg. Elsewhere they are fairly steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 13th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but some dry crops suffering from insects in parts of two taluks; harvest wet and dry grains, yield about average. Smallpox in one village.
Kurnool	*Nil*	Standing dry crops injured by late unseasonable rains and by insects in parts; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	*Nil*	Greater portion of rainfed paddy lost; harvest irrigated paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox in one taluk and cattle-disease in another and in one division; 24 deaths from cholera.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. River 2 feet over Anicut. Fever prevalent; smallpox in parts; deaths from cholera unreported last week 14, this week 12.
Chingleput (Madras)	·23	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore	·02	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Slight fever in two taluks.
Tanjore	2·03	Standing crops generally good, but in parts of one taluk damaged by locusts; prospects slightly affected by excessive rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Two deaths from cholera.
Madura	·63	Harvest dry grains, yield about average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in two taluks and one division.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest second crop paddy. Slight smallpox in seven taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in one; 24 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Paddy ripening. Smallpox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, and continue favourable in Bellary and Anantapur.
Bombay—(Jan. 13th)		
Karachi	Slight fall of rain during the week.	Weather mild. River at Kotri on 11th 3 feet 9 inches, against 4 feet 7 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* sowing completed. Fever in eleven, and cattle-disease in five talukas; 9 cases of smallpox in Ghorabari taluka, of which all recovered. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 20 and 34, in Ghorabari 24, 40 and 40, in Jati 26, 40 and 42, and in Dadu 36, 50, and 42 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Moro ·12 on 8th. Slight rain in five other talukas.	*Rabi* generally good; wheat cultivation attacked by insect *morai* in Hyderabad taluka. River at Kotri on 11th 3 feet 9 inches against 4 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever and cattle-disease in seven talukas; smallpox is reported in Naushahro taluka. Wheat 28, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Fever in Viramgaum and Sanand talukas. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health fair. 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*	Standing crops healthy. Reaping of *jowari* progressing. Cattle healthy; fever in Mandir taluka. Average prices—*jowari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* crop threshing in progress. *Rabi* crops in fair condition throughout the district; in parts of Yeola and Malegaon talukas both the crops have suffered slightly owing to want of rain. Cholera in the city of Nasik, 4 attacks, 2 deaths; cattle-disease in the village of Kalvan of the Kalvan taluka; public health generally good. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 36½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm; vapour in air slightly in defect of normal; abnormal wind easterly.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well in all talukas. Sixteen cholera cases in the city of Poona and three other talukas, 10 deaths; cattle-disease prevalent in taluka Junnar. Prices of *bajri* 34 and of *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 41 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Wheat and gram injured by clouds in Parner and Shrigonda. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Akola. *Bajri* average 44·9 pounds and *jowari* 52·6 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed has suffered from blight in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, Karmala and Pandharpur talukas; other crops generally good. *Jowari* 50 pounds 26 tolas and *bajri* 43 pounds 15 tolas per rupee. Cholera 4 cases, 2 deaths in Barsi taluka.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* in progress; cotton crops good; wheat and gram crops slightly blighted in five talukas. Fever and cattle-disease in Mugud, Bankapur, and Hangal. Rice 20 to 30 and *jowari* 43 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop sowing continues; transplanting in some parts. Measles in Kharwar; slight fever and smallpox throughout district; cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district, average 13 seers per rupee. Weather cold. Strong land winds.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather cold. Public health generally good. *Bajri* 34, *jowari* 39, and wheat 34 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Sind. Reaping of *kharif* crops continues in parts of Surat and Dharwar, completed in other districts. Standing crops injured by drought in parts of Nasik and Kandesh, by cloudy weather in parts of Ahmednagar, by insects in parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur, and by blight in parts of Sholapur, Khandesh, Satara. Dharwar, Bijapur and Belgaum. Cholera in parts of four, smallpox in parts of six, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 12th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects of winter crops fair; harvesting of *aman* continues. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Winter crops doing well; harvesting of *aman* nearly finished; planting of *boro* paddy going on. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman*, except on low lands, and of winter crops good; harvesting of *aman* still going on, outturn estimated at about 12 annas. Public health generally good, though cholera reported from Baraset and Diamond Harbour.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cool. Harvesting of *aman* paddy continues; prospects good; winter crops doing well; planting of *boro* paddy going on. Price of rice falling. Some cholera; public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* rice and *kalai* almost over; outturn good; prospects of all cold-weather crops favourable. Public health good.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather cool. Outturn of *aman* 12 annas; winter crops doing well. Public health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Aman* harvest almost completed with fair outturn; *rabi* prospects good. Cholera still lingers in some thanas.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aman* harvest very good; cold-weather crops promise well. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Aman* rice harvested; yield on the whole good. Public health good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good. Prices falling slightly. Public health good.
Monghyr	*Nil*	Prospects of poppy continue good.
Purneah	*Nil*	*Aghani* rice harvest good almost everywhere; *rabi* prospects very favourable. Public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy over, and threshing operations progressing; *rabi* prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	Poppy cultivation continues favourable; prospects very promising.
Sarun	*Nil*	Prospects of poppy excellent. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good; harvesting of rice almost finished. Prices fallen slightly. Public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy still going on; mustard and *mussoor* in pod; other spring crops growing splendidly; poppy and cotton look well. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Gya	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; poppy reports hopeful. Some fever reported.
Shahabad	*Nil*	Weather favourable to poppy; weeding operations going on.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable. Rice harvest finished; *rabi* and poppy crops promising. Public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Sarad* rice being cut with fair outturn; *rabi* crops in some places being gathered. Price of rice falling. Fever prevails; cholera still reported.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week. Rice harvest is almost over, and the outturn, as already reported, is generally good, except in the deeply flooded parts. Prospects of all cold-weather crops including poppy good. Rice cheaper in some districts, in Calcutta and neighbourhood however the price of rice is dearer than at this time last year. Cholera still prevalent in Tipperah and fever in Cuttack, elsewhere general health fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh (Jan. 13th)		
Benares (Jan. 12th)	*Nil*	Weather cold. Crops thriving and prospects excellent. Supplies sufficient. Prices show a slight rise in wheat, barley, and gram, which is due to falling off in imports. Health generally good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 11th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crop and poppy in good condition. Prices stationary. Health of people good.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Sky clear and weather seasonable. Sugarcane cutting and pressing going on; prospects of *rabi* continue favourable. Markets well stocked. Health satisfactory, and condition of cattle good.
Fyzabad („ 12th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects very favourable; sugarcane being crushed. Prices stationary. General health fair.
Lucknow („ 11th)	*Nil*	Weather fair; west wind. Wheat and barley in ear; gram beginning to flower; poppy being weeded. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Fodder very dear. Health of people good as well as the condition of cattle.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy *Rabi* crops look well. Supplies abundant. Prices almost stationary. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 12th)	*Nil*	West winds; clear weather. Prospects of *rabi* crops excellent; opium crop much improved by the late rainfall, and is in a very promising condition. Slight damage reported in the low lands in Tahsil Kunda from damp rot, but resowing has been resorted to in these instances. Prices steady. Condition of the people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops thriving; poppy prospects good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ 11th)	In 3 parganas from 0·10 to 0·40	*Rabi* and poppy crops flourishing. Prices steady. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banda („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good and greatly improved by recent rains. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather somewhat cloudy. *Rabi* crops promising; poppy crops flourishing. Prices slightly rising. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Crops doing well but weather dull; poppy well above ground and healthy. Prices rising slightly. Smallpox reported from one village in Baheri; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 11th)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Rabi* crops progressing well. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Agra („ „)	In six parganas ·10 to 0·30	*Rabi* promising. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	0·20	Weather sometimes cloudy. Prospects continue good. Prices rising.
Meerut („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Agricultural prospects excellent. Supplies sufficient and prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in some districts. Weather generally favourable. The crops are thriving and prospects are good everywhere. Supplies are ample though prices are fluctuating. The public health is good.
Punjab—(Jan. 13th)		
Delhi (Jan. 12th)	*Nil*	Health fair. *Rabi* crops promising. Prices almost stationary.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* winnowed; *rabi* flourishing. Prices stationary.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* crops flourishing; prospects good. Prices stationary.
Jullunder	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	·90	The rain very beneficial, and all available ground brought under cultivation. Grass springing up. Health good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore	·20	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health good. *Rabi* sowings completed. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Smallpox in tahsils Bhera and Shahpur. Fodder scanty. Prices rising.
Mooltan	Slight rain at Sadr	Health good. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Fever in city. Prospects fair. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health fair. Rain much wanted. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in four districts. Smallpox in the Bhera and Shahpur tahsils of the Shahpur district. Fever in the Dera Ismail Khan City, health elsewhere good. *Rabi* prospects generally good. Prices rising in the Shahpur and Peshawar districts, falling in the Sialkot district, and stationary elsewhere.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 13th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Prospects good; *kharif* harvest in progress. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy and chilly. Crops excellent. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Saugor (Jan. 12th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prospects good. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prospects good; threshing of rice in progress. Fever decreasing. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects and health good; slight cattle-disease. Prices slightly risen.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy and chilly. *Rabi* crops progressing. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* crops good; linseed a little damaged by insects. Health good; slight cattle-disease. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Jan. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Kharif* harvest and sugarcane pressing in progress. Health good; cattle-disease in places. Prices slightly risen.
		General Remarks.—Weather cold and slightly cloudy. Prospects generally favourable; *kharif* harvest in progress. Fever and cattle disease in places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 13th)		
Akyab (Jan. 9th)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping nearly finished.
Bassein	. . . .	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in parts of district. Reaping everywhere progressing favourably.
Rangoon	. . . .	Public health good; two fatal cases of cholera. Supplies of paddy are arriving in large quantities.
Amherst (Moulmein)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Gathering and harvesting in progress.
Pegu	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed in parts.
Henzada	. . . .	Slight cholera in one township; cattle healthy. Reaping completed.
Prome	. . . .	Slight cholera; cattle healthy. Crops reported bad in some parts, and reaping may be said to have been finished.
Toungoo	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good.. Reaping progressing.
Thayetmyo	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping finished.
		General Remarks.—Public health and health of cattle good; slight cholera and slight cattle-disease in four districts. Reaping nearly completed.
Assam—(Jan. 13th)		
Gauhati	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Reaping of *sali* nearly finished; gathering of *matikalai* and *mungh* finished. Cattle-disease reported from two mouzahs.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Insects done injury to mustard and linseed in South Sylhet, otherwise state and prospects good. Cholera still reported from the interior.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather cold. Reaping of *sali* and *asra* crops progerssing. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. General health good.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *sali* crop nearly finished; *matikalai* being gathered. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 13th)		
Bangalore	*Nil*	Crops generally in good condition, but in parts of Tumkur district they are reported to be suffering from want of moisture; prospects favourable. Public health good; cattle-disease continues in parts of Kolar district.
Mysore	*Nil*	No material change in prices.
Mercara	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and picking of coffee continue, and price of food grains slightly fallen; prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(January 13th)		
Amraoti	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Jowari* threshing in progress; *rabi* in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Cotton picking and *jowari* threshing continue; *rabi* prospects good.
Hyderabad (Jan. 14th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops progressing; sowing of *tabi* crops continues; fever and ague prevalent in many places. Prices—wheat $14\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $12\frac{1}{9}$, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* $23\frac{3}{4}$, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Jan. 13th)		
Indore (Jan. 14th)	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Crops doing well. Health good.
Goona . . .	·31	Health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	·03	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool. Crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	·07	Total rainfall 44·54.
Rajputana—(Jan. 13th)		
Abu (Jan. 13th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy with cold winds.
Sirohi („ 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks drying; wells good. Health and crops good. Weather fine and overclouded in the mornings.
Marwar („ 9th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Fever and smallpox still prevail. *Rabi* in good condition. Winds sharp and variable, generally from the east. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Irrigated crops good. Health generally good, but pneumonia still prevalent. Prices steady Weather warm and cloudy.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and cold.
Jhallawar („ 8th)	General slight showers in many parts.	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* prospects good.
Kotah („ 9th)	Slight hail and rain in the north of the State on the 3rd.	Clouds since dispersed. Prices stationary.
Haro ati („ 11th)	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. Crops progressing favourably. Health good.
Ajmere („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops being irrigated. Fever and smallpox diminishing.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy. Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Ulwar („ „)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy.
Bikanir („ 9th)	*Nil*	Smallpox in Rattangarh; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and colder.
Nepal—(Jan. 7th)		
Khatmandu . .	*Nil*	

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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 20th JANUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen in nearly all districts of the Punjab, and in parts of Rajputana, and there have been slight showers in parts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Sind, and the Southern Districts of the Madras Presidency.

Agricultural prospects continue fair in the Madras Presidency, but pressure from loss of the paddy crop is reported from part of the Ganjam district. In Mysore and Coorg the season promises well. The harvest has been completed in some parts and is in progress elsewhere.

Except in some places where injury has been caused by blight, drought, and cloudy weather, the *rabi* crops in the Bombay Presidency promise well. Prospects are also good in the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana.

Throughout the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *rabi* is flourishing, and harvest prospects are good. In the Shahpur district of the Punjab fodder is very scarce. In the Central Provinces the crops promise well unless injured by cloudy weather.

The *aman* harvest is nearly complete in Bengal, where the *rabi* and, except in Shahabad, the poppy crops are in excellent condition. In Assam prospects continue favourable.

In British Burma the reaping of the rice crop has been finished in some districts and is well advanced elsewhere.

The public health is generally good in all provinces.

Prices are fluctuating in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Mysore, and are falling in Coorg; elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 20th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally good; but castor seeds and *dholl* suffering from insects in parts of three talukas, and white *cholum* and wheat from disease in parts; harvest dry grains, yield generally average. Smallpox in one village.
Kurnool		Standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by late unseasonable rains and by insects. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in two talukas.
Ganjam		Slight fever and smallpox in one and cattle-disease in two talukas, 9 deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Kistna	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn below average. River 2·9 feet over anicut. Fever prevalent, slight smallpox, deaths from cholera unreported last week 111, this week 52.
Chingleput (Madras)	. . . .	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Cattle-disease in four talukas.
Coimbatore	. . . .	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Slight fever and smallpox in parts.
Tanjore	·02	Standing crops generally good, but paddy not flourishing in parts of one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in one taluka.
Madura	Last week since revised . 1·02 This week . ·02	Harvest dry grains, yield about average. Fever prevalent.
Malabar	·03	Harvest second crop; paddy outturn below average. Slight smallpox in seven talukas, fever in two, and cattle-disease in one, 20 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	·03	Paddy mostly ripe; harvest commenced. Smallpox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair, but pressure from loss of paddy crops reported from a part of Ganjam.
Bombay—(Jan. 20th)		
Karachi	Slight rain on 18th	River at Kotri on 18th 3 feet 3 inches against 9 feet 4 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* sowings coming up; damage to crops in Sujawal taluka owing to blight. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 20, 30 and 34, in Sakro *nil*, 36 and 46, in Shahbandar 22, 40, and 44, and in Manjhand 32, 38, and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Slight rain in Dero Mohbat taluka.	*Rabi* generally good. River at Kotri on 18th 3 feet 3 inches against 9 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas; smallpox is reported in Hyderabad town. Prices steady.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Fever in Sanand and Viramgaum talukas. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 35 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease in Kherala Mahal. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Cotton crops suffered a little in Bardoli taluka from cloudy weather; other standing crops healthy. *Jowari* reaping completed. Cattle healthy; fever in Bardoli, Bulsar, and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 39 and *nagli* 44½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* crop threshing in progress; *rabi* crops in fair condition in ten talukas, irrigated wheat blighted in parts of Yeola taluka and both the crops suffered in parts of Malegaon taluka for want of rain. Cattle-disease in the village of Kalvan, Budruk of the Kalvan taluka. Public health generally good. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 36½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature *nil* on 13th and 19th, 2° cool on 14th and 15th, and 1° warm from 16th to 18th; vapour in air excessive except on 14th and 15th, when it was normal; abnormal wind southerly on 16th and 17th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops growing well throughout the district. Smallpox prevalent in Sirur and cattle-disease in Junnar taluka; 37 cholera cases in taluka Haveli and Poona city, 18 deaths. Prices—*bajri* 36 and *jowari* 42; in Poona, *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Public health good. Wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Fever in Akola. *Bajri* average 46 and *jowari* 53 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur* and gram crops have suffered more or less from blight and insects; cotton crops also inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas; other *rabi* crops doing well. One fatal cholera case in Barsi taluka. *Jowari* 31 lbs. 14 tolas and *bajri* 43 lbs. 22 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* in progress; exotic cotton blighted in three and wheat and gram in five talukas. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Mugud, Bankapur, and Hangal. Rice 20 to 32 and *jowari* 42 to 72 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop operations continue; plants healthy. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease decreasing. Common rice in Karwar 14; in district average 13 seers per rupee. Weather seasonable.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Fever, cough and bowel complaints in many parts. Weather cold. Public health generally good. *Bajri* 32, *jowari* 42, and wheat 34 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Sind, but river low. Reaping of *kharif* crops completed, except in Dharwar; standing crops injured by drought in parts of Nasik, by blight and insects in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur, by cloudy weather in parts of Surat, Broach and Ahmednagar, and by blight in parts of Karachi, Nasik, Dharwar, Khandesh, and Belgaum. Cholera in parts of three, smallpox in parts of six, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Jan. 20th)		
Chittagong (Jan. 19th)	*Nil*	Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished; winter crops getting on well. Prices somewhat high. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Cutting of sugarcane going on; *cheena* and *kaon* being sown; cultivation for next paddy crops going on; prospects of winter crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	*Aman* still being harvested with an outturn of 12 annas; prospects of cold-weather crops good. Public health generally good; cholera abating.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Aman* harvest continues, outturn good; prospects of winter crops good; planting of *boro* paddy going on. Public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* completed with good outturn; prospects of all cold-weather crops favourable. Public health good.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy. *Aman* almost reaped; prospects of winter crops favourable. Public health good; fever about Serajgunge much abated.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather rather warm and somewhat cloudy. State of *rabi* crops good. Cholera reported in some thanas.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Prospects of *boro* rice and *rabi* crops good. Public health fair.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well. Public health fair.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rice harvest completed; in the south outturn estimated at 8 to 10 annas and in Mudehpoora 10 to 12 annas; prospects of *rabi* good. Public health good.
Monghyr	. . . .	Possibility of the cloudy weather bringing insects, but reports of the poppy crop to hand are favourable.
Purneah	*Nil*	*Aghani* rice almost harvested; prospects of *rabi* crops good. Public health fair.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy completed, and threshing in progress; *rabi* prospects continue favourable. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore	. . . .	Poppy cultivation favourable.
Sarun	. . . .	Prospects of poppy continue good. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops good. Prices of food-grains stationary. Public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy almost over; *rabi* crops look excellent and promise a good harvest; poppy and cotton growing well. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Weather mild and cloudy. *Rabi* prospects good; poppy promises well. Public health good.
Shahabad	. . . .	Easterly winds and foggy weather have been unfavourable to poppy crop.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable. Prospects of cold weather crops continue favourable. Poppy promises well. General health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Mornings foggy. Reaping of late rice continues; outturn fair. Cholera subsiding; fever still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week. *Aman* harvest is nearly over, and the outturn, except in the deeply flooded tracts, is generally good. *Rabi* crops everywhere, and poppy in Behar and Hazaribagh, are in excellent condition; but in Shahabad easterly winds and foggy weather have been unfavourable to the poppy crop. Price of rice is nearly stationary in almost all districts; it is considerably higher in Calcutta and neighbourhood than elsewhere. Public health is generally fair, except in Cuttack and Backergunge, where fever is still prevalent, and in Tipperah where cholera is prevalent.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Jan. 19th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable; sugarcane cutting and pressing carried on. Supplies ample and prices steady. General health good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 18th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Slight rise in prices. Health good; cholera disappeared.
Fyzabad („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather fair. Wheat and barley in ear; poppy being weeded. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Health of people good.
Lucknow („ 18th)	. . . .	Weather fair. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable; poppy is being weeded; sugarcane pressed. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fodder very dear. Health of people good as well as the condition of cattle.
Rae Barelli („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crop continue favourable. Prices slightly rising. Supplies ample. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	*Nil*	Wind westerly; weather clear. *Rabi* prospects excellent; opium crop is very favourable and promises well; *sawan* sowing has commenced; sugarcane is being crushed. Prices almost stationary. No illness among the people and cattle.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crop prospects very good, though poppy somewhat backward. Markets full. Prices rising slightly. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ 18th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* and poppy crops flourishing. Prices steady. Condition of people and cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Banda (Jan. 19th)	*Nil*	Clouds about. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in one village.
Ballia („ 18th)	*Nil*	Weather continues seasonable; sky sometimes cloudy. *Rabi* prospects excellent. Supplies ample. Health good; no cattle-disease.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Health continues good.
Sitapur „ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable; poppy crops healthy. Prices steady. Health of people and cattle good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue good. Opium, everywhere in good progress. Slight small-pox in one pargana, health otherwise good.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; sunshine required for *rabi* which is progressing well. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 18th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* progressing. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops flourishing; poppy crop doing well. Prices rising.
Meerut („ 19th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy. Crops flourishing. Supplies and prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally favourable; in three districts there has been slight rain. The *rabi* crops continue to flourish and prospects are good everywhere. Supplies are ample, but prices are still fluctuating. General condition of health and cattle good.
Punjab—(Jan. 20th)		
Delhi . (Jan. 19th)	. . . .	Heath fair. *Rabi* crops promising. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar . . .	0·70	*Rabi* flourishing. Health good. Prices nearly stationary.
Umballa . . .	0·50	*Rabi* crops much improved. Health and prospects good. Prices stationary.
Jullunder . . .	1·60	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar . . .	0·10	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . . .	0·40	Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices falling.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health and crops good. Prices stationary.
Lahore . . .	0·90	Prospects improved. Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi . .	0·10	*Rabi* prospects average. Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur . . .	. . . .	Small pox in the Shahpur and Bhera tahsils. Prices rising. Fodder very scarce.
Mooltan . . .	0·80 at Sadr	Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	1·75	Prices stationary. Prospects good. Health fair.
Peshawar . . .	0·20	Prices almost stationary. Health and *rabi* prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen almost throughout the Province. Small-pox in Bhera and Shahpur tahsils of Shahpur district, health elsewhere good. *Rabi* prospects favourable; fodder very scarce in Shahpur district. Prices rising in Shahpur district, falling in Sialkot district, stationary elsewhere.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 20th)		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* being gathered; *rabi* injured by cloudy weather. Cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and unfavourable for crops. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor . (Jan. 19th)	. . . .	Weather cloudy. Prospects good. Health fair. Wheat 17, rice 11, gram 19 seers per rupee.
Seoni . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy. Mildew has attacked linseed. Fever abating. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	Occasional clouds. Health good; Cattle-disease in Harda tahsi. Rice 11, wheat 16½, *jowari* 20 seers per rupee.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather slightly cloudy. *Rabi* crops good; wheat and gram flourishing. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and injurious to crops. Cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Cloudy weather prevails and is reported to be injurious to *rabi* crops. Health good. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 20th)		
Akyab (Jan. 16th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping nearly finished.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Slight cholera in one township; cattle-disease mild and sporadic. Reaping progressing.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping in Amherst nearly finished.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Harvesting in progress.
Pegu . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping nearly finished.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Slight cholera in two townships; cattle healthy.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Slight cholera in one township; cattle healthy. Paddy seems nearly all reaped now.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Thayetmyo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping finished.
		General Remarks.—Public health good; a little sporadic cholera and cattle-disease. Reaping finished in some districts and well advanced in the rest.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Jan. 20th)		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Reaping of *sali* finished; gathering of mustard commenced.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	No change in crops since last report. Cholera abating in places.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. Reaping of *sail* and *asra* crops nearly finished. Common rice 15¼ seers per rupee. One death from cholera reported from Katigora station; general health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·09	Weather cloudy. Reaping of *sali* crop continues in some parts of the district. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 20th)		
Bangalore . . . } Mysore . . . }	*Nil*	Crops generally in good condition; harvesting operations completed in some parts, progressing in others; prospects fair. Public health good; smallpox and fever continue in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur districts; cattle-disease continues in parts of Bangalore and Kolar districts. Prices fluctuating.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Prices of food grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Jan. 20th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* prospects good; threshing of *jowari* in progress. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops excellent; *kharif* crops being reaped and threshed.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Tabi* sowings in progress; *rabi* crops are healthy. Fever and ague still prevalent in some talukas. Prices: wheat 14½, coarse rice 12, white *jowar* 18, yellow *jowar* 25, and *tur* 16¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Jan. 20th)		
Indore . . .	. . . .	Weather warmer and cloudy. Health good. Prices of grain rising slightly.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·15	Total rainfall 31·36. Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Weather clear. Opium and other crops and health good.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	. . . .	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore . . .	. . . .	Weather fair. Crops and health good.
Rajputana—(Jan. 20th)		
Abu (Jan. 20th)	·15	Health good. Weather clear and colder.
Sirohi („ 18th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and warm. Tanks and wells drying. Health and crop prospects good.
Marwar („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; cold mild. *Rabi* in good condition. Prices stationary. Smallpox still prevalent.
Kherwara („ 18th)	*Nil*	Crops in good condition. Health generally good, but pneumonia still prevalent. Prices unchanged. Weather cold and cloudy.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells very low. Health and crops good. Weather clear and cold.
Meywar („ 18th)	*Nil*	Crops average. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable. Prospects good.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good.
Kotah („ 16th)	*Nil*	Crops promising. General health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Ajmere („ 19th)	·20	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops good. Fever and smallpox diminishing. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	·46	Weather cloudy. Crop prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Ulwar („ „)	*Nil*	Crop prospects and health good. Weather cloudy.
Bikanir („ 16th)	Slight rain.	Smallpox in Ratangarh; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy and cold.
Nepal—(Jan. 14th)		
Khatmandu . .	*Nil*	Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEASURES FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PILGRIMS BETWEEN INDIA AND THE HEDJAZ.

No. $\frac{1}{21-33}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Calcutta, the 21st January 1886.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 4—198-214, dated the 12th July 1882.
Ditto ditto No. 5—175-191, dated the 3rd July 1884.
Letter from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, dated the 10th October 1884.
Letter to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, No. 368, dated the 10th December 1884.
Letter to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, No. 312, dated the 18th October 1885.
Letter from J. M. Cook, Esquire, No. , dated the 22nd December 1885.
Letter to J. M. Cook, Esquire, No. 4, dated the 6th January 1886.

RESOLUTION.

FOR several years past the attention of the Government of India has from time to time been directed to the desirability of alleviating, so far as is possible, the discomforts and sufferings experienced by Muhammadan pilgrims during the journey from India to the Hedjaz. The existence of these sufferings, more especially in the case of those of the poorer class of Muhammadans who undertake the pilgrimage, is an admitted fact; but the action taken with a view to afford relief has been necessarily of a restricted nature owing to the unwillingness felt by the Government to undertake any direct interference with what is considered to be a religious obligation by a large section of the Muhammadan community in India. In 1880 intimation was received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State that the Turkish Government had issued orders requiring passports from all passengers and pilgrims arriving in Jeddah, whether Turkish or foreign subjects, and announcing that those who came unprovided with such documents would be liable to be repelled from the ports of the Hedjaz. In order to render these Turkish Regulations as little irksome as possible to natives of India proceeding to the Hedjaz on pilgrimage, the Government of India, after consulting Local Governments and Administrations, resolved* to establish a system under which passports should be unconditionally given to every intending pilgrim, not only at the Indian ports of embarkation but also at the central stations of every district in British India and at the head quarters of all Political Agencies in Native States. Arrangements were also made to grant informal passes to the subjects of other Governments, *e. g.*, natives of Kashgar, Russian Turkistan, Afghanistan, &c., who embark for Mecca from Indian ports, it being explained that these passes impose no responsibility on the Government of India in regard to the holders, and that the Governor General in Council could not in any way guarantee their recognition by the officials of the Turkish or any other Foreign Government. Further, in consideration of the very large number of pilgrims who annually embark at, and return to, Bombay, and to the necessity of making

* Home Department Resolution No. 4—198-214, dated 12th July 1882.

some special arrangements to meet their requirements, a Muhammadan Protector of Pilgrims was appointed at that port and instructed to supply intending pilgrims with all the information and assistance within his power in respect of every matter connected with the pilgrimage.

2. Since the above measures were undertaken, further efforts have been made by the Government of India towards the proper regulation of the India pilgrim traffic by amending the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act (No. VIII of 1876) in certain important respects, and by revising the rules issued under that Act with reference to the fitting, provisioning, sanitary arrangements, &c., of pilgrim ships. These rules have been assimilated, as far as possible, with those in force for regulating the transport of emigrants to the French and British colonies, and have been widely circulated in the form of a "Manual for the guidance of officers and others concerned in the Red Sea Pilgrim Traffic." It has been made obligatory on ships conveying more than 100 pilgrims to carry a qualified medical officer, and in order to promote the welfare of Indian pilgrims during their stay in the Hedjaz, an Indian Vice-Consul has been appointed at Jeddah, whose special duty it is to attend to the interests and well-being of the pilgrims. In order further to afford protection and assistance to the pilgrims, especially in connection with their detention in quarantine under the orders of the Turkish Government, a Muhammadan Vice-Consul has been temporarily appointed for Hodeida and Camaran. A dispensary has also been established at Jeddah for affording relief to Indian pilgrims in the Hedjaz. Lastly, in order to regulate and bring under proper control the transactions of pilgrim-brokers in the City of Bombay, it is proposed to introduce a Bill into the local Legislative Council under which the business will in future be restricted to licensed persons; and certain penalties will be imposed for any breach of the terms of the license. The action hitherto taken cannot fail to have effected a substantial improvement in the position of pilgrims during the voyage to Jeddah and while staying in the Hedjaz. In the course of the correspondence which has taken place with Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the subject, it was considered whether intending pilgrims should be required before proceeding on the voyage to deposit a sum of money sufficient to cover the cost of their return journey. The Government of India admitted that such a regulation would prevent much misery and suffering, but the opinion of the local authorities was opposed to interference of this nature on the ground that it might be misunderstood and misinterpreted, and the Governor General in Council accordingly decided that action of the kind was unadvisable. At the same time a public notice was issued in the English, Hindustani, and Persian languages warning persons who propose to undertake the pilgrimage of the difficulties to which they would be exposed owing to the imposition by the Turkish Government of quarantine for at least ten days at the Island of Camaran (during which period pilgrims are required to pay certain fees besides arranging for their own provisions), and impressing upon intending pilgrims the desirability of not starting unless provided with sufficient funds (at least Rs. 300) in order to meet the expenses of quarantine, of the journey from Jeddah to Mecca and back, and of the return journey to India.

3. In October 1884 a communication was received from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, expressing the readiness of that Firm to undertake the conveyance of pilgrims between India and Mecca. The extensive experience gained by Messrs. Cook and Son in connection with the requirements of schemes of a similar character, and the considerable degree of success which has attended their operations clearly pointed to that Firm as peculiarly qualified to assist the Government in still further regulating the conveyance of pilgrims between India

and Arabia, and in placing the arrangements on a footing more satisfactory to the Government and more convenient to the pilgrims themselves than has hitherto been found possible. Messrs. Cook and Son were accordingly informed that if they were able to make the necessary arrangements, the Governor General in Council would be prepared to give them such assistance as might be within his power. Messrs. Cook and Son have now informed the Government of India of the conditions upon which they are prepared to undertake the agency and control of the conveyance of pilgrims to and from Jeddah, and the Governor General in Council, after careful consideration and personal communication with Mr. J. M. Cook, is of opinion that those conditions are such as may be accepted. The conditions contemplate the appointment of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son to be pilgrim agents for the whole of India, local officers and officers in charge of treasuries being instructed to assist that Firm in making known the terms of through conveyance to Jeddah and back, and in disposing of through tickets. The Bombay Government will be requested to make over to the representatives of the Firm the issue of passports in Bombay after these have been signed by the proper authorities, and to instruct the Protector of Pilgrims to work in harmony with the Firm and to render it every possible assistance. On the other hand, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son agree to arrange with the railway administrations, steam ship proprietors, and others concerned, for the conveyance of the pilgrims, at through fares, from all the chief stations in India to Jeddah and back, and to do all in their power to secure the transit of the pilgrims in satisfactory ships supplied with proper accommodation in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Government. They are prepared to provide the requisite agency for the work, Muhammadans being appointed for this purpose in all cases where necessary, to establish a special pilgrimage office in the most convenient position at Bombay, and possibly also at Jeddah, and to make all detailed arrangements in connection with the issue of the necessary announcements, forms of tickets, &c. Lastly, the Firm has expressed its readiness to comply with the requirements and regulations which may be laid down from time to time by the Government of India precisely in the same manner as though they were in the service of the Government.

4. The Governor General in Council feels convinced that a scheme of the nature above described cannot fail, if successfully carried out, to be productive of much benefit to Indian pilgrims to the Hedjaz, but if success is to be ensured, it is essential that every assistance should be afforded to Messrs. Cook and Son, not only by Local Governments and Administrations, but also by District and other officers upon whom it will devolve to give effect to the detailed arrangements. His Excellency in Council accordingly trusts that Local Governments and Administrations will see that this is done, and will direct local officers to co-operate in every possible manner with the representatives of the Firm in carrying on their operations.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Foreign and Financial Departments for the issue of any further orders required. Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and in all local Gazettes for general information. Local Governments are requested to arrange for its translation and publication in all Vernacular Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1885.

No. 1.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara.				Trinidad.				Fiji.				Natal.				Mauritius.				Surinam.				French W. I. Colonies.				Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	7	9	16	438 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9	16
From 2 to 10 years	22	21	43		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	21	43
„ 10 „ 20 „	79	36	115		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	36	115
„ 20 „ 30 „	261	120	381		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	261	120	381
„ 30 „ 40 „	16	2	18		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	385	188	573		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	188	573

No. 2.—As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

Orissa	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Western Bengal	11	7	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
Central ditto	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	103	69	172	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	69	172
North-Western Provinces	157	72	229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	72	229
Oudh	99	32	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	32	131
Central India	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Punjab	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nepal	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Mixed, Madras & Bombay, &c.	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Grand Total	385	188	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	188	573

No. 3.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, and high castes	50	28	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	28	78
Agriculturists	86	28	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	28	114
Artisans	77	32	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	32	109
Low castes	124	53	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	53	177
Musulmans	48	47	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	47	95
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	385	188	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	188	573

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Hindoos	337	141	478
2. Musulmans	48	47	95
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	385	188	573

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXVIII 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 27th Dec. 1884. Total.	Receipts for week ending 27th Dec. 1884. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th Dec. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 26th Dec. 1885. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 27th Dec. 1884. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 27th Dec. 1884. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 26th Dec. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 26th Dec. 1885. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	94,476	159	608½	91,144	150	37,00,563	170	40,78,077	174	3,77,514	...
Ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	704	2,52,643	359	704	2,64,832	376	79,99,890	286	1,00,72,503	371	20,72,703	...
26th Dec. 1885	Madras	861	1,60,707	187	861	1,51,342	176	52,02,733	156	55,72,884	168	3,70,151	...
26th ditto	South Indian	654	38,963	60	654	1,01,071	155	31,42,8.7	124	33,34,631	132	1,91,814	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,03,920	402	1,504	6,86,656	457	2,40,53,154	413	2,51,71,056	434	11,17,902	...
2nd Jan. 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,51,035	544	461	2,50,797	544	83,39,942	468	92,83,376	522	9,43,434	...
	TOTAL	4,778	14,01,804	293	4,792	15,46,442	323	5,24,39,099	284	5,75,12,617	312	50,73,518	...
	State.												
9th Jan. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,15,189	540	1,515	8,42,642	556	3,05,19,967	522	3,39,75,848	582	34,55,881	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Eastern Bengal	233	1,13,795	488	233	1,28,786	553	41,95,280	465	32,52,569	362	...	9,42,711
Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,255	46	27	1,282	47	57,400	55	56,652	55	...	748
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	67,131	270	249	67,083	269	16,40,038	171	16,17,786	169	...	23,152
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,759	102	37	2,693	73	1,08,058	76	91,672	64	...	16,386
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,942	88	226	20,331	90	9,19,064	116	9,23,272	106	4,208	...
9th Jan. 1886	Patna-Gya	57	9,057	159	57	7,956	140	3,88,357	176	3,61,995	165	...	26,362
19th Dec. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	240	18,700	78	253	20,329	80	7,04,080	76	6,35,768	66	...	68,312
9th Jan. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	795	66	12	752	63	34,657	75	33,898	74	...	759
2nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,260	2,96,985	236	1,411	3,30,000	234	95,58,969	194	1,17,28,204	215	21,69,235	...
26th Dec. 1885	Wardha Coal	45	17,237	383	45	12,652	281	4,49,087	258	4,03,075	232	...	46,012
26th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	21,102	142	149	20,322	136	8,69,848	151	8,94,483	156	24,635	...
First 2 days of Jan. 1886	British Burma	254	35,446	140	327	30,425	93	14,15,819	154	13,24,715	114	...	91,104
9th Jan. 1886	Sindia	75	8,783	117	75	6,494	87	2,60,266	90	2,59,861	90	...	405
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Punjab Northern	447	69,448	155	447	68,694	154	24,07,009	139	27,33,881	158	3,26,872	...
26th Dec. 1885	Indus Valley	660	1,33,881	203	600	1,54,400	234	57,57,196	225	84,93,009	334	27,35,813	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	3,850	58	66	5,491	83	1,60,001	66	2,16,314	85	56,313	...
26th Dec. 1885	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,413	39	36	1,946	54	(b)6,252	26	54,062	39	47,810	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	86	3,345	39	...	...	71,397	36	71,397	...
19th Dec. 1885	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(c)	...	...	...	(d)26,646	29	26,646	...
	TOTAL	4,073	8,22,579	202	4,396	8,82,984	201	2,89,32,281	187	3,31,79,259	197	46,46,978	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,360	30,39,572	293	10,703	32,72,068	306	11,18,91,347	281	12,46,67,724	302	1,27,76,377	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,86,14,718	148	6,78,85,400	165	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,32,76,629	133	5,67,82,324	137	35,05,695	...
	Assisted Companies.												
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Bengal Central	126	7,482	59	126	19,705	156	3,81,207	79	3,75,704	77	...	5,503
26th Dec. 1885	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	1,484	22	67	5,095	76	(b)29,775	67	1,80,035	69	1,50,260	...
26th ditto	Assam	70	4,049	58	78	6,050	78	1,67,440	64	1,92,447	63	25,007	...
Last 5 days of Dec. 1885	Southern Mahratta	214	7,584	35	315	23,302	74	(e)1,84,576	35	7,14,005	66	5,29,429	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Bengal and North-Western	75	1,788	24	303	19,730	65	67,755	25	9,63,381	83	8,95,626	...
9th Jan. 1886	Tarakessur	...	...	...	22	4,455	202	...	...	1,81,365	214	1,81,365	...
	TOTAL	552	22,387	41	911	78,337	86	8,30,753	52	26,06,937	77	17,76,184	...
	Native States.												
26th Dec. 1885	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	17,834	92	193	18,420	95	8,34,640	111	7,03,076	95	...	1,31,564
2nd Jan. 1886	Jodhpore	44	1,956	44	64	3,040	47	46,790	33	1,27,866	52	81,076	...
19th Dec. 1885	Nizam's	...	(c)	...	...	(c)	...	(f)6,94,806	153	(d)8,18,323	180	1,23,517	...
26th ditto	Mysore	132	7,177	54	140	8,983	64	2,80,344	66	3,29,951	61	49,607	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Rajpura-Patiala	16	741	46	16	1,527	95	(g)4,693	36	33,866	55	29,173	...
	TOTAL	385	27,708	72	413	31,970	77	18,61,273	101	20,13,082	97	1,51,809	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been availed of as far as possible.
(a) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(b) Total receipts from 12th October to 27th December 1884.
(c) Return not received.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th December 1885.
(e) Total receipts from 2nd April to 27th December 1884.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th December 1884.
(g) Total receipts from 1st November to 27th December 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st January 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

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

* 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, the 2nd January 1886.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 5.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 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.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 9 T., dated Fort William, the 25th January 1886.

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

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. $\frac{475}{A.}$ T., dated 31st October 1885, and its enclosure, the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1884-85.

RESOLUTION.—The year 1884-85 was marked by a still greater development of the telegraph service than in the previous year. The number of Government signal offices was increased by 50 per cent., and at the close of the year stood at 521; and the total number of signal offices, including Railway and other licensed offices, was increased from 1,731 to 2,035. The length of telegraph lines was increased by 2,046 miles to 25,387 miles, and the length of wires by 6,279 miles of wires and 7 of cables to 75,115 miles of wire and cable.

2. The expenditure on Capital account amounted during the year to Rs. 34,60,360, and at the close of the year the total of the Capital account of the Department stood at Rs. 3,53,79,918.

3. Among many important extensions and additions carried out during the year, the line connecting Burma with Siam was successfully completed under circumstances of great difficulty, and has since been satisfactorily worked. A new cable was laid by the Indo-European Telegraph Department between India and Ceylon, and the old cable was successfully repaired.

4. A considerable amount of damage was done by storms to the lines in several provinces, but in all cases the damage was promptly repaired. In one instance—in Arakan—communication was restored over a length of 141 miles, which had been wrecked by a cyclone, in five days under circumstances of exceptional difficulty.

5. The gross revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 47,27,143, and the working expenses to Rs. 35,59,225, leaving a surplus of Rs. 11,67,918, which yields 3·3 per cent. on the total Capital expenditure to the close of the year under review.

6. The following table gives the progress of the Department for the last five years :—

	Miles to end of year		Offices.		Revenue, gross.	Working expenses.	Revenue, net.	Percentage of profit on Capital expenditure.
	Lines.	Wires.	Government	Licensed.				
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1880-81	20,346·17	56,087·66	310	...	45,01,637	31,71,470	13,30,167	5·1
1881-82	21,049·6	59,569·36	319	...	38,54,212	32,35,644	6,18,568	2·2
1882-83	21,740·	62,960·	324	...	41,57,239	33,39,442	8,17,797	2·7
1883-84	23,207·	68,669·	349	...	41,24,264	37,44,186	3,80,078	1·1
1884-85	25,253·8	74,946·8	521	...	47,27,143	35,59,225	11,67,918	3·3

7. The gross revenue of the year is the largest that has ever been earned by the Department, and so far from a corresponding rise having occurred in the working expenses, a reduction, amounting to Rs. 1,84,961, has been effected in the revenue expenditure. The large extensions of lines and wires that have been made, have already been followed by a still greater proportional increase in the traffic; the latter having increased 10·4 per cent., against an increase of 8·81 per cent. in length of lines, and 9·14 per cent. in length of wires. The details of the administration are summarised in the general review which commences the report in a clear and lucid style, showing that, while the business of the Department has been largely increased, and carried on at reduced cost, the efficiency of the service has been increased in every respect. The number of complaints has diminished, the speed of transmission has been maintained on the route between Bombay and Karachi, and has been improved on all the other main lines, and the interruptions to communication decreased, as compared with those which occurred in the previous year.

8. The arrangements for the utilisation of the agency of the Postal Department in extending the telegraph service have been carried on during the year with great vigour and judgment. Of the 521 Government signal offices, no less than 267 are now worked by postal agency, of which 212 were opened during the year; and 25,650 telegraph messages were tendered at Post offices for transmission to the nearest signal office.

9. The steady growth of the use of the deferred system for private messages is satisfactory, and the fact that during the last three years the Inland private messages have increased 30 per cent. in number and 14 per cent. in value, is a fair indication of the success of the policy pursued in meeting the requirements of the public.

10. The report itself is no less satisfactory than its subject-matter; it is a model of what an Administration Report should be. The main features are brought out clearly and concisely in the general review, each clause of which has marginal references to the body of the Report for further detail; and nothing is introduced that is not necessary for a clear comprehension of the operations.

11. The Governor General in Council warmly congratulates the Director General, Mr. Cappel, on the marked success of his administration of the Department, and on the very able manner in which he has given effect to the

policy of the Government in extending the benefits of telegraphic communication to all classes of the community without unduly burdening the finances.

The excellent services rendered by the Department, as a whole, are deserving of the highest praise. His Excellency in Council has noticed with pleasure the high testimony borne by the Director General to the services rendered by Mr. W. R. Brooke, the Director of the Construction Branch; Mr. Brooke has long been known to the Government of India as an officer of exceptional merit. The Government of India also especially desires to commend the signalling staff, whose skill and perseverance have largely contributed towards the high state of efficiency of the traffic service.

12. The Governor General in Council cannot conclude his review of this record of excellent work performed without touching on a question which most nearly concerns the officers who have labored thus successfully. His Excellency is aware that many officers in the Department have had their prospects seriously marred under the present organisation, and it would have afforded him great gratification if the present opportunity could have been taken for announcing that the remedial measures which have been under consideration for some time had been finally decided on. His Excellency trusts the decision will not be much longer delayed.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State, and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon and the Commissioner in Sind.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
The Resident, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan.

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

Also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs, for information and guidance.

Also, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India, for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

FOR

1884-85.

I.—GENERAL REVIEW OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The work of the Department during the past year has been exceptionally heavy and the increase of business generally satisfactory.

Appendix B. Para. 36. Paras. 81—89.

2. Nearly 200,000 more messages were transmitted than during the year 1883-84; and it is a satisfactory feature of this increase that more than two-thirds of the number were inland private messages—an encouraging fact in connection with the efforts that are being made to afford increased facilities to the people of the country by extending the system, and establishing numerous new offices at Post Offices in town centres.

Para. 39.

3. **New Telegraph Offices.**—At the close of the year, 172 new offices had been provided, being an increase in number of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the number available to the public on the 31st March 1884.

Paras. 37—41.

Although the additional business created by the establishment of these offices is still far from its full development, the results already secured are highly encouraging, and amply justify the policy of extension to which the Government has given its approval.

Para. 40.

The following offices were open for the transmission of public messages:—

	On 31st March 1884.	On 31st March 1885.	Increase.
Departmental and combined	349	521	172
Railway and other licensed offices	1,382	1,514	132
	1,731	2,035	304

Appendix B. Paras. 31—34.

4. **Message Revenue.**—The revenue from paid messages was R34,98,027, representing an increase of 8·63 per cent. over the receipts from the same source during 1883-84.

Paras. 21—26.

5. **Message Traffic.**—The numerical increase during the same period was 10·54 per cent., and the difference is explained to a small extent by a slight falling-off in the value of foreign private messages, but mainly by the growing appreciation by the public of the advantages of the system of deferred messages at a low tariff. This testimony to the excellence of the service, while gratifying from one point of view, is also an argument in favour of the extensions to which allusion has already been made, as a large increase in the number of messages is the only means by which a reduction in revenue can be avoided. Of the total

Para. 30.

Paras. 127—30.

number of inland private messages despatched during the year, 45·74 per cent. were paid for at the cheap "deferred" rate, as against 39·63, the percentage of deferred messages on the traffic of 1883-84. Messages classed as "Ordinary" show a corresponding decrease, while the proportion of "Urgent" messages remains practically unchanged. There was a very slight increase in the number of so-called "Local messages," but "Press messages," after remaining stationary for some years, at last showed sign of a promising increase, their value having risen from R37,291 in 1883-84 to R49,347 in 1884-85. Para. 47.

The importance that is attached to the growth of inland traffic will be appreciated from the following figures which show that the receipts from private inland messages, instead of forming the bulk of the revenue, are much less than half of the total earnings from messages, and not nearly a third of the total departmental revenue—

	R	a.	p.
Total Revenue	47,27,143	0	0
Message Revenue	34,98,027	4	0
Revenue from private inland messages	15,04,632	13	0

Paras. 33, 95, 96, 99, 100, 105, 106.

6. **Traffic Improvements.**—Although the labour of providing the extensions above referred to has been considerable, it has not been allowed to interfere with the continued improvement of communication on the main and international lines. Many valuable measures in this direction have been introduced during the year, which have led to increased speed and greater accuracy in the transmission of messages, resulting in an actual reduction of public complaints in spite of a very large increase of business. Paras. 42—44.

Paras. 53—60.

7. **Extensions of Lines.**—Works of construction were carried out almost uninterruptedly, and far exceeded those of any previous year. They included the addition of 2,946 miles of posts, 6,279 of wire and 7 miles of cables, and extensive reconstructions of some of the older existing lines. At the close of the year the system consisted of 25,387 miles of posts, and 75,115 miles of wire and cables.

Paras. 61—70.

8. **Up-keep of Lines.**—These extensive new works were not allowed to interfere with the ordinary maintenance operations, and the high state of efficiency in this respect which has now been reached may be judged from the fact that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the system, the actual number of interruptions to communication was less than during the previous year.

Paras. 4[illegible] 55, 60, [illegible]

9. **Railway Telegraphs.**—Of the 6,279 miles added during the year, 2,339 miles were supplied to railways and other licensed systems, and 158 additional Railway Telegraph offices were furnished with electrical apparatus and fittings. At the close of the year, 26,447 miles of wire and cables were maintained for railway purposes, and 557 for canal telegraphs, and 1,169 licensed offices were kept up and supervised.

Paras. 71, [illegible]

10. **Indo-Siam Line.**—The completion of the line connecting British Burma with Siam is a matter of congratulation. It would be difficult to exaggerate the difficulties encountered from the unhealthiness and physical obstructions of the country and the absence of population, and the successful manner in which they were surmounted reflects great credit on all engaged on the work.

11. **Indo-Ceylon Cable.**—The new cable connecting Ceylon to India, referred to in paragraph 55 of the Administration Report for 1883-84, was laid in March last, and the old cable at the same time successfully repaired. Paras. 7[illegible]

12. **Telephones.**—There has been some progress in telephone exchange and private line business, but the total revenue from this source is still small, *viz.*, R1,90,703, of which R1,37,490 represents the earnings of private companies. Paras. [illegible]

13. **Finance.**—The financial outcome of the year's operations was particularly gratifying. The revenue receipts amounted to R47,27,143 and the working expenses to R35,59,225, giving a surplus of R11,67,918, representing interest at the rate of 3·3 per cent. on the total capital outlay up to the last day of the year. Paras. [illegible]

During the previous year the receipts were R41,24,264 and the expenses R37,44,186, so that combined with increased receipts amounting to R6,02,879 there has been a reduction in expenditure of R1,84,961.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

14. The capital expenditure of the year amounted to R34,60,360 made up as follows:—

	R
Lines and Buildings	28,63,673
Tools and Plant	1,28,991
Workshop: Buildings	19,699
Workshop: Machinery and Plant	14,435
Workshop: Materials	34,988
Store-houses	24,511
Stores	1,90,671
Charge for Exchange on payments in England	2,03,664
Suspense Heads	49,704
TOTAL	34,60,360

15. The capital expenditure of the Department on the 31st March 1884 amounted to R3,19,19,558, and on the 31st March 1885 to R3,53,79,918.

16. The following is an abstract Revenue Account for the year 1884-85, compared with that for 1883-84:—

RECEIPTS.	1883-84. R	1884-85. R	EXPENDITURE.	1883-84. R	1884-85. R
Message Revenue earned*	32,11,370	34,94,489	Repairs of lines	5,09,261	3,45,639
Receipt from State Railways for interest; Maintenance, &c., of their lines and offices	5,89,813	6,13,444	Direction	1,50,480	1,39,562
			Accounts	45,660	40,716
			Superintendence	6,88,476	6,68,623
			Line maintenance	2,00,550	2,10,241
			Check Office	46,319	55,368
Receipts from Guaranteed Railways for ditto	96,987	3,47,144			
Claims against guarantors	1,50,730	1,17,441			
Sale of books, Gazettes, &c.	17,532	17,490	*Signal Offices.*		
Miscellaneous	35,637	1,07,786			
News-free and other *pro-formâ* message Revenue	22,195	29,349	Departmental	19,29,512	19,52,446
			Non-departmental	1,21,850	1,15,550
			Minor undertakings	12,077	9,598
			Telegraph Stamps	3,982	1,702
			Other items	27,019	19,780
			TOTAL	37,44,186	35,59,225
			Profits	3,80,078	11,67,918
TOTAL	41,24,264	47,27,143	TOTAL	41,24,264	47,27,143

17. It will be seen that while the revenue receipts were greater by R6,02,879, the expenditure was less by R1,84,961, making a net improvement of R7,87,840.

Of the increased receipts R2,83,119 were due to message traffic. The increased Revenue from Guaranteed Railways is partly due to arrears of rent paid during the year.

18. The working profit represents a percentage of 3·6 on the capital expenditure at the commencement of the year and on the whole capital expended up to the close of the year a percentage of 3·3.

III.—TRAFFIC.

19. A detailed return of the number and value of Inland and Foreign messages, further sub-divided into the sub-heads of State and Private, disposed of during the year, division by division, and for the whole Department, will be found in Appendix B.

* Excluding message revenue earned by provincial telegraphs.

20. The percentage of traffic under each such head and sub-head was as follows:—

CLASS.	INLAND. No.	INLAND. Value.	FOREIGN. No.	FOREIGN. Value.	TOTAL. No.	TOTAL. Value.
State	14·22	18·98	0·30	1·50	14·52	20·48
Private	67·63	43·01	17·85	36·51	85·48	79·52
TOTAL	81·85	61·99	18·15	38·01	100·00	100·00

21. In Appendix B is also given the actual increase or decrease in the traffic of 1884-85, as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding year, in each division and for the whole Department; a summary of these figures is given below:—

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ACTUAL. INCREASE. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount. R a.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount. R a.	Net. No.	Net. Amount. R a.	DECREASE. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount. R a.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount. R a.	Net. No.	Net. Amount. R a.
State	60,126	1,92,415 14	1,170	15,368 7	61,296	2,07,784 5	...	... ...	...	... ...	...	... ...
Private	128,674	88,878 9	2,613	... ...	131,287	70,174 11	...	... ...	...	18,703 14	...	... ...
				Net	192,583	2,77,959 0				Net	...	... ...

22. While the main increase comes under the head of State messages, both Inland and Foreign, there is also healthy growth of Private Inland traffic, whereas in Private Foreign messages the enhanced number is accompanied by a decline in value.

23. A clear idea of the incidence of the above figures may be gathered from the following statement, in which the same results are given in form of percentages:—

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	PERCENTAGE. INCREASE. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount.	Net. No.	Net. Amount.	DECREASE. Inland. No.	Inland. Amount.	Foreign. No.	Foreign. Amount.	Net. No.	Net. Amount.
State	26·50	40·83	23·79	41·39	26·44	40·87	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private	10·40	6·27	0·73	...	8·23	2·58	...	...	...	1·44	...	...
				Net	10·54	8·63				Net	...	...

24. It will be observed that the respective increases in Inland and Foreign State messages are approximately equal. This increase is due to the despatch of an Indian contingent to Egypt and to military preparations and correspondence in connection with the Rawal Pindi Durbar towards the close of the year.

25. An increase in the number of Inland Private messages was to be expected from the numerous extensions of lines and additional offices opened during the year. The greater increase in number than in value is due to the extended use of the 'deferred' system, while the slight decline in value of Foreign Private messages, notwithstanding an increase in number, is probably attributable, partly to slackness of trade, which tends to the curtailment of the length of messages and consequent reduction of expense; and partly to the use of improved codes, which also reduces the length of telegrams.

26. The total number and value of paid messages, dealt with during the last two years, is given below :—

Year.	State.				Private.				Total.			
	No.	Value.			No.	Value.			No.	Value.		
		R	a			R	a			R	a	
1883-84	231,758	5,08,357	2		1,593,756	27,11,711	2		1,825,514	32,20,068	4	
1884-85	293,054	7,16,141	7		1,725,043	27,81,885	13		2,018,097	34,98,027	4	

Inland Traffic.

27. Numerically Inland messages comprise about four-fifths of the whole traffic of the Department.

28. The following table sub-divides the messages under their several classes of Urgent Ordinary, Deferred, and Local, under the sub-heads of State, Private and Press: it also shews the mean cost to the sender of a State, Private and Press message :—

Year.	Class.	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.		Local.		Total.		Average cost per message.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
			R		R		R		R		R	
1884-85	State	75,650	3,68,803	35,861	39,145	171,128	2,53,140	4,327	2,561	286,966	6,63,649	2·31
	Private	86,519	2,25,273	618,336	7,80,829	638,389	4,44,503	8,574	2,908	1,351,818	14,53,513	1·07
	Press	888	8,686	5,617	21,814	6,491	18,817	...	...	12,996	49,317	3·79
	Total	163,057	6,02,762	659,814	8,41,818	816,008	7,16,460	12,901	5,469	1,651,780	21,66,509	1·31
Percentage of Traffic.	State	26·36	55·57	22·50	5·90	59·63	38·14	1·51	0·39	100·00	100·00	...
	Private	6·40	15·50	45·74	53·72	47·22	30·58	0·64	0·20	100·00	100·00	...
	Press	6·83	17·60	43·22	44·27	49·95	38·13	...	...	100·00	100·00	...
	Total	9·87	27·82	39·94	38·85	49·41	33·08	0·78	0·25	100·00	100·00	...

29. The variation from year to year in the numerical proportions of Urgent, Ordinary, Deferred and Local messages, since the adoption of the present tariff has been as follows :—

	1881-82. (3 months)	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
State.				
Local	0·65	1·04	1·46	1·51
Deferred	62·70	56·06	57·49	59·63
Ordinary	7·12	11·10	14·46	12·50
Urgent	29·53	31·80	26·59	26·36
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Private.				
Local	0·43	0·64	0·65	0·63
Deferred	22·03	32·06	39·63	47·23
Ordinary	72·64	60·90	53·30	45·75
Urgent	4·90	6·40	6·42	6·39
	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Press.				
Local	Details not available		...	...
Deferred			42·76	49·95
Ordinary			49·90	43·22
Urgent			7·34	6·83
			100·00	100·00

30. The only point calling for remark is the increased use made of the deferred system for private messages year by year. At present nearly half the Inland Private traffic is sent as deferred.

31. From the summary given below, which shows the growth of State and Private Inland Traffic since 1881-82, it will be seen that during the last three years Inland Private messages have increased 30 per cent. in number and 14 per cent. in value, while the increase in Inland State messages has been 17 per cent. with a decrease in value of 5 per cent., results which sufficiently indicate the value of tariff reductions.

Year.	State.					Private.					Total Paid Messages.				
	Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.		Number.	Value.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R						R						R				
1881-82	245,836	698,480	...	21·62	...	46·16	1,035,137	13,16,851	0·23	...	5·39	...	1,280,973	20,15,331	...	4·86	...	25·07
1882-83	253,731	609,818	3·21	...	...	12·69	1,189,437	13,86,630	14·90	...	5·30	...	1,443,168	19,96,448	12·66	...	...	0·93
1883-84	226,840	471,232	...	10·60	...	22·73	1,236,140	14,15,754	3·92	...	2·10	...	1,462,980	18,86,986	1·37	...	...	5·48
1884-85	286,966	663,649	26·50	...	40·83	...	1,364,814	15,02,633	10·40	...	6·27	...	1,651,780	21,68,282	12·90	...	14·90	...

Foreign Traffic.

32. The following table gives for Foreign Traffic, the figures corresponding to those shown in the preceding paragraph for Inland Traffic. The cause of the increase in State messages, and of the slightly decreased value of Private messages, has already been explained in paragraphs 24 and 25. The revenue from Foreign messages cannot, however, be regarded as otherwise than gratifying. It has increased more than 11 per cent. in 3 years, and in 1884-85 amounted to R13,29,746.

YEAR.	STATE.					PRIVATE.					TOTAL.				
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of number compared with previous year.		Percentage of value compared with previous year.
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase. Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase. Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase. Decrease.
		R					R					R			
1881-82	4,270	40,237	...	0·95	... 32·53	328,132	11,55,432	12·33	...	1.62 ...	332,402	11,95,669	12·14	...	1.62 ...
1882-83	5,173	47,491	28·18	...	18·02 ...	350,538	12,31,669	6·82	...	6·98 ...	356,011	12,79,160	7·10	...	6·98 ...
1883-84	4,918	37,124	...	10·15	... 21·82	357,616	12,95,957	2·01	...	4·21 ...	362,534	13,33,081	1·83	...	4·21 ...
1884-85	6,088	52,493	23·79	...	41·39 ...	360,229	12,77,253	0·73	...	... 0·25	366,317	13,29,746	1·04	...	... 0·25

33. Constant attention has been given during the year to the consideration of the best means to secure the accurate transmission of the international traffic which is made up almost entirely of extremely difficult code messages. The measures adopted have proved successful, and a marked improvement is already observable.

34. Appendix C gives in detail the percentage of traffic passing by the Suez, Teheran and Turkish routes to and from India since 1871-72. The comparative results for the last 5 years are as follows :—

Route.		1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Red Sea	*viâ* Suez.	74·44	66·91	50·79	·88.	55·09
Indo-European	,, Teheran	23·52	31·62	47·20	41·44	42·71
	,, Turkey	2·04	1·47	2·01	1·68	1·46
	Persian Gulf *viâ* Karachi					·74
	TOTAL	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Principal events during the year affecting the International System of Telegraphs:

35. During the year under review the following were the principal events affecting the International System of Telegraphs :—

In May 1884, a new cable was laid from Bilbao to Kenmark Cove (Cornwall).

In September 1884, China and Cochin China were directly connected by a new cable from Haiphong to Hongkong.

Extensions to the land lines in China were made during the year and offices opened at the following places :—

Wuhu.	Woochow.
Nganking.	Chinchow.
Kuikiang.	Lingchow.
Nauning.	Hweichow.
Hankow.	Pekin.
	Swato.

A cable was laid down from Hongkong to Macao.

The Asiatic Russian lines were extended during the year from Krasnovodsk to Tschikislar, from Samarkand to Bokhara.

In December 1884, Perim was connected by one of the Eastern Company's cables with Aden and Suakim.

A second cable was laid between St. Vincent and Pernambuco in August 1884, and the telegraph land line in Ecuador was extended to Quito.

A new connection was made by cable between St. Vincent and Santiago, as also between the Canary Islands and Senegal in December 1884.

Two new cables were laid between Great Britain and the United States in December 1884, resulting in a decrease of the tariff from two shillings to one shilling and eight pence per word.

The cable of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company was interrupted from the 13th June to the 16th July, during which time traffic was diverted by the Indian lines to Elephant Point and thence by cable to Penang.

The cable connecting India with Ceylon failed on the 9th January and continued interrupted to the end of the year: a new cable was, however, being constructed at the time as it was known that the old cable was in a bad state; this new cable has since been laid and the old cable repaired.

The Persian Gulf cables connecting Karachi with Bushire and Fao were interrupted from the 3rd to the 9th of January 1885, and the land line

between Bushire and Teheran was interrupted from the 21st to the 29th of the same month and on the 20th and 21st February 1885.

The cable between Perim and Suakim was interrupted from the 28th January to the 26th March, and that from Zanzibar to Mozambique from 1st to 25th February 1885.

Among other interruptions of cables more or less affecting Indian traffic were the following:—

Haiphong-Hongkong, 30th September to 14th October 1884.

St. Jacques (Cochin China) Hongkong, 30th September to 3rd November 1885.

Victoria-Tasmania, 30th July to 29th September 1884.

French Atlantic cables, 19th January to 28th February 1885 and from 12th March to the end of the year. Direct Atlantic cable, 28th January to 18th February 1885.

36. Diagrams A and B give the number and value respectively of Inland and Foreign paid messages as far back as this record is available.

37. Appendix D is a classified abstract of Signal Offices grouped according to the amount of traffic originating at each, year by year, since 1874-75.

38. Appendix E shews the number of Signal Offices in each Division open at the end of 1884-85.

39. Appendix M is a list, arranged by Provinces, of Departmental Offices opened during the year, *viz.*:—

Assam	5
Bengal	44
Bombay	9
British Burma	11
Central India	3
Central Provinces and Berar	10
Madras	20
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	33
Punjab	41
Rajputana	1
Sind and Baluchistan	8
TOTAL	185
The number closed* (permanently or temporarily) was	13
Leaving a net increase of	172

or nearly 50 per centum. These offices were worked as shown below:—

By the Post Office	267
" Clerks	2
" Light-house keeper	1
" Soldiers	33
Total worked by extra departmental agency	303
" " purely departmental agency	218
TOTAL	521

40. The number of Railway and other licensed Telegraph Offices was increased during the year by 132, raising the number from 1,382 to 1,514; the total number of offices open to the public being 2,035, as compared with 1,731 at the close of the previous year.

* For particulars, see Appendix N.

41. Appendix I_a is a classified abstract of all the Telegraph offices maintained by this Department.

Complaints.

42. Appendix F contains particulars of all complaints, in respect of telegrams, made to this Department during the year; those concerning this Administration being separately shewn from those in which other Telegraph systems were in fault. In the former category 621 complaints were received, out of which 189 were rejected as groundless, or as not being submitted with the particulars necessary to admit of their being investigated. The gross number of complaints amounts to 0·28 per 1,000 messages, or one message in every 3,570, against 0·40 per 1,000 or 1 in 2,500 for the previous year. In the latter category, in which other Administrations proved to be in fault in respect of messages jointly transmitted over their systems and that of this Department, the complaints received amounted to 508, of which 149 were rejected, while 69 were either barred by the International Regulations or still under enquiry at the close of the year.

43. The above results may be considered satisfactory as the proportion of complaints chargeable to this Department having decreased under the heads Non-delivery, Delays and Errors; whereas in respect of the complaints caused by other Administrations there is an increase under each of these heads.

Speed of Transmission.

44. The following table* shews the average time occupied in the transmission of messages over the several main routes. A very satisfactory improvement is recorded on every line without exception:—

	1880-81.		1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.		1884-85.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Calcutta to Kurrachee	1	22	0	55	1	24	1	2	0	57
Kurrachee to Calcutta	0	59	0	41	1	3	0	36	0	35
Calcutta to Bombay	1	6	1	1	1	21	1	6	0	47
Bombay to Calcutta	1	1	1	3	1	0	1	10	0	48
Calcutta to Madras	1	14	1	9	1	16	1	7	1	1
Madras to Calcutta	1	15	1	13	1	18	1	4	0	59
Madras to Bombay	0	49	0	45	1	0	0	40	0	33
Bombay to Madras	0	45	0	44	1	0	0	38	0	28
Bombay to Kurrachee	0	53	0	45	1	6	0	35	0	35
Kurrachee to Bombay	0	48	0	40	0	51	0	30	0	24
Rangoon to Calcutta	2	9	1	23	1	27	2	50	2	10

News-free Messages.

45. The number of news messages transmitted by the Department for public information, free of charge, during the year under review, and for the preceding year, was as follows:—

	No.
1883-84	784
1884-85	681

Traffic with Licensed Telegraphs.

46. The number of messages jointly transmitted over the Department and licensed systems during the past two years was as follows:—

1883-84	284,575
1884-85	317,591

* See also diagram C.

Press Messages.

47. As will be seen from the following statement of the number and value of Press messages sent during the last four years there has, during the year under review, been a respectable increase in this class of traffic. A detailed monthly return will be found in Appendix H:—

	No.	Value.
		R
1881-82	7,941	40,975
1882-83	10,832	40,553
1883-84	10,750	39,593
1884-85	13,873	53,285

Undelivered Messages.

48. A comparative statement for the past two years of the number of messages, which for the reasons shown could not be delivered, is given below. The percentage of undelivered messages is slightly lower than during the preceding year. It will be observed that the causes of non-delivery were, in almost all cases, beyond the control of this Department:—

Cause of non-delivery.	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
1. Not found; address insufficient	1,557	·072	1,685	·070
2. Not found at address given	2,235	·104	2,529	·105
3. Address changed in transmission	54	·002	23	·001
4. Left station; new address not known	417	·020	469	·019
5. Left India	129	·006	127	·005
6. Left for original station	1,177	·058	1,267	·053
7. Returned by Dead Letter Office	1,342	·062	1,290	·054
8. Addressee or address given unknown	222	·010	234	·009
9. Refused	122	·002	152	·006
10. Other reasons	283	·014	249	·014
TOTAL	7,538	0·350	8,025	0·336

Signalling Establishment.

49. At the close of the year there were 1,188 departmental Telegraph masters and signallers and 165 military signallers on the strength of the establishment; and in addition two clerks and two temporary non-departmental signallers in civil offices, 304 postal clerks, and one light-house keeper were also employed in conducting Telegraph duties.

50. The number of soldiers trained in telegraphy during the year was 102, and 76 were under instructions at the close of the year.

51. The number of casualties among the departmental signalling staff during the year has been 55, a percentage of 4·62 due to the causes marginally noted.

Pensioned	2
Struck off strength of Department	9
Dismissed	8
Resigned	15
Died	16
Transferred to other Departments	1
Deserted	4
TOTAL	55

52. The list of efficient volunteers in the Telegraph Department at the close of 1884-85 showed an effective strength of 311, a high and gratifying percentage of the total strength of the signalling staff.

V.—EXTENSIONS OF LINES, AND LINE MAINTENANCE.

53. In Appendix I, will be found a classified statement of the lines, wires and cables maintained by the Telegraph Department at the close of the year.

The following figures show the total mileages maintained on the 31st March 1885, compared with those on the same date in 1884:—

	Line.	Wire.	Cable.
1884-85	25,387	74,973	142
1883-84	23,341	68,694	135

The additions to the Telegraph system during 1884-85* were therefore—

2,046 miles of line.
6,279 „ wire.
7 „ cable.

54. The miles of wire and cable maintained by the Department are for the following respective purposes:—

	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.
Imperial Lines	47,055	133
Provincial Lines	168	...
Native States	67	...
Railway Systems	26,440	7
Canal Systems	557	...
Private Lines	686	2
TOTAL	74,973	142

55. Appendix J gives the particulars of lines and wires maintained for each railway and canal system.

56. The construction works carried out during 1884-85 were far greater than during any previous year. Of the 4,026 miles added for Departmental use, 834 miles were in connection with extensions to combined offices. Of these extensions the following are the lengthiest:—

In Bengal.

	Miles.
From Calcutta through Jessore to Khoolna as a part of the extension to Burisal	113
From Raneegunj to Soornamooki through Bankura and Bishenpur	72
From Goalundo to Furreedpore	27

In Madras.

From Madurá to Ramnad *viá* Peramagudy	72
From Trichinopoly to Pudukota	33
From Vizagapatam to Anakapalee	22

In the North-Western Provinces.

From Bareilly to Tilhur, Shahjehanpore City, and Cantonment	48

In the Punjab.

From Montgomery to Pak Pattan	30
From Chichawatnee, through Jhang, to Kamalia	46
From Rohtuk, through Bheri to Jhuggur	24
From Meerut to Shamli, *viá* Kuttowlie and Mozufferngger	60
From Delhi to Bagput	24

* During 1883-84 the additions were—
1,417 miles of line.
5,512 „ „ wire.
5 „ „ cable.

In the Central Provinces.

From Akola to Akote	28
From Amraoti, through Ellichpore, to Chikulda	52

In Central India.

From Dhar to Sirdarpore	26
From Shajapore to Agar	28

In Orissa.

From Bhuddruck to Chandballi	34

57. To provide for increased public traffic, extra wires were added in many instances to existing lines, the more important additions being as follows:—

	Miles.
From Chittagong to Akyab	203*
From Calcutta to Raneegunj	108
From Bombay to Poona	119
From Bombay to Bhosawal	277
From Rangoon to Prome	161
From Bezvada to Rajahmundry	93
From Cuttack to Berhampore	116
From Madras to Tanjore	217
From Tuticorin to Tinnevelly	36
Along the Malabar Coast for	288
From Naini Tal to Bareilly	81
From Lucknow to Cawnpore	45

58. The reconstruction of the coast line from Raneegunj through Vizagapatam to Madras, *i.e.*, the direct line from Calcutta to Madras, was in active progress during the year and was completed shortly after its close.

One hundred and two miles of the main line from Lahore to Umballa were also reconstructed.

Very large re-insulation works were carried out during the year with the object of removing from the lines the imperfect form of insulator used in former years, which is now rapidly deteriorating. Eighty-eight thousand and one hundred insulators were issued for special works of this nature, exclusive of the issues for ordinary maintenance repairs.

59. The principal works carried out for Railways may be briefly summarised as follows:—

The East Indian Railway Company's line from Doomraon to Mogulserai, 74 miles, was reconstructed, and the re-insulation of the wires of this system was continued. Between Mogulserai and Nynee, 91 miles, a wire was moved from the East Indian Railway Company's line to the Government line with the object of decreasing the load on the former which is in a doubtful condition.

For the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company a line was made from Hurdwar to Lhaksar, 17 miles.

Along the South Indian Railway a line with two wires was made from Hospett to near Dharwar, about 102 miles in length.

A line, 50 miles long, with two wires was supplied to the Fazilka Branch of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway and an additional wire from Rewari to Ferozepore, 246 miles.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway line was to a great extent reconstructed, and extra wires were added from Sealdah to Poradah, 103, and from Sealdah to Naihati, 26 miles in all.

A permanent line, 180 miles long, was made along the Jhansi-Manickpore State Railway.

* This includes the erection of a new line for 73 miles on the southern portion, to provide a route more sheltered from the sea and on which the rivers are crossed by spans instead of by cables.

For the Nagpur-Bengal State Railway a wire was supplied from Nandgaon to Raipur, 43 miles, and this line was extended as far as Bilaspur, 75 miles. Work was also commenced at the north-east end.

Lines were also made for the Cawnpore-Kalpi State Railway, 46 miles, and the Katni-Umaria section of the Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway.

The reconstruction of the line along the Northern Bengal State Railway between Sara and Julpigoree, 174 miles, was carried out.

The construction of a line along the Assam-Behar State Railway was commenced.

For the Tirhoot State Railway a line, 13 miles long, with two wires was supplied on the Jhanjharpur-Kosi extension.

In Assam, the construction of the lines for the Kokilamukh State Railway was finished.

A line, 16 miles long, with two wires was made for railway purposes in the Native State of Patiala.

60. In connection with canals the chief work was the completion of the reconstruction of the line along the Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, 185 miles, and the supply of an additional wire for canal purposes.

Interruptions.

61. *Departmental Lines.*—The interruptions to communication on departmental lines show a slight decrease, notwithstanding the large increase in the mileage of wire maintained.

62. Exclusive of contacts, imperfect communications and interruptions, the causes of which were not discovered, and those which occurred in offices owing to damage to instruments, the number of interruptions was 469 in 1884-85 against 473 in the previous year, which, compared with the mileage of wire, gives a result of ·0099 per mile in 1884-85 against ·01093 in 1883-84.

63. The number of contacts increased from 450 in 1883-84 to 482 in 1884-85. But it must be remembered that as wires on the same set of supports are increased, not only are the probabilities of contact also increased, but, in the event of accident, the numbers in contact are multiplied. The number of contacts has not, however, increased in proportion to the increase in the number of wires, as 1884-85 shows ·0101 per mile of wire against ·0104 in 1883-84.

64. The principal causes of interruptions during the year have been as follows:—

	No. of interruptions.
By Storms	98
„ Wire breaking	93
„ Trees and branches	62
„ Insulators breaking	45
„ Posts breaking	30
„ Fires	21
„ Floods	20

65. One interruption was caused by the destruction of a portion of the line in the Madras Division by an elephant, whilst another occurred at Saugor through concussion caused by artillery practice under the line.

66. In Appendix K will be found details of all the interruptions, contacts, &c., which have occurred during the year in each division. The following is a list of the principal interruptions on departmental lines.

Arakan Division.—The cyclone of May 1884 destroyed 12 continuous miles of line, including 5 masts supporting wires across rivers, besides 504 standards being blown down and many of them broken. Four cable houses were wrecked and between Akyab and Moungdoo a portion of the line was struck by a storm wave. Briefly, the wires were on the ground for a distance of 141 miles. To

the credit of the Staff, communication on one wire was restored in 5 days throughout the interrupted section of 141 miles. The difficulties of the situation were increased by the impossibility of procuring labor on the spot; so much so that it was necessary to send a special working party from Calcutta to aid in the work of restoring communication.

Assam Division.—On the 23rd April 1884 during a severe storm the Teesta span was carried away.

Baluchistan Sub-Division.—In May 1884 on two occasions the line was wilfully damaged. The heavy floods and severe storms during this month also did considerable damage.

Bengal Division.—In May 1884 a portion of the line near Ranigunj was destroyed during a storm.

British Burma.—In August 1884, 7 miles of line were under water due to heavy floods.

Dacca Division.—In April 1884 a large derrick, used by the Northern Bengal State Railway, was blown down on the line during a storm. Towards the end of the month, a considerable portion of the line was destroyed by fire during the inflagration of the Sara Bazaar, both wires and standards being fused by the heat. A severe storm also did considerable damage to the line on the 22nd and 23rd April.

Ganjam Division.—The chief causes of interruptions in this division were due to damage done to the lines of telegraph by storms and floods principally between April and July and by a cyclone in November 1884.

Madras Division.—In December 1884 a cyclone and heavy floods destroyed a considerable portion of the lines which run along the South Indian Railway, and, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the staff, it was impossible to restore communication for some days owing to large tracts of the country being under water. The gravity of the catastrophe may be judged by the fact that the South Indian Railway was breached in at least 30 places and a large bridge washed away. The water rose above the tops of the posts for several miles, and a part of the roof of the office at Pamban was blown off.

Nagpore Division.—The floods in July 1884 carried away two railway bridges, and with them the Telegraph line.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Division.—Floods have been the chief cause of the interruption to communication in this division.

Punjab Division.—The storms of July 1884 did considerable damage to the lines. In January a heavy and protracted fall of snow broke a long span near Dalhousie, and on five occasions during the year considerable portions of wire between Peshawar and Jamrud were cut out of the line and stolen.

Rajputana Division.—In December 1884 and July 1885 several interruptions were caused maliciously between Jeypur and Ajmere on opium sale days. In order to prevent a recurrence of such wilful mischief for fraudulent purposes, these lines are now specially patrolled during opium sales.

67. *Lines of Licensed Systems.*—The interruptions on Licensed lines maintained by the Telegraph Department increased in actual number, but decreased in proportion to the wire mileage. Including contacts there were 647 interruptions to communication during 1884-85 against 600 during the previous year, but the proportion was ·0239 per mile of wire in 1884-85 against ·0247 in 1883-84.

68. The number of faults in offices due to defects in batteries and instruments decreased from 103 in 1883-84 to 91 in 1884-85, and in proportion to ·077 per office in 1884-85 against ·101 per office in 1883-84.

69. In Appendix L will be found an abstract of all the interruptions which have occurred on the lines of Licensed Systems during the year.

70. In order to compare the maintenance of the Indian Government lines with those of European countries, the following table has been prepared from statistics for 1883-84 published by the International Bureau at Berne:—

	Number of interruptions per 100 kilometres of wire.
India (including Licensed lines)	1·40
Russia	3·05
Germany	3·07
France	3·08
Italy	4·36
Spain	5·08
Sweden	7·39
Belgium	8·88
Switzerland	9·64
Great Britain	not given.

These figures show that, notwithstanding physical and climatic difficulties peculiar to this country, the Telegraph lines are maintained in a state of exceptional efficiency.

Burma-Siam Line.

71. This line, although completed on the British side by the end of the year, was not opened to the public until the 18th May 1885, since which date it has been maintained in efficient working order.

72. The line runs in a north-easterly direction for 30 miles from Tavoy to Myitta, and south-easterly for 42½ miles from Myitta to Sinbyoodeine, whence at the end of the year two routes diverged into Siam, the one striking off at once across the frontier to Boungté, 7¼ miles, the other following the course of the Tenasserim river to Amya and thence across the frontier to Ponseké in Siam.

Indo-Ceylon Cable.

73. During the month of March 1885 a new cable was laid between India and Ceylon, the cost of which, by an agreement made in 1867, will eventually fall on the Ceylon Government.

74. The second cable, which was laid in 1867 to replace that of 1858, was at the same time repaired. There are therefore now two working cables between India and Ceylon.

75. With the permission of Colonel Champain, R.E., the Director-in-Chief and Mr. Ffinch, the Director, the new cable was manufactured in the factory of the Indo-European Telegraph Department at Karachi, and carried to Ceylon in the Government cable ship "Patrick Stewart." The operation of laying the cable was under the direction of Captain E. Bishop, the Commander, and of Mr. J. Possmann, the Acting Engineer and Electrician of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, while the shore ends were laid, and the old cable repaired, under the immediate supervision of Mr. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Chief Superintendent of the Madras Division.

V.—UTILIZATION OF POSTAL AGENCY IN THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

76. The principal object of the scheme whereby the Post Office assists in the operations of the Telegraph Department is, as explained last year, to utilize an inexpensive agency to work offices "at many small places where the traffic is not sufficient to support a separate Telegraph Office."

77. Before the scheme was commenced, it had been found that Branch Offices in large towns could be managed by a comparatively inferior class of signallers, if supplied with simple apparatus, and if connected to, and under the control of, the Central or Head Office to which reference could be made in cases of doubt, difficulty or emergency.

In instituting the postal agency, the experience gained in these Departmental Branch Offices was made use of and the system extended.

78. The means by which it is possible to do this may be summarised as follows :—

(1) As a rule a Departmental Office worked by postal agency is as it were a branch of, and affiliated to, a Departmental Office proper, from which it draws its stores, and to which it applies in all cases of doubt as to rule or procedure.

(2) The class of apparatus employed, although only calculated for short distances, is sufficient for the purposes for which it is required, and, moreover, possesses the advantages of simple and few adjustments easily learnt by unscientific persons.

(3) The battery which works the line is usually placed in the Departmental Office to which the office worked by the Post Office is connected. The Postal signallers have therefore need of but very limited technical knowledge.

(4) As the rate of signalling for work on these branch lines is but half of that required from departmental signallers on the main lines, it follows that the men can be instructed in all that it is necessary for them to know in far shorter time than the regular Telegraph signaller who is employed on the trunk lines of communication.

(5) Technicalities have been simplified to the greatest extent possible, in order that no difficulties may be experienced by Postal officials, either in learning or carrying out Telegraph duties.

79. These arrangements have resulted in a system so simple and so easily learnt, that a large number of signallers have been sufficiently trained in a remarkably short space of time, but this simplicity has been the outcome of much thought and many experiments by the officers of the Telegraph Department, resulting in a large number of offices being rapidly opened.

80. As a means of carrying out the scheme the two departments make each other mutual concessions which are to the advantage of both, and, briefly stated are (1) reciprocal free transmission of letters and telegrams on the service of the Telegraph and Postal Departments, (2) payment by the Telegraph Department of all additional expense incurred by the Postal Department in undertaking telegraph work, and by the Postal Department of expenses incurred by the Telegraph Department in those cases when it undertakes postal work; and (3) the cost of training Postal employés for telegraph work, including the pay of their substitutes while under instruction, and their travelling allowances is borne entirely by the Telegraph Department.

81. Considerable progress has been made during the year in extending telegraphic communication throughout the country by means of the Post Office agency as described above.

82. At the end of 1884-85, there were 267 offices worked by the Post Office for the Telegraph Department against 55 at the end of the year previous. To connect these offices to the main system of the country, 1,216 miles of new line and wire, and 636 miles of new wire on existing supports had been added since the inception of the scheme in December 1883 to the 31st of March 1885.

83. The following is a comparative table showing the number of offices and the mileage of line connecting Post Offices with the main telegraph system at the end of 1884-85 and 1883-84 :—

Years.	Number of Offices.		Mileage of line and wire added to connect Post Offices with the Main system.	
	Transferred to Postal Agency.	New.	New wire on existing supports.	New supports and wire.
1884-85	73	194	636	1,216
1883-84	24	31	612	405
Added during 1884-85	49	163	24	811

84. Exclusive of 2,300 village offices, there are above 5,000 Post Offices (not also Telegraph Offices) in India at which messages are received for transmission by Post to the nearest Telegraph Office. The number of telegrams tendered during the year at these offices was 25,650, and their value R27,387. These results are necessarily small and will probably continue so, as advantage is taken of the indication afforded by these Postal receiving offices of the want of telegraphic facilities to open telegraph offices wherever the distance from a telegraph line and consequent expenditure are not prohibitory. The extra duties imposed on the Post Master at these receiving offices are not heavy, and he is remunerated for his trouble by a percentage on the sale of the stamps required for the payment of the messages he forwards; this commission being paid by the Telegraph Department.

85. Up to the 31st March 1885, 411 Postal employés had been trained, and had been granted certificates of proficiency by the Telegraph Department, and 122 were still under training on that date.

Telegraphic Money Orders.

86. Arrangements were concluded early in the year with the Director-General of the Post Office for the introduction of a system of telegraphic money orders under which the existing money order service of the Postal Department was supplemented by telegraphic advices. These advices are transmitted as "urgent" telegrams, and provide for the very rapid remittance of money over the great distances covered by the Indian Postal and Telegraph systems.

87. There had previously been a means of remitting money by telegraph under the Prepaid Reply rules of this Department, the amount nominally deposited for a reply being treated as a remittance; but the minimum cost to the sender under this procedure having been 10 per cent., it was only availed of under circumstances of great emergency.

88. Under the new system, which came into force on the 1st October 1884, the sender pays a slightly enhanced commission to the Postal Department and a fixed charge for the telegraphic advice, with the option of adding any private intimation to the addressee at the word rate. From the same date the amount

which can be deposited for a reply to an Inland telegram was limited to R2 in order to restrict such deposits to *bonâ-fide* replies.

89. The system had by the close of the year scarcely time to become sufficiently known to the general public to show any considerable expansion; but while 777 advices remitting R59,084 were sent during October 1884, there were 959 advices remitting R73,741 in March 1885. The average amount remitted remained approximately stationary at about R76, and the average cost to the sender for the telegraphic advice, including private matter added, ranged from R2·17 to R2·25. The total number of telegraphic money orders for the six months was 4,954, remitting R3,80,584; and the Telegraph Department earnings on these was R10,973.

VI.—PRIVATE LINES AND TELEPHONE EXCHANGES.

90. The business of the private Telephone Companies established in this country has shown a steady though slow increase.

91. The following tables give particulars of the transactions of the Telephone Companies since 1882, as also the extent of the departmental operations in the supply of private Telephone lines during the last four years:—

Private Companies.

Year.	No. of subscribers on the 31st December.	No. of exchange connections.	No. of private lines.	Amount on which royalty has been paid.
				R
1882	244	244	5	73,009
1883	411	392	34	1,19,865
1884	699	703	77	1,37,490

Private Lines (including those for Public Offices) supplied by Government.

Year.	No. of exchanges.	No. of exchange connections.	Private Lines.		Amounts subscribed.
			No. of circuits.	No. of offices.	
					R
1881 . . .	4	24	37	67	19,808
1882 . . .	8	56	88	147	40,069
1883 . . .	12	92	89	148	47,131
1884 . . .	9	72	122	200	53,213

92. This business is small. It is only undertaken for Government offices and for public convenience in places where the number of subscribers do not afford sufficient inducement to private companies to establish themselves.

93. The Crossley Telephone Company commenced operations in Calcutta in May 1884, but disposed of its business to the Bengal Telephone Company in March 1885.

94. The only firms which now carry on this enterprise are the Bengal Telephone Company in Calcutta, the Bombay Company in Bombay and Karachi and the Oriental Telephone Company in Madras and Rangoon.

VII.—ELECTRICAL.

95. The procedure connected with the electrical testing of lines was much simplified by the Electrician, Mr. Johnston, resulting in a reduction of clerical

and other labour without detracting from the special value of these tests, the compilation of which, and the Electrician's reports thereupon, form an indispensable assistance towards efficient maintenance.

A revision of the Departmental "testing instructions," a complete code of electrical procedure, was commenced during the year.

Instruments and electrical apparatus of all kinds used in the Department are tested under the orders of the Electrician before issue, and the numerous new offices opened during the year, and the introduction in others of improved apparatus, have given to this portion of his work unusual importance.

Insulators before being brought into use are also subjected to electrical tests, and as an exceptionally large number were used in 1884-85, the work of the electrical staff was correspondingly heavy.

96. The Director-General's attention having been attracted to the comparatively slow working speed of the lines on which duplex apparatus is used, he decided to introduce a system of automatic repetition to overcome the disturbing influences of parallel induction, as well as the retardation to which very long circuits are liable. The details were worked out by Mr. Johnston, and the results have answered expectations and justified the additional expense involved.

97. The question of quadruplex telegraphy has also engaged attention, and various experiments have been carried out to determine the suitability of the system for the long Indian lines. The results of these have been so far successful that it has been determined to introduce the system on some of the more important lines as soon as the necessary instruments can be procured.

98. Several valuable cables have been saved by repairs carried out under the direction of the Electrician.

99. Advantage was taken of the presence in England on leave of several officers of the Department to carefully investigate the system of automatic working in use there, which has given such valuable results. An excellent report was submitted by these gentlemen, but it served to demonstrate the unsuitability of the system to existing conditions in India, in view of the extremely complicated mechanism of the apparatus, which, even under the more favourable conditions of English working, requires constant repair at the hands of specially skilled mechanics.

100. It is satisfactory to note that suggestions, some of which contain the elements of future success, respecting improvements in electrical contrivances or apparatus, have been received from various members of the signalling establishment.

101. In continuation of the proceedings of last year in regard to the issue of a code of instructions for the guidance of Public Works Officers in the erection and testing of lightning conductors, the Electrician has imparted instruction to a class, comprised of Public Works Officers specially selected for the purpose, in the processes of testing and in the use of the instruments employed.

102. At the request of the War Office numerous laboratory and line experiments were made with a vibrating sounder designed by Captain Cardew, R.E., for use in connection with telephones with the object of affording a means of communication through very long or badly insulated lines. A report on the results prepared by the Electrician was printed and transmitted to the Government of India.

103. Experiments were made with a new form of field battery obtained from England from which great results were expected, but which were not realised.

104. Many experiments were made with insulated wires, but the problem of obtaining an efficient and durable covering for wires at a low cost remains unsolved and dependence continues to be mainly placed upon guttapercha.

105. An interesting report was written by the Electrician on the invention of

M. Van Rysselburgh, which caused so great a sensation in Europe, of a means for speaking with telephones through the same wires through which telegraph signals are simultaneously transmitted. Unfortunately the system is not applicable to the long Indian circuits.

106. Constant investigations are being made in the electrical branch of the Department, and though, naturally, these do not all result in the immediate adoption of some improvement, the experience gained cannot fail to be of the greatest practical use to the service itself and to the profession generally.

VIII.—STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

107. The following are the items of expenditure under stores during the year:—

	R
Purchase of stores in India	1,62,219
London stores including freight and landing charges	13,52,203
Workshop manufacture	2,40,597
Store-keeping	1,47,977
TOTAL	19,02,996

108. The rapid expansion of the Department in the last few years made itself felt in the Stores and Workshops branch by a large increase of work, so much so that it was found necessary to separate the Workshops from the stores and place each branch under a separate responsible officer. This change took place on the 1st April 1884, and has already resulted in economy and increased efficiency.

Other changes during the year in this branch were—

The transfer of the valued store accounts to the Office of the Examiner;

The partial assimilation of the account system to that adopted by State Railways; and

The transfer of the Printing plant of the Departmental Press to the Contractor for Government Printing.

109. The policy of making use, as far as is practicable, of locally manufactured in the place of imported stores, to which reference was made in paragraph 59 of the Report of 1883-84, has been continued and extended during 1884-85; and as considerable advance has been made in the manufacture of telegraph plant both in the departmental Workshops as well as by private firms, it is hoped that the demands for English stores other than tools and raw materials, may become considerably less as the power of local production gradually increases.

110. During the year experiments were made with posts constructed of gas-pipes. Two lines have been constructed with these supports, which, so far as can be at present judged, are likely to supply a very economical form of post for light branch lines.

111. Rail posts have continued to be employed with success on all classes of lines. During the year, 12,642 rails were purchased for this purpose.

112. Endeavours to manufacture, locally, the standard pattern of tubular post have met with a fair measure of success. The departmental Workshops at Calcutta, possibly with the aid of the local firms, are now able to supply to a great extent all indents on the Calcutta Depôt. And the local firms in Bombay will, it is hoped, be able before long to do the same at Bombay with regard to the cast-iron portion of the posts.

113. The total value of the stores manufactured departmentally amounted to Rs. 4,36,903.

Dated Simla, 31st October 1885.

APPENDIX A.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1884-85.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

		To end of previous year.	1884-85.	To end of 1884-85. Miles.	
Capital Account.					
Miles of Line	Departmental property in joint use	5,854·0	255·7	6,109·7	
	In Departmental use only	12,938·5	669·3	13,371·1	
	Guaranteed and subsidised			336·7	
	Property of Native States worked by Department	17·0	...	17·0	
	Departmental property rented to Railways	3,438·0	735·5	4,173·5	
	Railway property maintained by the Department	495·0	84·8	579·8	
	Departmental property rented to Canals	113·0	302·9	188·4	
	Canal property maintained by the Department	318·0	8·2	227·5	
	Private lines	...	6·6	209·8	
	Railway property rented by Telegraph Department			6·6	
	Property of Native States maintained by the Telegraph Department, but worked by the Railway	34·0	0·3	33·7	
TOTAL		23,207·5	2,046·3	25,253·8 (a)	(a) There are in addition 133·5 miles of provincial telegraph lines.
Miles of Wire	In Departmental use only	43,028·	4,026·8	46,671·7	
	Guaranteed and subsidised		1·8	383·1	
	Property of Native States worked by Department	35·		33·2	
	Departmental property rented to Railways	22,639·	1,698·2	24,337·2	
	Railway property maintained by the Department	1,873·	229·7	2,102·7	
	Departmental property rented to Canal	61·	496·	481·	
	Canal property maintained by the Department	854·	167·4	76·	
	Private lines			686·6	
	Property of Native States maintained by the Telegraph Department, but worked by the Railway	36·	2·3	33·7	
TOTAL		68,526·	6,279·2	74,805·2 (b)	(b) There are in addition 168 miles of wire for provincial telegraph lines.

Summary of Financial Results of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1884-85—continued.

	To end of previous year.	1884-85.	To end of 1884-85. Miles.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH—*continued.*			
Capital Account—*continued.*			
Miles of Cable . In Departmental use only	125·	7·78	132·53
Miles of Cable . Guaranteed and subsidised			·25
Miles of Cable . Departmental property rented to Railways	7·	·62	6·38
Miles of Cable . Private Lines	3·	·52	2·48
TOTAL	135·	6·6	141·6
Outlay . Lines . Departmental	1,89,13,640	18,70,179	2,07,83,819
Outlay . Lines . Railway	47,68,044	6,39,194	54,07,238
Outlay . Lines . Guaranteed	5,80,047	6,517	5,86,564
TOTAL	2,42,61,731	25,15,890	2,67,77,621
Outlay . Buildings . Signal offices	35,92,322	2,97,946	38,90,268
Outlay . Buildings . Quarters for officers	12,240	...	12,240
Outlay . Buildings . Cable houses and Tanks	37,214	3	37,217
Outlay . Buildings . Store houses	3,31,299	24,511	3,55,810
Outlay . Buildings . Workshop and Press Buildings	1,63,819	19,696	1,83,515
TOTAL	41,36,894	3,42,156	44,79,050
Outlay . Tools and Plant . First fitting of offices	11,70,035	1,23,410	12,93,445
Outlay . Tools and Plant . Other Tools and Plant	1,44,467	14,435	1,58,902
Outlay . Tools and Plant . Share of store contingencies	...	5,581	5,581
TOTAL	13,14,502	1,43,426	14,57,928
Outlay . Stores	19,99,007	1,55,683	21,54,690
Outlay . Suspense heads	48,237	49,704	97,941
Outlay . Charge for exchange paid in England	2,51,824	2,03,664	4,55,488
TOTAL PRESENT CAPITAL	3,20,12,195	34,10,523	3,54,22,718
Outlay . Temporary Telegraphs for Military purposes	92,637	49,837	42,800
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	3,19,19,558	34,60,360	3,53,79,918

Revenue Account.			
Number of . Divisions	17	...	17
Number of . Signal offices	347	166	513
Number of . Messages . Private	1,50,46,495	17,22,892	1,67,69,387
Number of . Messages . State	22,84,916	2,91,506	25,76,422
Number of . Messages . Free	1,30,797	1,683	1,32,480
TOTAL	1,74,62,208	20,16,081	1,94,78,289
Revenue . From Messages . Private	3,72,05,336	27,79,386	3,99,84,722
Revenue . From Messages . State	95,06,682	7,15,103	1,02,21,785
Revenue . From Messages . Free	19,80,557	29,349	20,09,906
TOTAL	4,86,92,575	35,23,838	5,22,16,413
Revenue . Railway Telegraphs	39,98,154	9,60,588	49,58,742
Revenue . Guaranteed	5,22,168	1,17,441	6,39,609
Revenue . Miscellaneous	6,83,134	1,25,276	8,08,410
TOTAL	5,38,96,031	47,27,143	5,86,23,174
Working expenses	6,11,88,187	35,59,225	6,47,47,412
Net charge, Difference between Revenue and Working expenses	72,92,156	11,67,918	61,24,238
Per mile of line . Revenue	2,322·4	187·19	2,321·36
Per mile of line . Net charge	314·22	46·24	242·50
Percentage on Capital outlay. Revenue	168·85	13·36	165·70
Percentage on Capital outlay. Net charge	22·84	3·30	17·31
Value of unissued balance of stores at end of each year	19,99,007	1,55,683	21,54,690
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL AND REVENUE	9,31,07,745	70,19,585	10,01,27,330
DEFICIT ON TOTAL EXPENDITURE	3,92,11,714	22,92,442	4,15,04,156

APPENDIX TO SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Review of Telegraph Accounts for the last five years.

REVENUE RECEIPT.

YEAR.	MESSAGE REVENUE. Paid Messages.	Free Messages.	TOTAL.	Claims from State Railways.	Claims from Guaranteed and subsidised Railways.	Claims from Guarantors.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.	TELEGRAPH GAZETTE. Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Bassein.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1880-81	38,71,179	46,498	39,17,677	4,08,336	95,096	45,090	3,598	10,936	2,439	..	...	18,465	45,01,637
1881-82	32,11,001	43,737	32,54,738	4,21,177	97,714	55,202	2,432	10,883	1,956	900	...	9,210	38,54,212
1882-83	32,75,608	43,774	33,19,382	6,05,413	97,224	99,011	3,081	11,196	2,071	900	...	18,961	41,57,239
1883-84	32,11,370	22,195	32,33,565	5,89,813	96,987	1,50,730	3,219	11,292	1,771	900	350	35,637	41,24,264
1884-85	34,94,489	29,349	35,23,838	6,13,444	3,47,144	1,17,441	3,884	10,843	1,813	900	50	1,07,786	47,27,143

REVENUE CHARGES.

YEAR.	LINE MAINTENANCE. Repairs. By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.	Establishment.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.	SIGNALLING. Repairs. By Telegraph Department.	By Public Works Department.	Check Office.	Signal Offices. Departmental.	Non-Departmental.	Share of Direction Accounts and Superintendence.	Saleable Books, Forms and Maps.	Telegraph Gazette. Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Moulmein.	Bassein.	Telegraph Stamps.	Profit and Loss.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1880-81	2,46,784	1,595	1,48,464	4,29,335	...	8,26,178	2,700	39,962	44,679	16,58,165	1,50,910	4,29,335	6,219	4,056	1,757	...	...	6,665	844	23,45,292
1881-82	1,82,148	2,575	1,63,698	44,465	225	7,93,251	1,716	32,336	45,667	17,11,954	1,81,776	4,44,606	10,426	2,262	1,715	277	...	9,432	226	24,42,393
1882-83	2,27,592	...	1,91,303	4,55,713	262	8,74,870	3,298	38,100	49,375	17,82,310	1,07,693	4,55,713	5,191	6,544	1,593	310	...	10,221	262	24,60,610
1883-84	5,09,081	180	2,00,550	4,59,817	500	11,70,128	1,706	37,237	46,319	18,90,569	1,21,850	4,59,818	4,902	4,119	2,810	222	24	3,982	500	25,74,058
1884-85	3,45,639	...	2,10,241	4,34,075	265	9,90,220	2,069	36,997	55,368	19,13,380	1,15,550	4,34,076	3,507	4,055	1,694	290	52	1,702	265	25,69,005

Result of Operations for five years.

YEAR.	Capital Expenditure to end of year.	Revenue Receipts.	Revenue Charges.	Profit.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of Signal Offices.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES. Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.	VALUE OF MESSAGES. Inland.	Foreign.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R							R	R	R
1880-81	2,59,68,267	45,01,637	31,71,470	13,30,167	20,346·17	56,087·66	310	13,46,358	2,96,419	16,42,777	26,92,610	11,78,569	38,71,179
1881-82	2,73,59,407	38,54,212	32,35,644	6,18,568	21,049·6	59,569·36	319	12,80,973	3,32,402	16,13,375	20,15,331	11,95,670	32,11,001
1882-83	2,94,68,019	41,57,239	33,35,480	8,21,759	21,740·	62,960·	324	14,43,168	3,56,011	17,99,179	19,96,448	12,79,160	32,75,608
1883-84	3,19,19,558	41,24,264	37,44,186	3,80,078	23,207·	68 669·	349	14,55,182	3,62,530	18,17,712	18,78,307	13,33,063	32,11,370
1884-85	3,53,79,918	47,27,143	35,59,225	11,67,918	25,253·8	74,946·8	521	16,48,084	3,66,314	20,14,398	21,64,754	13,29,735	34,94,489

APPENDIX B.

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages sent and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1884-85, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year.

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1884-85. Inland. State. No.	Value. R	a.	Private. No.	Value. R	a.	Foreign. State. No.	Value. R	a.	Private. No.	Value. R	a.	Total. State. No.	Value. R	a.	Private. No.	Value. R	a.	Grand Total. No.	Value. R	a.
Arakan	2,946	3,729	2	24,118	28,215	15	...	...	...	984	3,479	0	2,946	3,729	2	25,102	31,694	15	28,048	35,424	1
Assam	15,781	22,299	15	43,830	43,029	11	1	4	7	240	1,113	6	15,782	22,304	6	44,070	44,143	1	59,852	66,447	7
Bellary	5,236	5,811	6	29,405	28,504	15	1	4	9	275	519	4	5,237	5,815	15	29,680	29,024	3	34,917	34,840	2
Bengal	36,193	1,13,901	15	228,451	2,93,667	8	670	6,358	14	41,505	1,33,824	11	36,863	1,20,260	13	269,956	4,27,492	3	306,819	5,47,753	—
Bombay	33,919	91,106	13	272,807	3,14,161	0	2,002	15,164	6	1,30,829	4,64,214	11	35,921	1,06,271	3	403,636	7,78,375	11	439,557	8,84,646	14
B. Burma	12,926	21,971	13	106,629	1,27,655	10	32	361	15	25,789	86,196	2	12,958	22,333	12	132,418	2,13,851	12	145,376	2,36,185	8
Dacca	7,680	11,301	14	30,481	35,474	11	5	35	2	137	313	13	7,685	11,337	0	30,618	35,788	8	38,303	47,125	8
Ganjam	9,977	10,500	6	109,424	1,00,200	6	2	6	9	1,734	3,347	9	9,979	10,506	15	111,158	1,03,547	15	121,137	1,14,054	14
Indore	9,122	15,676	8	45,261	46,514	1	...	...	...	92	346	13	9,122	15,676	8	45,353	46,860	14	54,475	62,537	6
Madras	23,742	48,862	10	133,065	1,43,441	1	1,429	4,382	3	108,043	3,77,446	11	25,171	53,244	13	241,108	5,20,887	12	266,279	5,74,132	9
Malabar	4,950	6,950	5	56,797	55,384	10	3	17	6	4,104	9,315	12	4,959	6,967	11	60,901	64,700	6	65,860	71,668	1
Nagpur	9,441	12,055	12	31,654	33,104	4	3	8	0	110	263	3	9,444	12,063	12	31,764	32,367	7	41,208	45,431	3
Oudh & Rohilkhand	12,447	25,245	0	47,453	51,355	6	3	23	10	515	1,489	8	12,450	25,268	10	47,968	52,844	14	60,418	78,113	8
Punjab	61,479	1,39,445	8	113,959	1,24,057	10	633	7,003	7	1,165	3,723	0	62,112	1,86,448	15	114,924	1,27,780	10	177,036	3,14,229	9
Rajputana	4,157	5,080	10	12,613	13,762	0	...	...	...	49	181	7	4,157	5,080	10	12,662	13,943	7	16,819	19,024	1
Sind	36,964	89,709	0	79,067	72,643	12	1,304	19,122	6	44,658	2,02,622	9	38,268	1,08,831	6	123,725	2,75,265	5	161,993	3,84,097	11
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	285,966	6,63,648	9	1,364,814	15,11,172	8	6,088	52,492	14	360,229	12,88,397	7	293,054	7,16,141	7	1,725,043	27,99,569	15	2,018,097	35,15,711	6
Adjustments.	...	...	...	...	−6,539	11	...	...	...	...	−11,144	7	...	...	...	...	−17,684	2	...	−17,684	2
NET TOTAL	286,966	6,63,648	9	1,364,814	15,04,632	13	6,088	52,492	14	360,229	12,77,253	0	293,054	7,16,141	7	1,725,043	27,81,885	13	2,018,097	34,98,027	4

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1883-84. Inland. State. No.	Value. R	a.	Private. No.	Value. R	a.	Foreign. State. No.	Value. R	a.	Private. No.	Value. R	a.	Total. State. No.	Value. R	a.	Private. No.	Value. R	a.	Grand Total. No.	Value. R	a.
Arakan	2,817	3,170	7	23,119	27,391	7	2	14	11	1,068	3,632	10	2,819	3,185	2	24,187	31,024	1	27,006	34,209	3
Assam	15,168	20,830	12	43,773	46,965	1	1	4	11	269	1,243	1	15,169	20,835	7	44,042	48,208	2	59,211	69,043	9
Bellary	4,619	5,150	1	28,930	29,803	0	2	10	0	304	578	7	4,621	5,160	1	29,234	30,381	7	33,855	35,541	8
Bengal	28,991	87,600	10	222,880	2,92,527	6	592	3,918	9	44,770	1,38,418	0	29,583	91,519	3	267,650	4,30,945	6	297,233	5,22,464	9
Bombay	25,798	62,872	6	252,367	3,01,016	1	1,182	7,955	8	131,287	4,58,448	12	26,980	70,827	14	383,654	7,59,464	13	410,634	8,30,292	11
B. Burma	13,828	24,559	8	111,966	1,35,060	9	30	195	6	27,543	95,673	6	13,858	24,755	14	139,509	2,30,733	15	153,367	2,55,489	13
Dacca	5,829	8,406	2	24,371	30,336	0	...	...	...	129	316	11	5,829	8,405	2	24,500	30,652	11	30,329	39,058	13
Ganjam	8,708	8,365	3	93,318	93,348	5	1	2	12	1,624	3,245	14	8,709	8,367	15	94,942	96,594	3	103,651	104,962	2
Indore	7,487	13,544	14	38,518	42,173	2	...	...	...	74	245	5	7,487	13,544	14	38,592	42,418	7	46,079	55,963	5
Madras	19,470	36,605	0	113,556	1,30,456	1	1,414	4,276	9	100,881	3,54,893	7	20,884	40,881	9	214,437	4,85,349	8	235,321	5,26,231	1
Malabar	4,221	3,655	6	51,441	52,590	14	...	...	...	4,196	9,408	1	4,221	3,655	6	55,637	61,998	15	59,858	65,654	5
Nagpur	8,364	10,706	7	27,026	30,316	7	2	10	3	81	209	1	8,366	10,716	10	27,107	30,525	8	35,473	41,242	2
Oudh & Rohilkhand	9,235	16,386	2	39,129	44,518	2	...	...	...	555	1,609	9	9,235	16,386	2	39,684	46,127	11	48,919	62,513	13
Punjab	46,892	1,21,895	7	95,695	1,05,197	15	577	6,970	1	1,001	2,910	8	47,469	1,28,865	8	96,696	1,08,108	7	144,165	2,35,973	15
Rajputana	4,563	5,964	2	10,069	11,897	5	...	...	...	29	81	6	4,563	5,964	2	10,098	11,978	11	14,661	17,942	13
Sind	20,850	41,520	4	59,982	58,884	7	1,115	13,765	1	43,805	2,18,675	2	21,965	55,285	5	103,787	2,77,559	9	125,752	3,32,844	14
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	226,840	4,71,232	11	1,236,140	14,32,482	2	4,918	37,124	7	357,616	12,89,589	4	231,758	5,08,357	2	1,593,756	27,22,071	6	1,825,514	32,30,428	8
Adjustments.	...	...	...	...	−16,727	14	...	...	...	...	+6,367	10	...	...	...	...	−10,360	4	...	−10,360	4
NET TOTAL	226,840	4,71,232	11	1,236,140	14,15,754	4	4,918	37,124	7	357,616	12,95,956	14	231,758	5,08,357	2	1,593,756	27,11,711	2	1,825,514	32,20,068	4

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES

	No.	Value. R	a.
Inland*	1,651,780	21,68,281	6
Foreign {Departmental	365,460	13,28,505	13
Foreign {Railway	857	1,240	1
TOTAL	2,018,097	34,98,027	4

TOTAL PAID MESSAGES.

	No.	Value. R	a.
Inland†	1,462,980	18,86,986	15
Foreign {Departmental	361,724	13,31,779	2
Foreign {Railway	811	1,302	3
TOTAL	1,825,514	32,20,068	4

* This return includes 1,[illegible] messages on the Service of French and Portuguese Governments and of His Highness the Khan of Kheirat, the value of which, viz., R4,145-5, has not been credited to Revenue.
† Inclusive of R[illegible], the collection of the Portuguese Offices, Goa in Number.

APPENDIX B—*contd.*

Return of the Number and Value of Inland and Foreign Messages sent and of Foreign Messages "Received" and "Transit" during the year 1884-85, showing also the Increase and Decrease under each head on the figures for the previous year—contd.

DIVISIONS.	INCREASE. Inland. State. No.	Value. R a.	Inland. Private. No.	Value. R a.	Foreign. State. No.	Value. R a.	Foreign. Private. No.	Value. R a.	Total. State. No.	Value. R a.	Total. Private. No.	Value. R a.	Grand Total. No.	Value. R a.
Arakan	129	558 11	999	824 8	...	...	...	...	129	558 11	999	824 8	1,128	1,383 3
Assam	613	1,469 3	57	...	...	...	...	...	613	1,469 3	57	...	670	1,469 3
Bellary	617	661 5	475	...	...	...	...	...	617	661 5	475	...	1,092	661 5
Bengal	7,202	26,301 5	5,571	1,140 2	78	2,440 5	...	...	7,280	28,741 10	5,571	1,140 2	12,851	29,881 12
Bombay	8,121	28,234 7	20,440	13,144 15	820	7,208 14	...	5,765 15	8,941	35,443 5	20,440	18,910 14	29,381	54,354 3
British Burma	...	...	...	...	2	165 9	...	...	2	165 9	...	...	2	165 9
Dacca	1,851	2,895 12	6,110	5,138 11	5	35 2	8	...	1,856	2,930 14	6,118	5,138 11	7,974	8,069 9
Ganjam	1,269	2,135 3	16,106	6,852 1	1	3 13	110	101 11	1,270	2,139 ...	16,216	6,953 12	17,486	9,092 12
Indore	1,635	2,131 10	6,743	4,340 15	...	...	18	101 8	1,635	2,131 10	6,761	4,442 7	8,396	6,574 1
Madras	4,272	12,257 10	19,509	12,985 0	15	105 10	7,162	22,553 4	4,287	12,363 4	26,671	35,538 4	30,958	47,901 8
Malabar	735	3,294 15	5,356	2,793 12	3	17 6	...	...	738	3,312 5	5,356	2,793 12	6,094	6,106 1
Nagpur	1,077	1,349 5	4,628	1,787 13	1	... ...	29	54 2	1,078	1,349 5	4,657	1,841 15	5,735	3,191 4
Oudh and Rohilkhand	3,212	8,858 14	8,324	7,837 4	3	23 10	...	...	3,215	8,882 8	8,324	7,837 4	11,539	16,719 12
Punjab	14,587	57,550 1	18,064	18,859 11	56	33 6	164	812 8	14,643	57,583 7	18,228	19,672 3	32,871	77,255 10
Rajputana	...	...	2,544	1,864 11	...	...	20	100 1	...	...	2,564	1,964 12	2,564	1,964 12
Sindh	16,114	48,188 12	19,085	13,759 5	189	5,357 5	853	...	16,303	53,546 1	19,938	13,759 5	36,241	67,305 6
TOTAL	61,434	1,95,887 1	134,041	91,328 12	1,173	15,391 0	8,364	29,489 1	62,607	2,11,278 1	142,375	1,20,817 13	204,982	3,32,095 14
Adjustments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—11,144 7	...	...	...	—11,144 7	...	—11,144 7
NET TOTAL	61,434	1,95,887 1	154,011	91,328 12	1,173	15,391 0	8,364	18,344 10	62,607	2,11,278 1	142,375	1,09,673 6	204,982	3,20,951 7
NET INCREASE AND DECREASE ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR	60,126	1,92,415 14	128,674	88,878 9	1,170	15,368 7	2,613	...	61,296	2,07,784 5	131,287	70,174 11	192,583	2,77,959 0

DIVISIONS.	DECREASE. Inland. State. No.	Value. R a.	Inland. Private. No.	Value. R a.	Foreign. State. No.	Value. R a.	Foreign. Private. No.	Value. R a.	Total. State. No.	Value. R a.	Total. Private. No.	Value. R a.	Grand Total. No.	Value. R a.
Arakan	...	...	...	...	2	14 11	84	153 10	2	14 11	84	153 10	86	168 5
Assam	...	...	...	3,935 6	...	0 4	29	129 11	...	... 4	29	4,065 1	29	4,065 5
Bellary	...	...	...	1,298 1	1	5 7	29	59 3	1	5 7	29	1,357 4	30	1,362 11
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,2	4,593 5	...	...	3,265	4,593 5	3,265	4,593 5
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	458	...	...	...	458	...	458	...
British Burma	902	2,587 11	5,337	7,404 15	...	...	1,754	9,477 4	902	2,587 11	7,091	16,882 3	7,993	19,469 14
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14	...	...	...	2 14	...	2 14
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92 5	...	...	92	92 5	92	92 5
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	2 3	...	...	...	2 3	...	...	...	2 3
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	120 1	...	...	40	120 1	40	120 1
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	406	883 8	...	...	...	...	406	883 8	...	...	406	883 8
Sindh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,052 9	...	...	...	16,052 9	...	16,052 9
TOTAL	1,308	3,471 3	5,337	12,638 6 3	22 9	5,751	30,680 14	1,311	3,493 12	11,088	43,319 4	12,399	46,813 0
Adjustments	...	...	...	—10,188 3	...	...	...	+6,367 10	...	...	...	—3,820 9	...	—3,820 9
NET TOTAL	1,308	3,471 3	5,337	2,450 3 3	22 9	5,751	37,048 8	1,311	3,493 12	11,088	39,498 11	12,399	42,992 7
NET INCREASE AND DECREASE ON THE PREVIOUS YEAR	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,793 14	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—This Return does not include Collections other than those belonging to the Government of India.

APPENDIX B—*concld.*

Abstract of Foreign Traffic for the year 1884-85.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	West. Via Tehran. No.	Indian Value. R a.	Via Turkey. No.	Indian Value. R a.	Persian Gulf. No.	Indian Value. R a.	East. Via Suez. No.	Indian Value. R a.	Via Amur. No.	Indian Value. R a.	Via Madras. No.	Indian Value. R a.	Via Rangoon. No.	Indian Value. R a.	Tavoy. No.	Indian Value. R a.	Ceylon. No.	Indian Value. R a.	Native Burma. No.	Indian Value. R a.	TOTAL. No.	Indian Value. R a.
INDIAN.																						
Sent	40,439	1,53,914 14	1,057	3,458 15	623	4,736 4	39,893	1,24,182 8	120	343 6	3,939	11,958 7	6,438	20,024 7 9	51	21,586	39,745	24,899	6,600	119,013	364,016	3
Received	26,138	1,32,958 13	1,218	4,355 0	549	1,976 12	45,963	1,70,054 0	126	285 11	11,758	28,063 6	6,884	20,051 6 1	1	9,14,613	27,922 12	...	...	107,330	385,669	5
TOTAL	66,567	2,85,873 11	2,275	7,813 15	1,153	6,713 0	85,856	2,94,236 8	246	629 1	15,697	40,021 13	13,342	40,075 13 10	52	15,36,199	67,667 14	4,899	6,600	226,343	749,685	8
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Vid Madras	2,555	23,766 3	43	126 6	48	121 4	58,126	2,47,066 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,772	2,71,080	1
Vid Rangoon	513	2,699 0	2	6 6	1	3 0	6,621	26,944 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,137	29,653	13
Vid Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vid Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	133 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	133	14
From Ceylon	896	3,661 7	16	37 9	4	35 1	4,995	13,701 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,893	17,435	2
From West to East—																						
Vid Madras	10,641	56,438 9	1,025	3,493 2	7	43 10	43,757	1,69,211 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,480	2,29,206	13
Vid Rangoon	964	3,093 4	62	127 11	...	...	4,395	16,610 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,421	19,829	15
Vid Laingha	1	1 12	1	1 6	...	...	48	326 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	50	329	6
Vid Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	14
To Ceylon	1,379	5,715 14	58	142 3	...	...	3,958	10,438 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,395	16,296	8
From West to West—																						
Received Bombay *vid* Bombay	...	...	13	58 10	58	391 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sent *vid* Bombay	3	8 4	3	9 0	35	149 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
From East to East—																						
From Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	3,076 11	78	204 10	...	...	...	...	...	917	3,281	[illegible]
Vid Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	834	2,995 6	6	834	2,995	8
Vid Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	305	12
Vid Amur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	140 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	140	4
TOTAL	16,838	95,403 5	1,243	3,995 5	153	643 13	120,033	4,84,436 11	...	...	866	3,216 15	78	204 10	...	...	884	3,238 10	6	45	140,424	5,84,304 12
GRAND TOTAL																					166,317	13,49,890 5
ADJUSTMENTS																					...	—11,144 7
NET TOTAL																					166,317	13,38,745 14

Abstract of Foreign Traffic with India by the Indo-European and Red Sea Routes for the year 1884-85.

ROUTE.	Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit). To India.	From India.	Total.	Percentage of Number. To India.	From India.	Total.
INDO-EUROPEAN. *Vid* Teheran	26,138	40,429	66,567	35·39	49·30	42·71
Vid Turkey	1,218	1,057	2,275	1·65	1·29	1·46
Persian Gulf, *vid* Karachi	529	623	1,152	0·72	0·76	0·74
RED SEA *Vid* Suez	45,963	39,8[illegible]	85,856	62·24	48·65	55·09
TOTAL	73,848	82,002	155,850	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1884-85.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.					Number disposed of.												Number of paid messages.			Percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaints.		
						Admitted.					Rejected.												
											Being groundless.				Not investigated for want of documents.								
	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.		Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.		Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	198	39	63	300		98	23	49	170		97	13		130	...	3	...	...	...	...	·013	·012	·017	·013
Delay	265	48	90	403		143	31	68	242		118	17		161	3	5	...	...	...	...	·080	·026	·025	·080
Error	144	23	13	180		67	19	11	97		21	5		26	...	...	...	...	...	...	·005	·025	·003	·006
Miscellaneous	107	27	6	140		58	16	6	80		45	7		52	3	3	...	...	...	...	·010	·008	·001	·008
	139	24	21	184		97	27	21	145		9	...		9	1	1	...	...	...	...	·007	·009	·007	·007
	74	9	29	112		22	23	28	73		23	1		24	3	3	...	...	...	...	·010	·008	·008	·010
	87	8	10	105		17	3	3	23		7	1		8	1	1	...	...	...	...	·001	·001	·003	·002
	37	5	5	47		11	3	3	17		16	1		17	2	2	...	...	...	...	·002	·002	·001	·002
Total	1,250	183	250	1,683		535	173	185	893		336	45		381	20	27	...	...	...	...	·037	·039	·030	·038
	873	99	130	1,102		357	73	105	535		208	37		245	27	27	...	...	...	...	·042	·035	·035	·040

Increase of traffic . . . Departmental . . . ·1350 per cent.
Railway . . . ·1521 ,,
Foreign . . . ·1704 ,,
Nett . . . ·1146 ,,

Decrease in the number of admitted complaints . . . Departmental . . . 21·81 per cent.
Railway . . . 2·73 ,,
Foreign . . . 21·90 ,,
Nett . . . 19·25 ,,

* Exclusive of 132,330 messages booked by Departmental and Combined offices for Railways which are included in the number under head "Railway," but shown under head "Inland" in the printed Collection Return for 1884-85.
† Includes 132,330 messages transferred to Railways.
185,261 ,, ,, by ,,

The figures in antique are those for the last year.

Synopsis of Complaints in which other Telegraph Administrations are concerned for the year 1884-85.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.					Transferred to other Telegraph Administrations.												Not transferred to other Telegraph Administrations.						Number of paid messages.			Percentage of messages which formed the subject of complaints.		
						Admitted.					Rejected.																		
											Being groundless.				On technical grounds.			Transferred not yet disposed of.			Not being supported by prescribed documents.			Transfer forbidden by convention.					
	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.			Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.			Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.		Railway.	Foreign.	Total rejected.	Railway.	Foreign.		Railway.	Foreign.		Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	135	116	251		78	51	129		44	41	12	...	57		1	7		...	6		...	11		...	...	...	·012	·032	·037
Delay	78	115	193		34	54	88		31	40	6	...	77		...	11		...	4		...	6		...	...	...	·026	·038	·039
Error	79	39	118		60	16	76		11	8	8	...	27		...	...		...	...		...	15		...	...	...	·025	·010	·017
	66	16	82		31	10	41		15	8	17	...	32		...	...		...	1		...	3		...	...	...	·024	·004	·013
	61	61	122		49	23	72		7	9	4	...	16		...	...		...	...		...	64		3,17,591	3,66,317	6,83,908	·019	·017	·017
	48	81	129		40	8	48		5	7	3	...	15		...	x	x	...	...		...	...		2,75,654	3,62,534	6,38,188	·017	·022	·020
	10	8	18		6	7	13		3	1	1	...	5		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	...	·003	·002	·003
	19	16	35		13	15	28		3	3	3	...	6		...	...		...	...		...	...		...	...	...	·007	·004	·005
Total for the year	284	224	508		193	97	290		65	59	25	...	149		...	x	x	...	7		...	54		...	...	...	·089	·061	·074
	204	228	432		118	87	205		54	49	29	...	133		...	...		...	6		...	73		...	...	...	·074	·058	·067
Balance from last year	1	13	14		1	6	7		...	7	...	...	7		...	...		...	7		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	14	14		9	9	9		...	4	...	...	4		...	...		...	6		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	285	237	522		194	103	297		65	66	25	...	156		1	7		7	7		1	54		3,17,591	3,66,317	6,83,908	·089	·065	·076
	204	242	446		118	96	214		54	53	29	x	137		x	4		6	6		x	73		2,75,654	3,62,534	6,38,188	·074	·066	·069

Increase of traffic . . . Railway . . . 63·55 per cent.
Foreign . . . 17·49 ,,
Nett . . . 41·46 ,,

Increase in the number of admitted complaints . . . Railway . . . 11·11 ,,
Foreign . . . 4·46 ,,

The figures in antique are those for the last year.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 22nd January, 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*.
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 H. J. Reynolds, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

LICENSE-TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture. He said:—"I wish to ask to be allowed to explain in a few words the object we had in view in directing the Select Committee to report in the brief time prescribed for it. Previous experience has shown that it is very necessary that a Bill of this nature should be passed into law in time to enable the Local Governments to take measures for the preparation of schedules of assessment and to commence the other necessary inquiries before the beginning of the financial year in which the Act is to be brought into operation; as well as to allow of this Government preparing the rules which have to be drawn up under the Bill, when made law. Hitherto, owing to neglect of this precaution and to consequent delay in the time of passing the Act, there has arisen considerable inconvenience, and it has always been pressed upon the attention of the Government of India that whenever occasion arose for introducing an Income-tax Act the Local Governments should have ample time given to them, in the interests of the persons assessed, as well as in the interests of the administration, to make all necessary preliminary arrangements in connection with it.

"I may also add that on previous occasions the procedure now followed in regard to the passing of this measure has invariably been adopted, and that Bills of this nature have been passed through the Council with the least possible delay."

NORTHERN INDIA FERRIES ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

MIRZAPUR STONE MAHÁL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to the Stone Mahál in the District of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 29th January, 1886.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 26th January, 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

GENERAL RULES FOR WORKING THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA, BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN, AND BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAYS.

No. 88 R. T., dated Fort William, 21st January 1886.

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

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV (the Indian Railway Act) of 1879.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India, with Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Railway, dated 21st August 1880.

Bombay Government letter No. 2264, dated the 22nd September 1885.

Public Works Department letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 993 R. T., dated the 28th October 1885.

Public Works Department letter to the Director General of Railways, No. 1006 R. T., dated the 30th October 1885.

Read also—

Bombay Government letter No. 2856, dated the 7th December 1885, and enclosure.

Director General of Railways' letter No. 970 T., dated the 17th December 1885, and enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, the Southern Mahratta, the Bengal and North-Western, and the Bengal Central Railway Companies have framed sets of General Rules to be adopted on their respective lines, and now submit them for the approval and sanction of the Governor General in Council.

2. In each case the Railway Company has adopted, without deviation in any particular, the General Rules which have been approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September 1880, and now in force on all Railways in India which were opened to traffic prior to the 1st October 1880.

RESOLUTION.—With the exception of Rules 385, 386 and 387, which refer to the working of a single line of railway on the system termed "Train Despatching" in Rule 3 of the said Rules, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction with immediate effect the General Rules now submitted by the Southern Mahratta, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal Central Railway Companies under the conditions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879 for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of the railways respectively directed by those Companies.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, and to the Director General of Railways for communication to the Railway Companies concerned for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the railway servants and the public by a copy thereof and of this Resolution being kept open to inspection without any payment in the office of the Station-master of every station on each of the said railways.

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIX OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd Jan. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 3rd Jan. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd Jan. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 2nd Jan. 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 3rd Jan. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 3rd Jan. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd Jan. 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd Jan. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	94,847	160	680	94,509	139	37,95,411	169	41,72,090	173	3,76,679	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	704	(a) 1,44,367	205	704	(b)1,89,165	269	(c)81,44,257	287	(d)1,01,61,758	371	21,17,501	...
9th Jan. 1886	Madras	861	1,42,018	165	861	1,38,390	161	53,44,731	156	57,07,602	167	3,62,851	...
9th ditto	South Indian	654	78,152	119	654	94,554	145	32,20,969	124	34,29,954	132	2,08,985	...
16th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,53,750	435	1,504	7,13,844	475	2,47,06,904	414	2,58,95,145	435	11,88,241	...
2nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,56,521	556	461	2,23,679	485	85,96,463	470	95,07,055	521	9,10,592	...
	TOTAL	4,778	13,69,655	287	4,864	14,54,141	299	5,38,08,755	283	5,89,73,604	312	51,64,849	...
	State.												
16th Jan. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,15,992	541	1,515	8,78,827	580	3,13,35,959	523	3,48,54,684	582	35,18,725	...
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	1,02,703	441	233	1,15,730	497	42,97,983	465	33,68,299	365	...	9,29,684
16th Jan. 1886	Nalhati	27	1,202	45	27	1,329	49	58,602	55	58,107	55	...	495
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Northern Bengal	249	54,612	219	249	63,130	254	16,95,550	172	16,78,521	170	17,029	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,265	88	37	2,523	68	1,11,323	76	94,455	64	...	16,868
16th Jan. 1886	Tirhoot	226	20,005	89	226	21,055	93	9,39,069	116	9,43,552	106	4,483	...
16th Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,962	157	57	8,522	150	3,97,319	176	3,70,516	166	...	26,803
Last 5 days of Dec. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	240	(a) 10,540	44	253	(b)31,272	123	(c)7,14,620	76	(d)6,66,269	67	...	48,351
16th Jan. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	850	71	12	749	62	35,507	74	34,646	73	...	861
16th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (e)	1,411	2,93,958	208	1,411	3,75,000	266	98,52,927	192	1,21,30,315	217	22,77,388	...
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Wardha Coal	45	16,223	361	45	14,388	320	4,59,607	257	4,14,838	233	...	44,769
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	25,714	173	149	26,877	180	8,99,314	152	9,22,077	156	22,763	...
First 2 days of Jan. 1886	British Burma	254	32,243	127	327	31,189	95	14,48,062	153	13,55,904	114	...	92,158
16th Jan. 1886	Sindia	75	9,298	124	75	6,687	89	2,69,564	90	2,66,547	90	...	3,017
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Punjab Northern	447	(a) 39,684	89	447	(b)49,068	110	(c)24,46,693	139	(d)27,82,949	158	3,36,256	...
Last 5 days of Dec. 1885	Indus Valley	660	(a) 74,606	113	660	(b)1,13,800	172	(c)58,50,931	225	(d)86,18,609	333	27,67,678	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	(a) 2,200	33	66	(b)3,922	59	(c)1,62,201	67	(d)2,20,236	85	58,035	...
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	3,185	88	36	1,769	48	(f)7,740	18	55,955	39	48,215	...
Ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	(f) 792	79	86	3,064	36	(f)792	79	74,238	36	73,446	...
26th Dec. 1885	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(g)	...	...	...	(h)27,447	29	27,447	...
	TOTAL	4,234	7,00,042	166	4,396	8,70,074	237	2,96,47,804	187	3,40,83,480	197	44,35,676	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,521	28,85,689	274	10,775	32,03,042	205	11,47,92,518	281	12,79,11,768	302	1,31,19,250	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,02,39,374	149	6,98,31,826	166	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,45,53,144	132	5,80,79,942	136	35,26,798	...
	Assisted Companies.												
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Bengal Central	126	7,869	62	126	17,348	138	3,89,076	78	3,93,052	79	3,976	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	7,675	114	67	3,295	49	(j)37,450	47	1,81,134	69	1,43,684	...
First 2 days of Jan. 1886	Assam	70	2,842	40	78	6,583	84	1,70,283	62	1,99,030	64	28,747	...
9th Jan. 1886	Southern Mahratta	214	15,858	74	315	22,706	72	2,16,456	40	7,34,629	66	5,18,173	...
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Bengal and North-Western	75	3,674	48	303	26,523	88	(k)69,433	25	9,87,273	83	9,17,840	...
16th Jan. 1886	Tarakessur	22	(f) 2,039	93	22	4,438	202	(f) 2,039	93	1,85,802	214	1,83,763	...
	TOTAL	574	39,957	70	911	80,893	89	8,84,737	51	26,80,920	76	17,96,183	...
	Native States.												
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	17,885	93	193	16,716	87	8,52,525	111	6,98,806	92	...	1,53,719
16th Jan. 1886	Jodhpore	44	1,896	43	64	2,830	44	48,686	33	1,30,696	52	82,010	...
First 9 days of Jan. 1886	Nizam's	121	17,159	142	121	21,816	180	7,37,576	153	8,71,150	181	1,33,574	...
First 2 days of Jan. 1886	Mysore	140	7,770	55	140	7,054	50	2,88,114	65	3,36,154	61	48,040	...
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Rajpura-Patiala	16	(a) 423	26	16	(b)1,090	68	(l)5,116	26	(d)34,957	55	29,841	...
	TOTAL	514	45,133	88	534	49,506	93	19,32,017	100	20,71,763	98	1,39,746	...

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) Receipts for last 4 days of December 1884.
(b) Receipts for last 5 days of December 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1884.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st December 1885.
(e) Including Rewari-Ferozepore State Railway.
(f) Receipts for first 3 days of January 1885.
(g) Return not received.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th December 1885.
(j) Total receipts from 12th October 1884 to 3rd January 1885.
(k) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 3rd January 1885.
(l) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 3rd January 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 28th January 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras	Ganjam	14 11	14 11	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 10	13 13	13 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 6	10 2	10 3	10 11	12 6	21 10	16 3	22 10	23 13	24 11	22 11
	Godavery	14 6	14 6	16 3	...	...	...	11 14	10 14	11 14	14 0	14 0	15 3	23 0	21 2	23 0	...	...	...
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	14 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 8	13 0	13 0	14 11	17 3	17 3	19 13	...	...	...
	Nellore	11 3	11 3	17 2	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	13 14	15 8	15 8	14 8	21 10	21 10	23 0	22 3	22 3	24 6
	Cuddapah	13 3	13 3	10 5	...	...	...	10 11	11 8	12 0	12 0	13 5	14 2	22 14	23 11	20 8	27 8	28 5	21 11
	Anantapur	11 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	...	11 14	11 14	10 13	30 14	30 14	20 10	28 3	28 3	20 11
	Bellary	16 5	16 5	15 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	13 0	25 11	26 13	19 10	25 6	25 6	16 14
	Kurnool	12 11	12 11	12 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 2	11 6	26 11	27 6	20 8	24 2	23 11	17 8
	Madras	11 5	11 0	10 10	...	...	...	11 2	11 3	12 0	12 5	12 6	13 3	17 5	17 5	23 0	21 13	21 13	23 13
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 3	14 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	21 2
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	12 8	12 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	29 2	...	...	26 6
	South Arcot	8 10	9 6	8 2	...	...	...	11 11	12 3	10 6	12 11	13 2	10 14	...	...	...	29 10	30 13	20 6
	Tanjore	9 14	9 8	9 3	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 6	15 14	15 6	13 6	26 3	26 3	19 0	24 10	27 3	21 0
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	8 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	10 2	12 11	12 5	11 3	...	19 10	...	20 5	20 5	17 13
	Madura	9 11	9 11	9 6	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 2	12 3	12 3	10 10	24 5	24 5	21 2	21 5	21 5	23 8
	Tinnevelly	8 8	8 8	9 10	...	...	...	10 11	10 5	9 8	13 10	13 3	11 3	...	...	19 13	...	...	18 13
	Coimbatore	12 5	12 5	10 11	...	...	...	12 10	11 11	13 0	13 10	12 11	13 10	20 14	20 14	17 6	22 5	22 5	25 6
	Nilgiris	7 13	7 13	8 8	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	9 10	10 6	10 6	10 6	15 6	15 6	13 14	16 13	16 13	14 0
	Salem	10 3	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 2	12 3	12 13	13 3	20 14	21 13	21 13	21 5	20 8	22 2
	South Canara	9 11	9 11	11 3	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 14	12 8	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	10 2	9 11	9 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay	10 9	10 9	12 0	18 2	19 1	18 0	6 15	6 15	7 8	10 4	10 13	11 7	16 6	17 14	16 3	14 10	14 3	13 1
	Ahmedabad	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 8	23 8	24 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	21 8
	Kaira	14 12	14 8	13 4	...	...	32 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	13 4	17 8	17 0	22 12	16 0	16 0	18 11
	Surat	14 14	14 14	14 10	20 0	20 0	12 8	7 5	7 5	7 5	8 3	8 3	8 3	17 12	17 12	14 3	13 13	13 13	13 10
	Broach	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	12 12	15 8	15 8	16 0	15 8	15 0	13 12
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	11 9	9 10	9 10	...	8 3	8 3	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 9	12 0	12 0	13 13	15 0	15 0	16 10
	Colába (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 4	16 4	23 8	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	9 4	9 4	11 0	27 4	27 4	23 8	17 10	21 4	20 8
	Násik	17 8	17 8	16 15	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 7	12 0	12 0	11 15	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 10
	Ahmednagar	15 10	15 11	16 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 8	9 4	9 5	10 14	21 13	22 2	19 3	17 5	17 12	18 0
	Poona	13 13	13 13	14 15	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 13	9 13	10 7	10 7	10 7	11 0	19 13	19 13	17 6	16 2	16 2	16 2
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	9 8	11 13	11 13	10 6	24 2	22 12	13 13	22 1	20 11	15 10
	Bijápur (Bijápur)	14 7	14 13	14 1	...	...	9 15	6 1	6 1	9 13	8 12	8 12	10 5	17 9	20 1	13 8	21 1	23 3	13 11
	Satara	10 11	12 1	13 6	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	9 9	9 5	9 5	11 7	14 10	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 4	14 4
	Belgaum	16 8	16 0	15 8	11 8	11 8	10 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	12 8	13 0	21 0	22 0	14 6	23 0	23 0	14 14
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	25 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	15 0
	Ratnágiri	11 3	8 9	11 3	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 0	12 0	13 7	12 0	16 4	15 10	16 13	...	14 11	12 4
	Kanara (Karwar)	12 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	13 0	12 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	12 0
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 10	11 6	11 6	24 0	24 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	17 12
	Aden	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 10	7 0	7 0	6 3	10 3	10 3	9 5	11 3	11 3	8 0
	Asirgarh	16 8	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	25 0	25 0	28 0
	Baroda	12 13	11 7	12 13	13 11	13 2	17 8	6 14	6 14	7 9	9 2	9 2	10 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	14 12	14 14	15 12
	Disa	16 14	16 14	17 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	9 0	9 0	9 3	20 0	20 0	19 0	21 4	21 6	19 4
	Nimach	19 12	19 8	27 0	32 0	30 0	42 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	28 0	34 0	18 0	18 0	23 0
	Nasirabad	22 8	22 0	22 8	35 0	35 0	31 5	7 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	23 0½	22 0	22 0
	Rajkot	17 0	17 0	19 14	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 6	9 8	9 8	8 0	19 8	19 8	25 8	17 0	17 0	18 10
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	15 0	15 0	23 8	24 8	22 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	22 12	24 8	25 8	23 8	24 8	23 8
	Karachi	14 3	13 13	14 10	21 0	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	16 0
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	14 4	14 4	15 0	21 8	20 8	22 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	21 8	20 0	23 0	19 8	18 8	20 0
	Shikarpur	13 8	13 8	15 8	22 0	23 8	22 0	9 12	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	22 0	22 8	23 0
	Sukkur	15 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	22 0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 5	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 4	20 0
	Western Districts.																		
	Burdwan	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 8	35 0	11 4	11 12	11 8	16 8	20 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bancoorah	16 6	16 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	15 0	21 4	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	15 0	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 4	13 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Ganjam	20 8	23 6	29 5	20 0	20 0	33 5	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	3 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Vizagapatam	22 3	21 3	25 3	25 11	22 3	31 10	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 3	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 14	...	...	...
Godavery	27 5	25 8	32 13	18 14	21 0	33 10	194 6	194 6	145 13	13 8	13 8	15 10	13 8	13 8	15 10	...	...	...
Kistna	25 0	25 0	29 6	17 11	17 11	32 8	145 13	145 13	145 13	15 11	15 11	15 11	14 10	14 10	14 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Nellore	25 0	25 0	25 8	21 8	21 8	22 10	93 5	93 5	93 5	14 13	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 13	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 12 0
Cuddapah	27 11	28 8	27 11	20 10	20 10	24 2	194 6	194 6	194 6	16 10	16 10	17 2	16 3	16 3	16 10	...	...	...
Anantapur	28 2	28 2	22 5	23 8	23 8	24 10	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 10	14 5	14 5	14 5	4 6 2	4 8 9	14 2 [illegible]
Bellary	33 0	33 0	23 5	20 3	20 3	20 3	82 10	94 13	94 13	15 8	15 8	15 3	14 14	14 14	14 14	4 0 0	4 10 2	13 13 1
Kurnool	...	...	...	20 3	21 0	22 14	139 0	139 0	139 0	14 6	14 6	14 13	14 0	14 0	14 6	4 11 0	4 11 0	18 12 0
Madras	24 5	24 5	28 2	17 8	17 14	25 0	85 0	85 0	79 0	15 13	15 6	16 14	15 0	14 10	16 8	...	...	...
Chingleput	24 11	24 11	26 11	17 8	17 3	23 6	97 3	97 3	92 5	15 2	15 2	17 6	14 11	14 11	17 0	4 8 0	6 0 0	14 5 4
North Arcot	30 5	29 14	29 2	18 11	16 11	23 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
South Arcot	29 13	35 0	21 14	19 11	18 5	21 8	201 11	209 0	201 11	16 3	18 6	17 8	15 11	18 0	17 2	5 10 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
Tanjore	30 3	29 6	21 14	20 2	20 2	24 8	170 2	170 2	170 2	15 10	16 10	14 11	15 3	15 10	14 5	2 15 3	4 0 0	11 10 0
Trichinopoly	26 3	26 3	21 0	20 13	21 10	24 10	97 3	97 3	97 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 3	16 3	16 3	...	...	...
Madura	25 10	24 13	24 13	24 0	24 0	21 6	116 10	116 10	106 14	16 6	16 6	16 6	15 14	15 14	15 14	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
Tinnevelly	...	...	20 11	19 13	19 13	21 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	16 2	16 2	17 6	15 11	15 11	17 0	...	...	...
Coimbatore	23 0	23 0	24 10	21 13	21 13	26 10	121 8	121 8	97 3	14 2	14 2	15 2	13 10	13 10	14 10	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
Nilgiris	17 5	17 5	18 0	16 10	16 10	16 10	161 13	161 13	161 13	12 10	12 10	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	7 10 0	7 10 0	22 6 8
Salem	25 10	27 6	25 10	21 11	21 11	29 8	233 5	233 5	155 8	16 14	16 14	18 0	15 11	15 11	16 14	2 10 8	6 0 0	16 14 0
South Canara	21 2	21 2	22 14	16 3	16 3	22 3	157 14	145 13	121 8	18 6	18 6	15 14	17 0	15 13	14 14	7 8 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
Malabar	16 13	16 13	20 13	20 3	19 5	25 3	121 8	121 8	121 8	15 5	15 5	15 5	14 6	14 6	14 6	10 5 0	5 8 0	16 14 0
Bombay	17 3	18 10	13 9	17 5	17 3	16 8	62 6	63 14	58 3	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	12 9	11 0 0	12 8 8	32-8 to 40-0
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	7 8 0	8-0 to 10-0	25 0 0
Kaira	20 0	20 0	23 11	19 8	19 8	13 15	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	6 0 0	9 0 0	11-4 to 14-0
Surat	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	7-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 14-0
Broach	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 8	105 0	105 0	106 0	15 0	15 2	14 8½	14 12	14 9	14 8½	6 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0
Tanna (Salsette)	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 0	74 8	74 8	70 0	17 3	17 3	15 3	16 6	16 6	13 5	...	...	...
Colába (Alibag)	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	115 0	115 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	7 8 0	12 8 0	16-0 to 24-0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	18 7	20 2	20 0	200 0	200 0	75 0	14 0	13 2	12 4	13 12	13 0	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
Násik	20 11	20 11	27 10	18 8	18 8	22 10	128 0	128 0	128 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 6	14 6	14 11	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-0 to 30-0
Ahmednagar	...	...	...	17 12	18 2	21 3	91 0	90 2	81 9	13 14	13 10	14 8	13 10	13 8	14 4	7 8 0	9 0 0	8-12 to 20-0
Poona	15 6	15 6	15 6	14 15	14 15	18 6	68 0	68 0	68 0	13 11	13 11	14 6	13 7	13 7	14 2	7 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 18-0
Sholápur	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	18 4	71 9	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	6 0 0	9 0 0	19-0 to 25-0
Bijápur (Bijápur)	...	...	...	13 8	14 5	11 12	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	14 14	10 4	10 4	13 14	4 11 0	7 8 0	22 8 0
Satara	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	16 14	116 8	116 8	116 8	15 4	15 4	15 5	14 9	14 9	14 9	6 8 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 16-0
Belgaum	27 0	31 0	18 0	13 8	14 0	15 8	55 0	60 0	65 0	13 8	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	18-0 to 20-0
Dharwar (Hubli)	31 0	31 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	9 7	9 0	9 0	9 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
Ratnágiri	17 3	16 7	16 7	...	15 6	16 13	150 0	135 0	105 0	14 1	13 9	12 15	13 9	13 9	12 15	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Kanara (Karwar)	21 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	213 5	213 5	213 5	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	8 7 0	9 0 0	8-12 to 20-0
Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	22 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 4	15 4	5 1 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
Aden	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-0
Asirgarh	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Baroda	18 14	18 14	19 4	16 9	16 9	14 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 0	14 0	14 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Disa	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	16 5	137 8	137 8	137 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	5 13 0	7 0 0	19 0 0
Nimach	...	...	...	28 9	27 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
Nasirabad	...	...	...	37 5	38 0	27 0	90 0	90 0	86 14	14 12	14 12	16 14	14 0	14 0	15 14	6-0 to 7-0	6.0 to 9.0	10.0 to 12.0
Rajkot	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	20 6	80 0	80 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	15.0 to 18.0
Upper Sindh Frontier	60 0	60 0	60 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 13*	12 13*	12 11*	12 10*	12 10*	12 10*	...	...	...
Karachi	11 0	10 8	11 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	85 0	85 0	80 0	17 8	17 8	17 11	16 0	17 0	17 0	8-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 40-0
Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	...	...	...	20 8	19 8	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	12 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Shikarpur	...	...	...	21 0	17 8	22 0	140 0	190 0	210 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	12 8	13 0	13 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Sukkur	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 0
Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	8-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	30-0 to 40-0
Western Districts.										Prices per md. of 40 seers.								
										R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.						
Burdwan	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	13 8a	13 8	13 5	8 0 0	6 8 0	10-0 to 16-0
Bancoorah	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	18 4	280 0	240 0	240 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 12b	12 8	13 0	6-0 to 10-0	4-0 to 7-0	7-8 to 12-0
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 2 6	3 2 6	12 0c	12 0	12 0	4-0 to 6-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 12-0
Midnapore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	155 0	155 0	155 0	3 1 2	3 1 2	3 0 0	12 8d	12 8	12 12	6 0 0	6 0 0	3-8 to 12-0
Hooghly	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	7 8 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 16-0
Howrah	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	90 0	90 0	80 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	14-0 to 16-0

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna and Cutwa 14 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 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Ghatal 14-4 seers and Tumlook 11 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
* In common use.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	14 4	14 4	16 4	19 5	19 15	18 8	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 14	8 14	11 6	13 0	...	11 7	15 1	15 1	18 0
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 12	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nuddea	13 15	13 15	17 4	...	...	21 5¼	13 5¼	12 0	12 13	14 8	13 15	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	12 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorshedabad	16 4	16 4	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	17 8	17 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagepore	14 12	16 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	16 0	16 12	16 8	14 6	21 4	22 0	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	15 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	14 4 to 18 0	18 0	18 12	19 11	11 4	12 0 to 13 8	13 8	19 8	18 0 to 21 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	20 0	14 5	11 14	...	...	...	16 0	11 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	10 8	24 0	26 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	17 4	17 4	18 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	18 12	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	14 0	14 0	13 0	26 0	16 0	26 0	14 8	13 0	16 0	18 8	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	34 0	13 8	13 4	11 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	11 8	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 14	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	17 12	19 15	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 0	11 6	12 4	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Behar.																		
	Patna	21 0	20 8	22 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	10 11	10 0	10 8	15 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Gya	19 8	19 0	18 12	27 8	27 0	22 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	16 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	17 8	20 0	19 8	23 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	24 8	...	25 0	25 0	...
	Durbhunga	17 0	18 0	19 14	30 0	30 0	27 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mozufferpore	18 0	17 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	19 8	20 8	19 4	29 0	28 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	19 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Chumparun	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	23 1	27 14	26 4	21 0	11 8	11 9	10 8	16 12	17 5	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhágalpur	18 4	17 10	21 2	24 0	22 11	20 3	16 6	11 6	11 0	18 15	15 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	15 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Orissa.																		
	Cuttack	15 12	19 11	22 5	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	15 12*	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	13 2	15 12	17 1	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	13 2	18 6	15 12	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	15 0	14 8	15 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	17 0	15 8	16 8	17 0	...	15 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Calcutta	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	18 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	12 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	18 12	100 0	85 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13e1	12 13	12 13	10 8 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
Nuddea	...	...	...	21 5¼	21 5¼	21 5¼	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 10½f	11 10½	11 10½	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
Khoolna	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0g	12 0	12 0	9-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Jessore	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	11 12h	12 8	11 12	7 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 1 3	12 0i	12 0	12 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
Dinagepore	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	7 8 0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
Rajshahye	...	...	...	17 4 to 19 11	17 4 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 11	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 0 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	12 12j	12 0	12 12	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 14-0
Rungpore	...	...	...	13 4	12 12	16 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	3 4 0	...	...	12 0k	12 12	10 0	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0
Bogra	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 0	75 0	90 0	90 0	3 4 0	3 2 8	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	5-0 to 6-0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
Pubna	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 1 0	12 6l	12 6	12 8	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 6-0	10-0 to 18-0
Darjeeling	12 0	12 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	8 0m	8 0	8 0	7-4 to 9-6	8-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 25-0
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0n	12 0	12 4	7 0 0	7 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
Dacca	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	...	12 0o	12 8	13 5	6-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 20-0
Furreedpore	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0p	12 0	12 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Backergunge	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0q	13 0	13 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
Mymensingh	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0r	12 4	12 8	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Chittagong	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 13 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	13 0s	11 0	13 0	9-8 to 11-0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 11-0
Noakholly	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	8 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0t	11 0	10 0	7-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 20-0
Tipperah	...	...	...	13 14	13 5	15 10	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	12 0u	12 0	12 4	6-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 15-0
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
Hill Tipperah	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 8 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
Patna	22 0	22 0	...	22 0	22 0	26 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	3 1 6	3 1 6	3 3 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Gya	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	22 0	160 0	180 0	200 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 0v	11 0	11 0	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
Shahabad	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 8	120 0	140 0	140 0	...	...	3 1 0	12 8w	12 8	13 0	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-8
Durbhunga	18 0	25 0	27 8	19 0	18 0	26 6	160 0	160 0	220 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 6	11 8x	11 8	12 15	2-13 to 5-0	3-0 to 5-0	3-12 to 9-6
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0y	12 0	12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 11-4
Sarun	14 0	23 8	24 0	21 0	21 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 2 6	3 3 0	3 2 0	11 8z	11 8	12 0	3-12 to 6-9	4-0 to 6-0	6-9 to 10-0
Chumparun	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0z1	12 0	12 0	6 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Monghyr	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	27 12	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 14 6	13 2z2	13 2	13 2	3 12 0	4 0 0	5-10 to 7-8
Bhágalpur	...	...	...	21 7	20 13	24 0	151 8	151 8	151 8	2 15 6	3 0 0	2 14 0	12 10z3	12 10	12 10	3-12 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
Purneah	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 10 0	10 8z4	10 8	10 0	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 5-0	7-0 to 16-0
Maldah	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	13 0z5	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
Cuttack	15 12	15 12	17 1	17 1	13 2	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-8 to 10-0
Pooree	...	...	...	11 13	14 7	19 11	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	14 7z6	14 4	16 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
Balasore	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	15 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	10 8z7	10 8	10 12	4-11 to 6-9	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 9-6
Hazáribágh	3 0	36 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 5 6	10 0z8	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	9 0 0
Lohardugga	8 0	48 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 5-8	6-0 to 12-0
Singbhoom	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	360 0	360 0	160 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 12-0
Manbhoom	...	...	...	17 0	15 8	18 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 2 0	10 10z9	10 10	10 8	4 11 0	4 0 0	10 0 0

* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 19 seers 11 chittacks to 23 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
*e*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barasat and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Maugrahat 10-8 seers and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 12-8 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In Satkhira and Bágirhat sub-divisions 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 12-4 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 13 seers, and Kurigram and Nilphamari 12 seers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
m Retail price of salt at Silliguri 11-8 seers per rupee.
n In Alipore sub-division (at Fallacotta) retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, and Naraingunge 13-5 seers.
p In Madaripore sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Ferozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10-10½ seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-12 seers per rupee.
t In Fenny retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
u In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore sub-divisions retail prices of salt 12 seers per rupee.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, and Nowada 10 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 12 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12 seers and Sitamarhee 11 seers.
z In sub-division retail price of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.
*z*1 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
*z*2 In Beguserai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*z*3 In sub-divisions retail price of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopool 11 seers.
*z*4 In Arrareah retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
*z*5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, and Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers.
*z*6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
*z*7 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
*z*8 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 12 seers per rupee.
*z*9 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Assam.	Sylhet	13 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 0	15 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	10 0	11 10½	...	...	...	10 10¾	8 14½	11 8¼	14 8¾	14 8¾	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálpará	18 8	18 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	6 8	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	20 0	20 0	21 8	32 0	32 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	24 0
	Saháranpur	21 8	21 8	24 11½	32 4	32 4	26 14	9 11	9 11	10 12	12 14½	12 14½	12 14½	30 1½	30 1½	26 14	23 10½	23 10½	32 4
	Muzaffarnagar	22 8	22 4	25 5	37 6	36 5	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	14 5	13 12	15 6	29 11	29 11	28 11	25 5	25 5	28 11
	Meerut	21* 0	21 0	23 8	36 0	36 0	28 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	26 8	26 0	26 0	26 0
	Bulandshahr	23 8	23 6	24 12	33 0	32 8	31 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	10 10½	10 0	10 5	28 0	32 0	33 0	25 0	25 10	31 8
	Aligarh	20 8	20 8	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	5 8	5 8	8 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	25 0	26 0	31 0	23 0	24 8	30 0
	Kumaun	14 0	14 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	25 0*	25 0*	20 0*
	Bijnor	22 0	21 6	21 6	34 14	35 7	27 0	12 6	12 6	11 4	14 10	14 10	15 12	...	...	...	26 7	25 5	26 9
	Moradabad	23 2	22 8	20 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	11 8	11 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 4	27 8	27 8	31 0	26 9	25 8	27 8
	Budaun	21 0	22 3	20 11	30 0	33 0	28 3	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 9½	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 3	30 0	22 3	23 6½	28 12½
	Bareilly	19 6	20 0	20 10	25 0	28 12	30 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	14 6	15 0	15 0	23 12	25 0	31 4	21 4	22 8	30 0
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	22 12	25 0	32 0	34 0	33 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	35 0	25 0	25 0	34 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	22 8	22 8	27 8	27 8	38 12	8 12	10 0	8 12	16 4	16 8	16 4	31 4	31 4	37 8	24 0	24 0	27 8
	Muttra	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	18 0	18 8	21 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	24 0	27 0	30 0	20 0	21 0	24 0
	Farukhabad	18 1	18 14½	22 3½	25 0	25 12	31 3	6 4	6 0	5 8½	14 15	15 0	15 10	23 8	24 3	28 8½	20 7	22 1	28 15
	Mainpuri	18 4	19 3	23 8	25 8	26 5	30 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	13 8	13 8	14 0	20 2	20 12	29 0	20 2	21 0	30 0
	Etáwah	20 0	19 0	23 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	29 8	21 0	22 0	29 0
	Etah	21 0	21 0	21 8	28 0	28 0	28 4	8 0	8 0	7 4	16 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	29 0
	Jalaun	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	27 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	26 0
	Jhánsi	22 9	24 8½	26 6	34 0	36 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	27 5	30 12	32 11	25 12	27 14	27 0
	Lalitpur	23 8	23 12	28 0	35 0	36 0	36 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	29 0	30 0	37 8	25 0	26 0	28 0
	Cawnpore	20 4	20 0	25 0	27 0	25 0	37 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	37 0	23 8	23 8	33 0
	Fatehpur	17 4	17 8	22 4	23 12	23 12	31 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 12	24 12	36 0	23 0	21 4	31 0
	Bánda	18 8	18 0	28 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	36 0	27 0	26 0	34 0
	Allahabad	20 0	20 4	22 8	29 0	30 0	28 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	15 3	15 0	16 8	32 12	34 8	32 8	27 8	28 0	30 8
	Hamírpur	17 2	19 2	27 4	21 0	...	...	9 0	11 4	8 8	15 12	15 12	13 8	25 0	29 4	36 9	25 5	25 8	31 5
	Jaunpur	19 8	19 10	21 0	28 8	29 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	19 8	16 14	30 0	...	29 6	28 0	...	28 0
	Gorakhpur	20 11	20 11	21 9½	31 8	31 8	25 3	10 5½	10 5½	15 3	18 14½	18 14½	18 14	25 3	25 3	25 3	28 13	30 9½	28 13
	Basti	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	18 1	28 12	29 14	24 0	10 5	10 5	10 5	13 4	14 12	13 4	26 9	...	29 8	20 10	...	20 10
	Mirzapur	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	6 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	25 0
	Benares	19 12	20 10	20 2	28 11½	28 11½	25 8	13 0	13 0	9 12	19 8	18 2	17 5½	26 9	29 4	26 0	25 8	26 9	25 0
	Gházipur	20 9½	20 9½	19 5	28 15½	29 10	28 5	6 7	6 7	6 7	15 7	15 7	14 2½	25 12	27 11	29 10	25 1½	25 1½	25 12
	Balia	20 0	19 4	20 2	27 0	27 0	24 8	13 8	12 14	12 12	19 5	18 0	16 12	...	...	29 0	...	...	26 0
	Philibhít	21 8	22 8	20 8	32 0	32 8	29 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	30 0	...	...	27 8
	Almora	No	return	receiv	ed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	24 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
	Partábgarh	23 3	23 7	24 0	35 11	36 8	36 0	19 11	18 5	18 10	22 0	24 0	21 5	37 0	36 11	36 10	33 0	33 11	34 14
	Fyzabad	21 0	21 4	22 8	34 0	34 0	28 4	12 8	12 6	11 0	19 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	33 0	26 12	27 0	24 0
	Kheri	24 8	25 4	25 8	40 0	40 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	36 0	38 0	45 0	30 0	33 0	40 0
	Lucknow	19 2	20 8	24 12	27 0	27 12	32 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	23 8	...	35 0	24 0	26 0	34 0
	Bára Banki	19 8	20 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	27 0	29 0	35 0	28 0	30 0	34 0
	Bahraich	24 8	24 8	22 0	37 0	37 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	38 0	38 0	45 0	22 0	22 0	36 0
	Rai Bareli	21 12	22 0	24 8	31 8	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	19 0	33 4	35 0	40 0	31 0	32 0	40 0
	Sitapur	23 0	24 0	27 9	32 0	34 0	34 9½	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	30 0	40 6½	28 0	27 0	38 6½
	Gonda	25 6	25 4	25 2	34 4	34 4	22 12	16 0	16 4	15 14	19 4	19 14	19 8	...	...	...	32 4	31 8	33 4
	Utráo	18 8	18 12	25 0	24 0	24 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	24 0	33 0	24 0	26 0	33 0
	Hárdui	21 10	22 8	25 0	28 0	30 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	28 0	37 0	25 0	27 0*	34 0
Central Provinces.	Hissar	23 0	23 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	36 0	35 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	33 0
	Rohtak	24 0	24 0	23 0	37 0	40 0	28 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	27 0	27 0	25 0
	Gurgaon	23 0	19 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	30 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	40 0
	Delhi	22 0	22 0	23 9	36 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	29 0
	Karnál	21 0	23 0	26 0	37 0	45 0	36 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	25 0	26 0	28 0
	Umballa	25 0	25 0	26 0	35 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	26 0
	Simla	16 0	17 0	15 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	15 0
	Kángra	23 0	23 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	24 0	25 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	34 0	33 0	37 0	26 0	26 0	24 0
	Jullundur	23 0	23 0	30 0	36 0	40 0	40 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	36 0	35 0	42 0	20 0	24 0	32 0
	Ludhiana	26 0	26 0	29 0	38 0	35 0	38 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	26 0	27 0	32 0

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Assam.	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	7 0 0†	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	100 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	...	11 10	11 13¾	10 10½	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Goálpará	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	...	...	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 40-0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	7-8 to 8-0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 45-0‡
	Kámrúp	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	12 0 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	7-8 to 10-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8-0 to 25-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 42-0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	9-0 to 20-0	9-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 60-0
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	...	4-0 to 10-0
	Saháranpur	...	...	...	27 15	27 15	20 1½	107 8	107 8	107 8	12 14½	12 14½	13 15½	12 5½	12 5½	13 7	4 0 0	5* 0 0	9 6 0
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	28 11	29 4	29 11	110 0	110 0	132 0	13 4	12 10	13 4	12 10	12 2	12 10	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	13 0	4-0 to 5-0	...	10-0 to 12-0
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	29 8	27 4	26 0	160 0	140 0	130 0	12 10	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	25 0	145 0	140 0	130 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...
	Kumaun	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8 0 0	...	8-0 to 12-0
	Garhwál	...	...	...	8 0	8 9	8 0	160 0	160 0	280* 0	9 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	9 0	7 8	3 12 0	...	8-0 to 10-0
	Bijnor	...	...	...	25 14	25 5	27 9	135 0	135 0	115 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 9	12 6	...	...	...
	Moradabad	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	22 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	3 12 0	...	7-8 to 9-0
	Budaun	...	...	...	22 12½	23 6½	20 6	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6½	11 6½	11 1½	...	...	...
	Bareilly	...	...	...	23 2	23 12	22 8	100 0	125 0	125 0	12 3	12 8	12 13	11 14	11 14	12 8	2-8 to 3-0	4 0 0	6-0 to 8-0
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	21 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	10 12	11 0	11 0	8 0 0	...	10-0 to 15-0
	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	...	9 4 0
	Agra	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	3-0 to 4-0	4 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	24 6	24 6	24 11	135 0	135 0	95 0	11 13	11 9	12 3	11 8	11 2	11 3	4 8 0	...	8-5-4 to 10-4
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	22 12	23 12	23 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	4 8 0	...	9-0 to 11-0
	Etáwah	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	4 8 0	...	8 0 0
	Etah	...	...	...	24 4	23 0	22 4	120 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	13 0	12 12	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...
	Jalaun	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	...	8 4 0
	Jhánsi	...	...	...	30 5	31 5	27 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 6 0
	Lalitpur	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	32 0	145 0	145 0	150 0	14 8	13 8	14 12	13 8	13 0	13 12	3-0 to 4-0	...	10-0 to 15-0
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	24 8	22 8	28 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 4	2-14-6 to 3-6-3	3-8 to 4-0	5-10 to 7-8
	Bánda	...	...	...	33 12	31 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	2-4 to 4-0	...	7-8 to 10-0
	Allahabad	...	...	...	27 4	28 0	28 0	145 0	145 0	115 0	11 6	11 4	13 0	11 6	11 0	12 0	2-0 to 3-0	...	10-0 to 15-0
	Hamírpur	...	...	...	28 10	31 0	34 14	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 13	11 4	11 0	10 8	10 10	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 10	160 0	160 0	155 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	11 6	11 6	11 5	3-0 to 4-0	...	7 8 0
	Gorakhpur	...	...	...	23 6½	22 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9½	11 9½	10 13	11 3	11 3	10 9½	1-14 to 4-11	3-0 to 5-0	7-8 to 11-4
	Basti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	21 0	177 8	177 8	177 8	11 13	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 4 0	...	5-8 to 6-0
	Benares	...	...	...	24 6	25 12	24 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 11	10 11	10 2	9 13½	12 0	...	9 6 0
	Gházipur	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	24 7	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5	10 5	3 12 0	...	7 8 0
	Balia	...	...	...	23 2	23 2	24 8	120 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	4 0 0	...	7 8 0
	Philibhít	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	21 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	3 8 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Almora	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oudh.	Sultánpur	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	12 12	11 8	11 8	12 8	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
	Partábgarh	...	...	...	28 4	30 0	23 0	213 6	180 0	180 0	9 8	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 11	10 0	2 13 0	3 12 0	6 1 6
	Fyzabad	...	...	...	28 0	27 12	23 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	1-14 to 3-12	3-8 to 4-0	7-8 to 9-0
	Kheri	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	10 0	11 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0
	Lucknow	...	...	...	23 4	24 2	24 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 0
	Bahraich	...	...	...	33 0	33 0	22 0	170 0	170 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	2 12 0	4-0 to 5-0	8-0 to 10-0
	Rai Bareli	...	...	...	22 12	28 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	3 0 0	3-8 to 4-0	6-1 to 7-8
	Sitapur	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 3	11 8	11 8	11 9½	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Gonda	...	...	...	29 12	31 8	20 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 10	11 8	12 0	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 0
	Utráo	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
	Hárdui	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Hissar	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	5 12 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Rohtak	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	27 0

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	22 0	22 0	25 0	34 0	33 0	45 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	25 0	27 0	28 0
	Mooltan	17 0	17 0	19 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
	Jhang	18 0	19 0	23 0	30 0	28 0	34 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	28 0	30 0	28 0
	Montgomery	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	20 0	19 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	43 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	30 0	39 0	20 0	20 0	26 0
	Amritsar	22 0	22 0	29 0	31 0	25 0	39 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	30 0	39 0	20 0	20 0	28 0
	Gurdáspur	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0
	Gujranwála	18 0	18 0	29 0	30 0	29 0	50 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	35 0	25 0	20 0	26 0
	Siálkot	19 0	18 0	31 0	28 0	25 0	54 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	39 0	25 0	24 0	45 0
	Gujrát	21 0	20 0	33 0	30 0	31 0	49 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	47 0	28 0	27 0	41 0
	Ráwalpindi	23 0	24 0	33 0	40 0	40 0	58 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	29 0	50 0	29 0	30 0	48 0
	Jhelum	21 0	21 0	31 0	33 0	32 0	46 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	37 0	22 0	23 0	40 0
	Shahpúr	21 0	21 0	29 0	25 0	26 0	37 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	27 0	39 0	24 0	24 0	39 0
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
	Dera Ghází Khán	17 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	33 0	22 0	22 0	28 0
	Dera Ismail Khán	24 0	25 0	28 0	43 0	42 0	44 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	39 0	40 0	42 0	31 0	33 0	38 0
	Banu	28 0	31 0	38 0	48 0	55 0	51 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	45 0	50 0	50 0	33 0	38 0	40 0
	Kohát	17 0	22 0	33 0	41 0	49 0	69 0	...	...	...	17 0	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	48 0
	Pesháwár	19 0	22 0	36 0	40 0	41 0	56 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	38 0	50 0	24 0	24 0	36 0
	Hazára	24 0	24 0	36 0	39 0	40 0	51 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	50 0	28 0	29 0	30 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	20 8	22 7	29 0	...	...	...	12 15	10 10	12 0	13 0	11 5	13 0	20 6	28 15	35 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	24 0	26 11	32 0	...	...	...	13 11	14 9	17 8	15 0	16 0	18 8	30 0	36 0	34 8	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 8	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	27 0	32 0	...	...	...
	Mandla	20 0	21 0	36 0	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	20 6	21 5	31 0	...	...	...	10 15	12 2	12 8	16 9	16 9	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	19 2	19 2	22 8	...	...	...	10 15	10 15	10 8	13 4	13 4	13 8	20 14	20 14	32 0	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	17 8	17 8	24 12	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	5 10	10 14	10 14	12 6	23 6	25 8	31 8	...	...	...
	Nimár	17 10	17 10	24 12	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	11 9	11 7	11 7	15 15	27 9	27 9	26 4	...	...	...
	Betúl	16 12	17 8	28 0	...	...	...	12 1	12 1	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	20 3	20 3	30 0	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	17 10	19 0	23 10	...	...	...	10 0	11 7	8 8	13 5	13 5	14 5	24 0	24 0	20 12	...	...	...
	Wardha	*	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	*	8 14	9 0	*	13 5	12 0	*	25 0	27 0	...	...	...
	Nágpur	21 14	22 8	25 4	...	...	...	8 7	8 12	9 12	15 0	16 4	14 4	20 4	20 4	29 12	...	...	...
	Chandá	17 5	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 3	17 8	23 0	21 14	24 8	...	...	...
	Bhandárá	20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	12 4	16 4	16 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bálaghat	23 10	23 10	25 0	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 0	22 15	22 15	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Raipur	*	32 5	36 0	...	...	...	*	12 8	15 0	*	23 1	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Biláspur	39 15	33 4	56 12	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	26 2	20 4	20 4	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	28 0	28 0	33 4	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	20 4	22 12	22 12	29 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																		
	Akyab	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 3	15 1	14 13	17 10	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 14	19 2	26 13	26 13	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																		
	Rangoon Town	11 2	11 4	16 10	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	13 0	11 10	12 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	7 9	7 9	13 6	9 14	10 1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 15	11 14	14 4	15 15	12 15	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome	12 2	10 6	19 7	...	...	...	16 12	13 7	13 7	19 10	17 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																		
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	15 7	...	15 8	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	13 1	22 5	22 5	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	9 6	9 6	21 0	11 4	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo	10 15	10 15	12 1	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	9 6	11 5	11 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tenasserim Division.																		
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 11	12 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	19 6	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	14 9	20 3	20 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Toungoo	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 13	25 4	10 6	10 6	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 5	16 12	15 8	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	11 11	12 3	11 11	21 0	21 0	17 14	...	...	18 13
	Bolarum	18 3	18 3	16 12	...	...	...	8 3	9 0	8 11	11 1	11 4	11 4	25 1	24 14	19 9	...	...	...
	Chudderghat	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	23 0	25 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	20 8
	Amráoti	20 0	20 4	22 15	12 0	11 0	...	8 0	8 0	7 3	10 0	10 0	10 3	25 10	27 8	25 10	18 10	20 0	18 10
	Akola	21 0	21 0	26 0	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	21 0	18 0	21 0
	Ellichpur	18 0	19 0	21 0	8 0	7 12	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	10 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	19 0	21 0
	Buldána	23 0	24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	28 0	24 0
	Wún	17 0	17 8	24 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 0	10 8	11 0	14 0	25 0	27 4	29 0	...	...	...
	Basim	27 0	27 0	26 11	...	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 8	10 13	10 11	11 11	34 0	34 0	31 11	...	...	...

* No return received.

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Verago, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nachee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Ferozepore	...	...	...	35 0	34 0	44 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 4 0	5 8 0	12 5 0
Mooltan	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	14 4	14 12	14 8	6 12 0	6 12 0	16 8 0
Jhang	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 8	15 4	15 0	15 0	14 12	14 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Montgomery	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
Lahore	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	40 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Amritsar	...	...	...	32 0	30 0	42 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 8	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 11 0
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	29 0	28 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	4 0 0	6 0 0	10 6 0
Gujranwála	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	38 0	90 0	100 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 8	15 8	15 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
Siálkot	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	16 8	16 8	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
Gujrát	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	34 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	†	†	†	16 0	16 0	16 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
Ráwalpindi	...	...	...	30 0	29 0	41 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 10	15 10	15 10	15 8	15 8	15 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	17 0 0
Jhelum	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	34 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Shahpúr	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	37 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
Muzaffargarh	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	†	†	†	14 0	14 0	14 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	17 8 0
Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	27 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	26 4	26 4	28 12	25 0	25 0	28 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Dera Ismail Khán	...	...	...	32 0	33 0	41 0	128 0	133 0	131 0	43 12	44 6	50 0	41 4	41 4	47 8	6 0 0	6 8 0	15 0 0
Banu	...	...	...	34 0	38 0	48 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	17 0 0
Kohát	...	...	...	26 0	27 0	33 0	134 0	128 0	153 0	61 3	61 3	61 3	58 11	58 11	58 11	11 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Pesháwár	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	39 0	98 0	98 0	110 0	45 8	44 4	45 8	44 0	43 0	44 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	26 0 0
Hazára	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	†	†	†	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Saugor	...	...	...	24 15	27 7	29 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 11	9 13	10 4	9 2	9 2	10 0	2-8 to 3-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
Damoh	...	...	...	35 11	35 11	34 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	10 11	10 11	10 8	4 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 13-0
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	11 13	11 13	11 12	11 0	11 0	11 4	4 0 0	4-0 to 5-0	12-0 to 15-0
Mandla	...	...	...	29 0	35 0	42 0	250 0	256 0	250 0	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	11 4 0
Seoni	...	...	...	18 11	18 9	31 0	220 0	220 0	220 0	11 7	11 7	11 8	10 11	10 11	11 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Narsinghpur	...	...	...	28 3	28 3	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 11	11 11	11 0	11 7	11 7	10 12	5 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	20 2	20 2	28 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 14	11 14	11 0	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
Nimár	...	...	...	19 9	19 9	25 13	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 12	13 12	13 13	11 15	11 15	13 0	7 0 0	6 8 0	15-0 to 20-0
Betúl	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 11	11 11	11 8	11 2	11 2	11 0	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
Chhindwára	...	...	...	19 0	20 12	26 3	100 0	160 0	200 0	10 6	10 14	10 0	9 13	10 11	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0
Wardha	...	...	...	*	20 0	22 0	* *	160 0	155 0	*	13 2	12 8	*	10 11	12 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Nágpur	...	...	...	16 4	21 14	23 4	100 0	100 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	5 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
Chandá	...	...	...	15 2	19 0	27 0	675 0	675 0	360 0	11 10	11 6	...	11 2	10 14	11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Bhandárá	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	26 0	200 0	180 0	220 0	11 0	11 0	11 4	10 0	10 12	11 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
Bálaghat	...	...	...	21 10	21 10	27 0	144 0	144 0	275 0	11 7	11 7	11 0	10 11	10 11	10 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0
Raipur	...	...	...	*	17 0	24 0	*	64 0	64 0	*	11 5	11 0	†	10 9	10 8	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 16-0
Biláspur	...	...	...	20 0	27 3	48 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	1 8 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Sambalpur	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	19 8	180 0	160 0	125 0	12 4	12 4	13 0	11 6	11 6	12 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	7 8 0
Arakan Division.																		
Akyab	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	300 0	300 0	264 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	12-0 to 16-0	10-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyoukpyoo	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	36 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	30-0 to 60-0
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	469 11	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	22 13	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Pegu Division.																		
Rangoon Town	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 4	320 0	320 0	320 0	50 10	50 10	50 11	29 3	29 3	22 10	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Pegu	...	...	...	10 1	10 1	12 1	58 4	46 9	58 4	31 13	31 13	31 13	26 14	26 14	22 6	26 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	29 12	29 12	35 11	22 8 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Prome	...	...	...	10 6	8 0	15 9	209 8	167 9	167 9	29 9	29 9	32 4	18 10	18 10	18 10	17 8 0	13 8 0	45 0 0
Irrawaddy Division.																		
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 14	13 8	...	251 13	277 8	...	28 6	34 7	...	25 2	29 4	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8	29 9	35 8	35 8	29 9	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
Thonegwa	...	...	...	16 13	13 7	22 7	295 3	185 8	147 10	29 6	44 5	50 0	29 9	39 6	44 5	15 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0
Thayetmyo	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	13 13	392 0	392 0	245 0	19 11	19 11	29 9	14 3	14 3	18 15	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Tenasserim Division.																		
Moulmein Town & Amherst	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	...	24 2	24 2	..	16 1	16 1	...	...	...
Mergui	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	428 0	30 6	30 6	30 8	14 0	14 0	29 3	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
Toungoo	...	...	...	12 9	11 5	8 1	27 0	27 0	24 0	29 6	29 6	27 2	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	...
Shwaygyin	...	...	...	...	...	..	200 0	150 0	150 0	35 6	35 6	35 6	18 14	18 14	18 14	20 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	24 14	...	23 14	14 13	15 15	17 *	125 0	125 0	125 0	10 11	10 11	10 14	10 3	10 3	10 6	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	13-0 to 19-0
Bolarum	...	...	...	16 2	16 3	19 5	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	.	10 9	10 10	10 10	...	6-0 to 8-0	11-4 to 22-8
Chudderghat	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	17 8	88 0	88 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
Amráoti	...	...	...	18 10	20 4	21 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
Akola	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	24 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
Ellichpur	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	128 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	20 0 0
Buldána	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	5 13 0	7 8 0	23 4 0
Wún	...	...	...	17 0	17 8	25 0	150 0	200 0	250 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Basim	...	...	...	24 11	25 0	24 5	83 0	83 0	83 0	10 13	10 13	10 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 12 8	11 0 0	16 9 0

† No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kolar																		
	Túmkúr																		
	Mysore																		
	Shimoga																		
	Kadur																		
Coorg.	Coorg	9 4	9 4	9 5	8 8	8 8	10 2	12 0	11 8	11 11	15 0	14 0	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	21 0	22 0	18 0	32 0	34 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	33 0	34 0	24 0	22 8	21 0	25 0
	Kishengurh	21 8	21 4	17 8	34 0	33 12	24 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	40 8	40 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	18 0
	Kerrowlee	23 12	22 8	21 4	30 0	31 4	32 8	11 4	12 8	13 12	14 1	13 12	16 12	31 4	30 10	30 0	23 7	23 2	27 8
	Ulwur	22 8	22 14	19 0	32 14	32 4	28 4	6 12	6 12	6 12	10 11	10 11	10 3	27 0	30 0	30 0	22 14	23 1	27 11
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 11	19 11	19 7	29 8	30 0	26 14	7 8	7 4	7 2	8 8	8 4	8 8	25 14	25 13	29 12	21 12	22 10	30 4
	Ajmere	18 8	18 8	19 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	20 0
	Deoli Cantonment	24 5	24 3	26 0½	38 11	38 12½	43 15	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	9 4	37 4	38 0	40 3	31 0	31 0	33 0
	Erinpura	19 0	18 11	20 4	31 0	30 0	28 11	...	...	...	7 4	7 0	7 6	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 8	20 0	21 3
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	7 4	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 8
	Abu	16 8	17 8	15 4	23 0	24 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	17 0
	Anadra	18 8	18 0	16 14	26 0	26 0	23 8	6 4	6 4	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 0
	Bálmere	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	33 0
	Jeysalmere	13 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	10 7	10 6	10 9	12 12	12 8	12 0	18 12	18 8	22 0	16 0	15 10	20 6
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0½	22 0	20 0	26 0	29 0	21 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 12	18 5¼	23 9	25 0	25 0	36 11½	8 15¾	7 13	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh (,,)	21 4	21 4	26 1	...	...	...	8 2	8 12	10 0	10 10	10 15	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	19 0	18 0	18 8	25 0	25 0	23 8	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	7 12	22 8	21 4	25 0	20 0	17 8	20 14
	Bikaneer	14 4	14 4	15 8	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	3 12	6 8	6 7	6 12	...	...	...	17 6	16 10	17 12
	Boondee	27 8	25 0	31 0	40 0	42 8	60 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	34 8	34 8	48 0	21 0	21 0	21 0
	Kotah	25 0	26 0	32 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	7 8	7 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	7 0	30 0	30 0	42 8	23 0	20 0	20 0
	Tonk	22 4	22 4	23 8	36 0	34 0	38 0	9 8	8 0	7 0	12 12	9 8	7 8	39 4	30 10	40 2	25 11	26 0	28 12
	Jhallawar	20 2½	20 3¼	28 11½	25 14	25 14	40 14	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	11 13	28 5	28 5	50 0	17 0	17 0	25 2
	Shahpoora	24 4	24 8	24 8	41 0	41 0	35 0	9 8	8 2	7 8	11 0	10 4	10 0	34 0	39 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	25 0
	Dholpur	19 8	20 0	19 0	32 0	33 2	31 8	9 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	11 0	10 2	28 0	29 4	38 4	23 0	24 0	38 13
Central India.	Indore	18 13	18 13	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	9 3	9 3	9 3	10 0	10 0	10 0	29 1	27 7	26 10	20 0	22 5	20 0
	Gwalior	18 0	18 15	20 9	26 12	27 6	20 5	7 13	7 13	7 5	9 6	9 2	8 15	25 9	27 6	26 1	27 6	28 5	26 8
	Goona	22 0	22 8	32 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	10 8	10 8	9 0	29 0	30 0	45 0	†	16 0	20 0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	22 0	23 0	27 0	34 8	35 0	40 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	30 8	33 0	33 8	22 0	22 0	29 0

Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Average wages per month. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolar																		
Túmkúr																		
Mysore																		
Shimoga																		
Kadur																		
Coorg	27 0	26 8	28 0	18 8	19 0	24 9	110 0	110 0	110 0	10 8	11 0	11 8	9 12	10 0	10 10	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
Jeypore	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	26 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 8	14 4	13 4	14 8	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
Kishengurh	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	4 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
Kerrowlee	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	31 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 2	14 12	12 12	13 0	14 12	...	...	4 to 5-8
Ulwur	...	...	...	33 7	32 4	28 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 4	13 12	13 12	15 8	4-0 to 5-0	3-8 to 6-0	6-0 to 8-0
Bhurtpore (City)	...	...	...	31 7	31 6	23 6	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	5-8 to 7-0
Ajmere	...	...	...	34 0	33 0	26 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 20-0
Deoli Cantonment	...	...	...	35 4	35 13	33 8	240 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	7-8 to 9-6	...	7-8 to 9-6
Erinpura										R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.						
Sirohee	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	24 1	360 0	320 0	200 0	2 15 6	3 0 3	2 14 6	13 4	13 0	13 8	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
Abu	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	200 0	200 0	130 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 8	14 8	13 5	5 2 6	5 0 0	9 6 0
Anadra	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 1 3	3 1 3	3 1 6	13 0	13 0	13 0	6 0 0	...	...
Bálmere	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...
Jeysalmere	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	260 0	2 6 9	2 6 0	2 3 3	17 0	16 8	18 4	5 2 0	...	15 0 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	...	...	14 8	14 6	18 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...
Meywar (Oodeypore)	...	...	...	25 0	30 0	21 0	*	*	*	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	5 4 0	4 9 0	9-6 to 15-0
Bánswára (Meywar Agency)										S. Ch. 13 4½	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 12 1¾	12 8	12 8	11 11½	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	13-2 to 15-0
Partábgarh (,,)	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	22 10½	200 0	200 0	200 0	R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.						
Marwar (Jodhpore)	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bikaneer	...	...	...	31 4	32 8	33 0	...	...	... *	2 4 0	...	...	17 13	17 9	17 1	6 0 0	4 8 0	12-0 to 13-8
Boondee	...	...	...	27 8	27 8	22 4	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 7 3	2 7 3	2 6 6	16 4	16 4	16 8	5 10 0	7 0 0	10 0 0
Kotah	...	...	...	21 8	20 12	20 4	100 0	90 0	...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	S. Ch. ...	14 0	14 0	11 8	4 1 0	5 6 0	5-10 to 11-12
Tonk	...	...	...	35 0	34 8	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	11 12	12 8	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
Jhallawar	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	37 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
Shahpoora	...	...	...	36 0	32 4	30 0	80 0	105 0	80 0	13 0	12 12	14 3	12 12	12 3	13 15	3 12 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0
Dholpur	...	...	...	30 5	30 4	34 12	...	...	...	11 1	11 4½	11 2	10 13	11 0½	10 14	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 12-0
Indore	...	...	...	34 0	37 4	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 10	14 12	12 12	12 6	14 8	5 10 0	4 11 0	9 6 0
Gwalior	...	...	...	31 0	32 0	21 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	13 8	13 0	12 4	12 10	4 8 0	4-8 to 5-0	10-0 to 20-0
Goona	†	†	†	24 0	26 10	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	15 0 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	†	†	†	25 9	26 8	19 5	136 14	136 14	109 8	11 7	11 14	12 6	11 1	11 7	11 14	4 11 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	†	†	†	29 0	30 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 0	12 4	12 0	11 12	12 0	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	12-0 to 15-0
	†	†	†	26 8	28 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 10	11 15	11 0	11 0	11 8	3 8 0	4 8 0	13 13 0

* Eight pies per bundle. † 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 OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF DECEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 86 AND 87 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 16th JANUARY 1886.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Provinces	Districts	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice. Best sort. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Rice. Common. Present fortnight.	Rice. Common. Past fortnight.	Rice. Common. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Present fortnight.	Great Millet. Past fortnight.	Great Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c., *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
N. W. Provinces	Dehra Dún	20 0	21 0	21 8	32 0	31 0	24 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	12 0	11 8	25 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0
	Saháranpur	21 8	22 9	23 10½	32 4	32 4	26 14	9 11	7 8½	10 12	12 14½	13 7	12 14½	30 1½	32 4	26 14	23 10½	26 14	20 14	...	...	...	27 15	27 15	27 15	107 8	129 0	107 8	12 14½	12 14½	13 15½	12 5½	12 5	13 7
	Muzaffarnagar	22 4	22 8	24 14	36 5	35 5	30 12	6 9	6 9	6 9	13 12	14 5	15 0	29 11	29 11	29 11	25 5	26 6	27 8	...	...	...	29 4	28 11	28 11	110 0	132 0	132 0	12 10	13 0	13 4	12 2	12 6	12 10
	Meerut	21 0	21 4	23 0	36 0	36 0	26 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	31 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	12 8
	Bulandshahr	23 6	24 0	24 12	32 8	38 0	32 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	9 10	32 0	38* 8	33 0	25 10	27 0	31 8	...	...	...	27 4	28 0	26 8	140 0	160 0	130 0	12 4	12 4	12 8	...	...	...
	Aligarh	20 8	21 0	21 8	32 0	36 0	32 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	26 0	31 0	31 0	24 8	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	130 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8
	Kumaon	14 0	14 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	6 0
	Garhwál	18 0	18 0	14 0	[illegible]	22 0	18 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	25 0*	20 0*	20 0*	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0	8 4	9 0	9 0	7 8
	Bijnor	21 6	21 6	20 13	35 7	35 12	23 14	12 6	12 6	12 6	14 10	14 14	14 10	...	...	...	25 5	24 12	24 12	...	...	...	25 5	25 12	24 12	135 0	135 0	115 0	...	...	...	11 9	11 13	12 6
	Moradabad	22 8	22 12	19 11	32 0	32 0	25 8	11 8	11 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 4	27 8	27 0	31 0	25 8	25 8	20 8	...	...	...	25 8	25 8	22 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	13 4	13 4	13 4	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Budaun	22 3	22 3	20 6	33 0	33 9½	28 12½	6 0	6 0	9 9½	18 0	18 0	19 3	25 3	28 12½	32 6	23 6½	28 12½	28 12½	...	...	...	23 6½	24 0	19 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6½	11 1½	8
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 12	28 12	30 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	15 0	14 6	14 11	25 0	30 0	28 12	22 8	23 12	28 2	...	...	...	23 12	23 2	22 8	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 3	12 13	11 14	11 14	12 8
	Sháhjahánpur	22 12	23 0	24 12	34 0	34 0	32 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	31 0	...	...	...	26 0	24 0	8 21	0 150	0 160	0 150	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	11 12
	Tarai Pergunnahs	22 8	23 2	22 8	27 8	27 8	30 0	10 0	8 12	9 4	16 4	16 4	15 0	31 4	30 0	37 8	24 0	26 4	27 8	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 0	9 12	11 0
	Muttra	20 0	20 0	19 8	33 8	34 0	31 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	14 8	14 8	15 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	100 0	13 4	13 4	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 0
	Agra	18 3	19 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	33 0	5 0	5 4	5 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	27 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	23 0	31 0	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	24 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 12
	Farukhabad	18 14½	19 4	21 15½	25 12	27 12½	31 6	6 0	5 12	5 7	15 0	15 0	9½ 15	8 24	3 24	3 27 12½	22 1	23 1	28 10½	...	...	...	24 6	23 2½	23 1½	135 0	135 0	90 0	11 0	11 0	9 12	8 11	2 11	4 11	8
	Mainpuri	19 3	20 8	22 0	26 5	27 4	28 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	20 12	23 8	28 0	21 0	23 3	27 0	...	...	...	23 12	24 1	21 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 8	12 4	12 8	13 0
	Etáwah	19 0	20 0	23 8	25 0	25 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	6 8	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	31 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	23 8	120 0	120 0	70 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	13 8
	Etah	21 8	22 0	22 2	28 8	28 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	7 1	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	31 1	23 0	24 0	29 1	...	...	...	24 4	23 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	12 8	12 0	13 1	11 8	11 0	12 1
	Jalaun	20 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	27 0	28 0	26 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	30 0	33 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	24 8½	24 8	25 2	36 0	36 0	33 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	30 12	30 8	32 4½	27 14	28 0	28 0	...	...	...	31 5	32 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	11 0
	Lalitpur	23 12	24 0	27 4	36 0	37 0	36 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	30 0	32 0	38 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	34 0	35 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 4	12 0	11 4	10 12	11 8
	Cawnpore	20 12	20 12	25 8	28 0	30 0	35 0	11 0	10 0	9 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	27 8	28 0	34 8	25 8	26 0	33 8	...	...	...	28 0	27 12	27 12	145 0	145 0	120 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0
	Fatehpur	18 8	18 8	22 4	25 8	27 0	31 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	29 0	...	25 0	24 0	24 0	31 0	...	...	...	25 4	24 8	28 12	100 0	100 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	11 8	10 8	10 4	11 4
	Bánda	18 0	20 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	12 8	32 0	33 0	36 0	26 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	31 0	34 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Allahabad	20 4	20 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	27 8	7 0	7 4	8 0	15 0	16 0	...	34 8	35 0	33 0	28 0	28 8	31 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	28 0	145 0	130 0	115 0	11 4	11 4	13 0	11 0	11 0	12 0
	Hamírpur	19 2	21 6	25 0	...	23 10	...	11 4	11 4	7 7	15 0	15 12	15 12	13 4	29 4	34 14	34 5	25 8	25 14	29 3	...	...	31 0	32 10	32 10	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 13	12 0	10 8	10 8	10 0
	Jaunpur	19 10	19 6	21 11	29 0	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	19 0	14 0	16 13	...	...	29 6	...	...	29 6	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	21 11	160 0	160 0	155 0	12 0	12 0	10 12	11 6	11 6	10 10
	Gorakhpur	20 11	22 8	20 11	31 8	32 6½	25 3	10 5½	10 5½	15 3	18 14½	19 13	18 14	25 3	25 3	25 3	30 9½	30 9½	28 13	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	17 1½	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9½	11 0	10 13	11 3	10 13	10 9½
	Basti	23 8	23 8	22 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0
	Azamgarh	20 10	20 10	19 3	29 14	30 4	31 7	10 5	10 5	10 5	14 12	14 0	13 4	...	31 0	29 8	...	...	20 10	...	...	...	22 8	22 14	21 6	177 8	177 8	177 8	11 13	11 13	11 2	11 2	11 2	10 0
	Mirzapur	19 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	9 0
	Benares	20 10	21 11	20 1	28 11½	29 8	25 0	13 0	12 7½	8 15	18 2	17 9½	17 5½	29 4	27 10	26 0	26 0	28 11½	23 9	...	...	...	25 12	25 8	23 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4	10 11	10 2	10 2	10 2
	Gházipur	20 9½	20 9½	19 5	29 10	28 5	28 5	6 7	6 7	6 7	15 7	12 4	14 2½	27 11	29 10	29 10	25 1½	23 8	25 12	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	24 7	128 12	128 12	128 12	11 9	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5	10 5
Oudh	Balia	19 14	19 4	19 8	27 0	27 0	23 2	12 14	12 14	10 4	18 0	15 8	11 8	...	...	27 0	...	...	20 12	...	...	...	23 2	23 2	23 2	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Philibhít	22 8	22 8	20 0	32 8	34 0	28 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	18 12	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	27 4	...	...	...	22 8	22 4	28 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	11 8	11 0	12 8
	Sultánpur	24 0	24 0	22 0	36 0	36 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	12 12	11 8	11* 8	12 8
	Partábgarh	23 7	24 5½	22 11	36 8	37 8	35 0	18 5	18 5	18 11	24 0	20 11	21 0	36 11	37 0	36 11	33 11	37 0	34 3	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 11	180 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 11	10 11	10 13
	Fyzabad	21 4	21 6	22 4	34 0	28 0	28 0	12 6	11 0	10 8	20 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	30 0	27 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	27 12	26 8	22 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 4	11 0	11 0	11 12
	Kheri	25 4	25 8	25 4	40 0	40 0	32 0	9 0	9 8	8 0	17 0	6 0	19 8	38 0	40 0	44 8	33 0	...	36 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	10 12
	Lucknow	28 0	21 0	24 0	27 12	28 4	31 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	17 0	6 0	15 8	...	...	33 0	26 0	26 1	33 0	...	...	...	24 2	24 10	24 4	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0
	Bára Banki	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	27 0	29 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	13 0	6 0	13 0	29 0	34 0	36 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Bahraich	24 8	24 0	20 0	37 0	35 0	24 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	38 0	40 0	42 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	33 0	30 0	23 0	170 0	170 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	11 8
	Rai Bareli	22 0	22 8	24 0	32 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	19 0	19 8	19 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	32 0	35 0	40 0	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	0 0	12 0
	Sitapur	24 0	24 8	27 2	34 0	32 0	34 2	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	27 0	32 12	37 0	...	...	...	30 0	30 4	27 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8
	Gonda	25 4	25 4	23 6	34 4	34 4	22 8	16 4	16 4	14 8	19 14	19 12	17 8	...	...	31 8	32 0	30 8	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	20 6	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	12 0
	Unáo	18 12	19 8	24 8	24 0	25 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	17 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	33 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 0
	Hardui	22 8	21 8	24 12	30 0	32 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	28 0	...	...	27 0	29 0	33 0	...	...	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	7 0	7 0	8 0

* Mandwa.

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 27th JANUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS—Rain has fallen in almost all districts of the Punjab, and has extended to parts of Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Behar. There has also been rain in Assam; in parts of Sind and the south of the Madras Presidency showers have fallen.

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

In several districts of the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* crops have been injured by cloudy weather, blight or insects, but elsewhere they are in good condition and promise well. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana agricultural prospects continue good.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and the Central Provinces the prospects of the current harvest are generally very promising.

In Bengal the cold-weather crops, including poppy, are generally in good condition. Transplanting of spring rice is still in progress; the rice harvest is nearly over, and some of the earlier *rabi* crops are also being gathered. In Assam the state and prospects of the crops are generally good.

In British Burma the rice harvest has been almost completed.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are rising in Rae Bareli, Allahabad, and Kumaon, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and are falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Jan. 27th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but wheat, *cholum* and linseed suffering from disease in parts of two taluks, and some other dry grains from insects in parts; harvest wet and dry grains, yield about average.
Kurnool	*Nil*	Some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by late unseasonable rains and by insects. Smallpox and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	*Nil*	Fever in one, small-pox in three, and slight cattle-disease in four taluks; one death from cholera.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. River 2·6 feet over anicut. Fever prevalent; slight smallpox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 27, this week 41.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Smallpox in one, fever in one, and cattle-disease in five talukas.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Slight fever in two taluks.
Tanjore	Last week since revised . ·06 This week . ·01	Standing crops generally good, but paddy slightly damaged by locusts in parts of one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Two deaths from cholera.
Madura	·02	Harvest wet and dry grains, yield about average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in two taluks and in one division.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Slight smallpox in seven talukas; fever in two and cattle-disease in one; 39 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Reaping begun. Smallpox and fever in parts. *Gereral Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Jan. 27th)		
Karachi	Rain on 21st and 22nd	River at Kotri on 24th 3 feet 4 inches against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* crops in good condition generally. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in seven talukas; two cases of smallpox in Ghorabari taluka, both recovered. Prices—wheat red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, in Tatta 26, 40, and 42, in Mirpur Batoro, 24, 48, and 42, and in Kotri 26, 40, and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain average ·22:—in Kandiaro, Naushahro, Moro, Sakrand.	*Rabi* good. River at Kotri on 25th 3 feet 7 inches against 6 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine, cattle-disease in five, and smallpox in two talukas. Wheat 27½, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 39, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops including cotton healthy. Fever in Sanand and Viramgaum, talukas. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good.; cattle-disease continues in Kherala. 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*	Standing crops healthy. Cattle healthy; fever in Bardoli, Jalalpur, Bulsar, and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 45 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops are doing well in Nasik, Sinnar, and Igatpuri talukas; in parts of the remaining talukas they have suffered partially from blight; threshing of *kharif* nearly completed. Public health generally good. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 30½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature *nil* on 20th, 2° cool on 21st and 25th, 3° cool on 22nd, 1° cool on 23rd and 24th, and 4° cool on 26th; vapour in air excessive on 20th, normal from 21st to 24th, and defective on 25th and 26th; abnormal wind northerly on 20th and 26th, southerly on 22nd and 23rd; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops in good condition. Smallpox in Sirur taluka; cattle free from disease; 10 cholera cases in talukas of Haveli, 6 deaths. Prices—*bajri* 35 and *jowari* 42, in Poona—*bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Health good. Prices—*bajri* average 45 and *jowari* 53 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, tur, and gram crops have suffered from blight and insects in places; cotton crop is also inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas; other *rabi* crops doing well. *Jowari* 52 pounds 13 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 21 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* nearly completed; exotic cotton blighted in three, wheat in six, and gram in five talukas. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Mugud, Bankapur, and Hangal. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 42 to 68 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop rice and sugarcane plants healthy; transplanting and weeding continue. Slight fever and smallpox in district; cattle-disease in four talukas. Weather cold; strong sea breezes during day. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district, average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Fever, chest affection, and bowel complaints in some parts. Weather cold. *Bajri* 32, *jowari* 42, and wheat 34 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Rain in parts of Sind. Reaping of *kharif* crops continues in Dharwar; standing crops injured by cloudy weather in parts of Broach and Ahmednagar, by blight and insects in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur, and by blight in parts of Nasik, Khandesh, Satara, Belgaum, and Dharwar. Cholera in parts of one district; smallpox in parts of six, and fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve districts.
Bengal—(Jan. 27th)		
Chittagong (Jan. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* over; prospects of winter crops fair. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops continue favourable; pulses being gathered; pressing of sugarcane commenced. Public health generally good.
24-Pergunnahs		Prospects of cold-weather crops continue favourable; harvesting of *aman* nearly finished with about 12 annas outturn, and that of cold-weather crops commenced with an estimated outturn of 14 annas. Sporadic cholera reported throughout the district. Common rice 14 to 15⅓ seers per rupee.
Khoolna	0·15	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of *aman* paddy not completed; prospects of winter crops good; planting of *boro* paddy continues. Public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops and indigo favourable. Public health good. Common rice 18 to 19½ seers per rupee.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine but cloudy. Prospects of winter crops promising. Public health generally good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather clear and more seasonable. A shock of earthquake was felt on 23rd; harvest prospects good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aman* harvesting almost completed with good outturn; prospects of winter crops favourable. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops continue favourable; transplanting of *boro* rice in progress. Sporadic cholera reported; public health fair.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* doing well. Price of rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.
Bhagulpore	0·08	Prospects of *rabi* good; rice 18 seers 15 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Monghyr		Poppy prospects favourable. Rain has done good and driven off insects.
Purneah	0·26	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; late rice nearly all harvested; common rice 18 seers per rupee, but cheaper in north of district. Public health fair.
Durbhanga	0·34	*Rabi* crops look very promising; threshing of paddy in progress; price of rice falling. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore		Prospects of poppy crop continue favourable.
Sarun		A violent hail-storm on 20th damaged about 1,000 bighas of poppy in Sewan and in north of Chupra; weather since then good.
Chumparun		Prospects of *rabi* and poppy very good. Prices stationary. Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna	*Nil*	Reaping of paddy almost finished. Prospects of *rabi* crops excellent; poppy has commenced to flower. Public health good.
Gya	0·38	Weather mild and cloudy. *Rabi* coming on well.
Shahabad		Cloudy weather over; bright sunny sky favourable to poppy.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Cold-weather crops doing well; poppy plants look healthy; an average crop expected. General health good.
Cuttack	0·16	Weather cloudy. Reaping of *sarad* rice nearly completed; price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good; cases of cholera and fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain reported in most of the Behar districts, and also in Khoolna and Cuttack. All cold-weather crops, including poppy, are generally in good condition, but in Sarun some damage has been caused to poppy by a hail-storm on the 20th instant; transplanting of *boro* or spring rice is still going on; rice harvest is almost over; pressing of sugarcane has begun, and some of the earlier *rabi* crops are being gathered. Prices of rice generally stationary. Fever is still prevalent in Backergunge; cholera is abating in Tipperah; smallpox prevails in Lohardugga; elsewhere general health good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Jan. 27th		
Benares (Jan. 26th)	·30 at Sadar	Weather continues seasonable. *Rabi* prospects favourable and promises well; sugarcane being cut and crushed. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 25th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Health good.
Fyzabad („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather fair. Prospects good; poppy being weeded. Supplies ample. Health of people good.
Lucknow („ 25th)	From ·20 to ·70	Prospects very favourable; sugarcane is being pressed. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fodder very dear. Health of people good; no cattle-disease.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather sometimes cloudy. *Rabi* prospects good; poppy crops healthy. Prices rising. Supplies ample. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 26th)	*Nil*	East winds; clear weather. *Rabi* prospects very favourable; poppy generally promising, early crop coming into bud; *sawan* being sown. Prices steady. No illness.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crop prospects very good. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slightly upward tendency. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ „)	In five parganas from ·10 to 1·10.	*Rabi* and poppy crop prospects continue favourable. Prices steady. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in one village.
Farakhabad („ 26th)	·20	Prospects continue good. Health good.
Ballia („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Prospects of *rabi* crops excellent. Markets full. Public health satisfactory and condition of cattle good.
Sitapur („ 26th)	Slight rain on 20th	*Rabi* crops healthy; poppy crops continue satisfactory. Prices steady. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Crops good; sugarcane being cut; poppy prospects very good. Health of people and cattle good.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear after a good fall of rain. *Rabi* crops progressing well, but require sunshine. Prices rising. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 25th)	·40 in one pargana	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* and poppy crops flourishing. Health good.
Meerut („ 26th)	Rain throughout the district.	Agricultural prospects good. Food supplies ample. No variation in prices. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable; some rain in eight districts. *Rabi* and poppy promising; prospects good. Supplies ample. Health of people and cattle good.
Punjab—(Jan. 27th)		
Delhi (Jan. 26th)	1·60	Health fair. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest hopeful.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Umballa	1·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest much improved.
Jullunder	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	1·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	1·80	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest very good.
Ferozepore	1·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	0·80	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest improved.
Rawalpindi	3·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	0·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest favourable.
Shahpur	Rain throughout the district.	Prices stationary in Tahsils Bhera and Khushab and rising in Tahsil Shahpur.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan	0·13	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	3·60	Health good. Prices generally stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts save Hissar and Jullunder. Prices of food grains generally stationary. Health generally good, but smallpox is still lingering in the Shahpur district. Prospects of current harvest generally good.
Central Provinces—(Jan. 27th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather rather cloudy and warm. Linseed reported damaged; other *rabi* crops fair. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Slight showers on 21st. Crops progressing favourably. Health fair. Prices rising.
Saugor (Jan. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Prospects of crops good. Health fair. Prices steady.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close; slight showers with hail on 24th, not much injury to crops apprehended. Fever abating. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Occasional clouds causing damage to gram and linseed. Cattle-disease in Pardi. Prices steady.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather clear. Wheat and gram good; linseed being damaged by blight in Berhampur tehsil. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Linseed injured; other *rabi* crops doing well. Health good. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Jan. 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather cool. Threshing in progress, also sugarcane pressing. Health generally good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Weather rather cloudy and warm. Linseed blighted in places; other crops favourable. Health generally good. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Jan. 27th)		
Akyab (Jan. 23rd)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping nearly finished.
Bassein	. . . .	Smallpox epidemic in one township; cattle-disease in one circle, in other places slight.
Rangoon	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Supplies of paddy increasing.
Amherst (Moulmein)	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Harvesting in progress.
Pegu	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping finished nearly everywhere.
Henzada	. . . .	Slight cholera; cattle healthy. Reaping completed.
Prome	. . . .	Slight cholera in one township; cattle healthy. Reaping progressing.
Toungoo	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Thayetmyo	. . . .	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping finished.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in three districts; smallpox in one, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in four districts, severe in one district, elsewhere health of cattle good. Reaping operations almost completed in all districts.
Assam—(Jan. 27th)		
Gauhati	·18	Weather seasonable. Public health fair; *kalajar* again reported to be prevalent in parts of the Luki tahsil; cattle-disease in some mouzahs. Gathering of mustard continued.
Sylhet	*Nil*	State and prospects of crops good. Cholera abating everywhere except in Karimganj.
Cachar	·17	Weather cold. Reaping of *sail* and *asra* crops not wholly finished. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. General health good.
Dibrugarh	1·94	Weather cloudy. Reaping of *sali* crop finished, outturn good. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg—(Jan. 27th)		
Bangalore, Mysore	. . . .	Crops in good condition; prospects fair. Fever and smallpox prevalent in parts; public health otherwise good; cattle-disease in parts of Kolar, Shimoga, and Kadur districts. Prices stationary.
Mercara	. . . .	Prices of food grains slightly fallen. Prospects of season good. Smallpox prevalent in Padinalknad.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Jan. 27th)		
Amraoti	. . . .	Weather clear. *Kharif* being gathered; *rabi* crops good; wheat 22, and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	*Kharif* harvesting nearly finished; prospects good.
Hyderabad	. . . .	*Tabi* sowings concluded; *rabi* crops progressing in all save in taluka Pátur, where the rain that had fallen two or three weeks back and the cloudy weather have slightly damaged the white *juar*, peas, gram, and *tur* crops. Fever and ague have disappeared. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 23, yellow *juar* 25, and *tur* 14 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States— (Jan. 27th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather clear and cooler than last week. Health good. Prices of food grains rising.
Morar (Gwalior)	·90	Total rainfall 31·45. Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna	·65	Prospects good. Cholera reported from Ramnagar and Rewah State.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops doing well. Health good.
Goona	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Agar	Slight shower of rain.	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather fair. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	·11	Total rainfall 44·65.
Rajputana—(Jan. 27th)		
Abu (Jan 27th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather clear and colder.
Sirohi („ 24th)	Slight rain on 19th.	Weather cloudy and cool. Tanks drying up. Wells, health, and crops good.
Marwar („ 22nd)	Slight rain on 21st.	Weather cloudy; cold mild. *Rabi* in good condition. Prices stationary. Smallpox still prevalent.
Kherwara („ 25th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops progressing. Pneumonia still prevalent. Weather cool and cloudy.
Partabgarh („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells one-fourth full. Health and crops good. Weather cloudy.
Meywar („ „)	. . . . .	Tanks and wells low. Crops average. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti (Tonk) („ 25th)	Deoli . . ·20 Tonk . . ·12 Shahpura . ·03	Weather cloudy. Prices stationary. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Kotah („ 23rd)	·29 on 16th.	Crops progressing favourably. Health good. Prices stationary.
Ajmere („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Crops good. Smallpox in Merwara prevalent. Prices stationary.
Kerowlee („ 23rd)	·12	Tanks dry; wells usual. Prospects excellent. Slight fever. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ 26th)	·12	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Dholepur („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·20	Tanks and wells full. Crops thriving. Prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwar („ 26th)	·30	Health and crop prospects good.
Bikanir („ 23rd)	·10; in districts on 16th— Nahar . . ·20 Bahahera . ·30 Churu . . ·10 and slight rain in Loonkaransur, Rajgarh, Sirdarshar, Ratangarh, Sooratgarh, Anopgarh	Fever and smallpox in Ratangarh, health otherwise good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy and colder.
Nepal—		
Khatmandu	·20	Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER 1885.

No. 56 Met., dated Calcutta, the 29th January 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Reports for November 1885.

The fine weather which prevailed over the whole of Northern and Central India during October continued generally during November. In the Peninsula, however, the month began with very cloudy skies and somewhat unsettled weather, due probably to a small cyclonic storm off the Coromandel Coast. By the 2nd November the storm had advanced to the Coast; the barometer fell rapidly at Madras, and there was heavy rain at that station and light to moderate showers at most of the other Madras stations. After the disappearance of the storm rain continued to fall rather heavily in the Deccan and parts of the Northern Circars for two or three days, when it ceased and there was a short break. On the 10th light general showers recommenced in Southern Madras and continued up to the middle of the month, when there was again heavy rain at Negapatam. The barometer fell rapidly, the winds increased in strength, and a large well-defined storm appeared on the morning of the 17th in the neighbourhood of Negapatam.

The rainfall became heavier and extended northwards along the Coast. On the 17th there were about 6 inches of rain at Madras, and at Negapatam an unusually heavy fall of about 14 inches. On the succeeding days the storm moved slowly in a north-easterly direction, and by the morning of the 23rd reached the Arrakan Coast between Akyab and Chittagong, where it soon broke up after giving rather heavy rain to the Northern Circars, Orissa, East Bengal, and Burmah. The following table gives the largest falls of rain connected with the storm :—

		Inches.
Negapatam	15th	2·65
„	16th	8·01
„	17th	13·61
Madras	16th	4·01
„	17th	5·73
„	18th	3·09
„	19th	2·57
Trichinopoly	17th	2·23
Diamond Islands	20th	5·34
„ „	21st	2·45
Akyab	21st	3·98
„	22nd	2·02
„	23rd	1·50
Chittagong	23rd	4·09

During the last week of the month fine weather prevailed throughout India as well as in the Eastern Peninsula.

On the whole, the rainfall of November was in excess of the average in Orissa and the whole of the Peninsula except the Konkan, largely so in the coast region between Saugor Island and Masulipatam, where, on an average, about 3 inches of rain were registered. On the plateau of Hyderabad and the Deccan also the rainfall was very excessive, being about three times the average amount.

The mean pressure was everywhere above the normal average, most so in north-western India. The axis of high pressure, which usually stretches from Rajputana across Central India and parts of the Central Provinces, extended in November last as far as Bengal, and sometimes even to Assam. Otherwise the

distribution of pressure agrees fairly with that which normally characterizes the cold weather. The temperature was generally above the average, and so was also the humidity of the air. In the Upper Provinces especially, the temperature was very high, the excess amounting to about 4° or 5°.

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

DISTRICTS.	Average rainfall in November.	Difference from the average in November 1885.
Punjab, West	0·61	—0·61
„ East	0·14	—0·14
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	0·15	—0·15
„ „ „ Cis-Gangetic	0·10	—0·10
Behar	0·21	—0·21
Northern Bengal	0·14	—0·12
Assam, Cachar	0·83	—0·39
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	0·69	+0·31
Orissa, Northern Circars	2·79	+2·64
Central Provinces, South	0·40	—0·11
Berar, Khandesh	0·34	—0·13
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	0·15	—0·16
Sind and Cutch	0·06	—0·06
Guzerat	0·13	—0·11
Konkan	0·70	—0·32
Deccan and Hyderabad	0·83	+1·42
Malabar	2·77	+0·79
Mysore and Bellary	3·55	+0·10
Carnatic	7·63	+2·76
British Burma	3·34	+1·88
Ceylon	13·14	—0·45

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
for the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA,
15th December 1885.

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

By order,
E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 6.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 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.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of the Punjab and parts of Bickaneer and Bengal, the rainfall during the week has been inconsiderable.

In Madras the prospects of the season continue generally fair, though the yield of the paddy harvest is not good. In Mysore and Coorg prospects are good, and paddy sowings are in general progress.

In parts of Khandesh and the Upper Sind Frontier the standing crops are withering from want of moisture, and in other parts of the Bombay Presidency blight, insects, and cloudy weather have caused injury. The reaping of the *rabi* crop has commenced in parts of Poona and Broach. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the *rabi* crops are in good condition, and prospects are favourable.

The prospects of the *rabi* harvest are excellent in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and are generally good in the Punjab and the Central Provinces.

In Bengal the cold-weather crops are doing well; transplanting of spring rice is progressing, and the *aman* harvest has been gathered. Mustard and other early crops are being reaped. Agricultural prospects continue good in Assam.

In almost all districts of British Burma the rice harvest has been nearly completed.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are stationary except in Coorg and in the Kolar district in Mysore, where they are falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 3rd) Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but wheat, *cholum* and linseed suffering from disease, and Bengal gram from insects in parts of one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, yield average.
Kurnool	. . . .	Some standing dry crops slightly injured in parts by late unseasonable rains and by insects; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	(Average) ·10	Harvest paddy, yield poor. Fever in one, smallpox in four, and cattle-disease in seven taluks; two deaths from cholera.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. River 2·1 feet over anicut. Fever prevalent, slight smallpox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 55, this week 56.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Smallpox in one, fever in one, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Smallpox in one and slight fever in two taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains outturn below average. Rivers getting very low. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura	*Nil*	Harvest wet and dry grains, yield of paddy below average, rest average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Slight smallpox in seven taluks; fever in two and cattle-disease in one; 58 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	1·82	Harvest progressing. Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—**(Feb. 3rd)**		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 1st 5 feet 4 inches against 6 feet 7 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 34; in Tatta 26, 40 and 38; in Mirpur Batoro 24, 46 and 42, and in Kotri 26, 38 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* cultivation good. River at Kotri on 1st 5 feet 4 inches against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in five, cattle-disease in four and smallpox in two talukas. Wheat 27½, *bajri* 38½, *jowari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops including cotton doing well. Fever in Sanand. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease continues in Kherala. Crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 24, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Fever in Bardoli, Jalalpur, Bulsar, and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 38 and *nagli* 44½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops fare well in Nasik taluka, in parts of the remaining talukas they have suffered partially from blight; threshing of *kharif* nearly completed. Public health generally good. Wheat 30½, *bajri* 36½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool from 27th to 31st, 5° cool on 1st, and 6° cool on 2nd, vapour in air defective except on 31st, when it was normal; abnormal wind northerly on 27th, 30th, 1st, and 2nd; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops, except wheat which is in some places in Junnar, Parandhar, Haveli and Maval talukas slightly suffering from mildew, are doing well. Reaping has commenced in Khed and Bhimthadi talukas. Cattle-disease in Junnar taluka; 10 cholera cases in taluka Haveli and Poona city, 5 deaths. Prices of *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 41; in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 39 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Health good. *Bajri* average 44 and *jowari* 53 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur*, and gram crops suffered from blight and insects in places; cotton crops inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas; other *rabi* crops doing well. *Jowari* 53 pounds 3 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 14 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* nearly completed; exotic cotton blighted in forty-one, wheat in seven, and gram in six talukas. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Bankapur and Hangal. Rice 22 to 32, and *jowari* 45 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Sugarcane and second crop rice plants healthy. Fever and smallpox decreasing; cattle-disease in four talukas; measles in Karwar. Weather cold; strong sea breezes. Common rice in Karwar 14 seers in district, average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather cold. Public health generally good. Prices—*bajri* 32, *jowari* 46, and wheat 33 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of Shikarpur. Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in parts of Poona and Broach; standing crops withering from want of moisture in parts of Khandesh and Upper Sind Frontier, and injured by blight in parts of Poona, Nasik, Khandesh, Dharwar, and Belgaum; by blight and insects in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur, and by cloudy weather in parts of Ahmednagar and Satara. Scarcity of fodder in one taluka of Khandesh. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—**(Feb. 4th)**		
Chittagong (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold. A slight shock of earthquake on 1st instant. Outturn of *aman* 10 annas; prospects of winter crops fair. Prices steady. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Dacca	*Nil*	Winter crops doing well; mustard and *kalai* pulse being harvested, and sugarcane being cut. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	1·47	Weather seasonable. Prospects of cold-weather crops continue favourable; yield estimated at about 14 annas; harvesting of *aman* nearly finished, and that of cereals commenced. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Aman* harvest not completed; prospects of winter crops good; planting of *boro* paddy continues. Some cholera prevalent; public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable. Public health good. Price of common rice 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine. Harvesting of *aman* almost completed with 12 annas outturn; winter crops doing well. Public health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather colder. Condition of crops favourable. Cattle-disease reported from Atwari.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aman* harvest almost over; prospects of cold-weather crops good. Public health fair.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather cold at night. Prospects of *rabi* crops good; cultivation of *boro* rice progressing favourably. General health good.
Burdwan	0·62	*Rabi* crops doing well. Price of common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good; mustard being harvested. Price of rice 18 seers 15 chittacks per rupee. Public health good.
Monghyr	. . . .	High westerly winds prevailing. Many of the poppy plants are in flower, and there is every prospect of a good season.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; reaping of mustard progressing. Common rice 18 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops very promising; early sowings are in pod; poppy doing well. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore	. . . .	Prospects of poppy crop favourable.
Sarun	. . . .	Prospects of poppy good except where affected by the hailstorm of 20th ultimo. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Reaping of paddy almost finished; *rabi* crops coming into ear and promise a good harvest; poppy flowering. Public health good.
Gya	0·1	Poppy coming into flower; a fair outturn expected if weather is favourable; prospects of other cold-weather crops good.
Shahabad	. . . .	Prospects of poppy excellent. West winds and clear weather prevailed throughout week except 1st instant.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops continue promising; poppy plants are in flower. Public health good.
Cuttack	0·19	Weather cloudy. Rice harvest nearly completed; *rabi* crops being gathered. Price of rice unchanged. A few cases of cholera reported from the interior; public health generally good. *General Remarks.*—Showers fell in some districts during the week. All cold-weather crops are generally doing well; in Sarun some injury has been done to poppy by hail. Transplanting of *boro* rice is proceeding well; the *aman* harvest has been got in; sugarcane is being pressed, and mustard and other early *rabi* crops are being reaped. Price of rice generally stationary. General health is fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—**(Feb. 3rd)**		
Benares (Feb. 1st)	No rain during week, but slight rain on 3rd.	Weather cold. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable in tahsils Benares and Chandowli, in Gangapur, however, the crops have been slightly damaged by frost and blight; sugarcane cutting and crushing continue. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition; transplantation of rice in progress. Slight rise in prices. Health good.
Fyzabad („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather fair. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable; opium crop promises well. Condition of men and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 1st)	*Nil*	Season favourable. Both *rabi* and poppy crops appear healthy and promising. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Fodder very dear. Health of people good; no cattle-disease.
Rae Barelli („ „)	Slight rain on the evening of the 31st January.	Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Supplies ample. Prices slightly rising. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 2nd)	*Nil*	East and west winds; weather fine with passing clouds. Gram and peas slightly injured by blight. Prices almost stationary. Opium crop generally promising; early sowings coming into flower in isolated fields. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops flourishing; prospects good. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Condition of men and cattle healthy.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy crops promising. Prices firm. Condition of people good; a little cattle-disease in one pargana.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Gram crops slightly injured by frost. Prospects fair. Prices stationary. Public health and condition of cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Farakhabad (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather fair. Prospects continue good. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear and fine. Prospects continue excellent. No sickness of any kind reported.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather bright and crops flourishing. Poppy prospects excellent. Prices fairly stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Ballia („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and wind easterly towards the end of the week. Crops flourishing and prospects good. Supplies ample. Health good; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 2nd)	Slight showers	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops flourishing, but require sunshine. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 1st)	*Nil*	Irrigation continues. *Rabi* prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	A few drops of rain at head-quarters.	Weather continues cloudy. Prices steady. Health good.
Meerut („ 2nd)	Slight rain on 31st January.	Crops splendid everywhere. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy promising. Prospects excellent. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady. Health of people and cattle good.
Punjab—(Feb. 3rd)		
Delhi . (Feb. 2nd)	. . . .	Health fair. Prices fluctuating, Prospects of current harvest promising.
Hissar . . .	·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Umballa . . .	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullunder . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar . . .	·50	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot . . .	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Ferozepore . . .	·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore . . .	·50	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest improved.
Rawalpindi . .	·50	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur . . .	Rain throughout the district except at Sadr.	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest much improved.
Mooltan . .	·50	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of current harvest favourable.
Dera Ismail Khan .	·11	Health fair. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar . . .	·50	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of current harvest good. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Delhi and Jullunder. Health generally good, but smallpox has not yet quite disappeared from the Shahpur district. Prices of food grains generally stationary. Prospects of *rabi* harvest generally good.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 3rd)		
Nagpur . . .	·36	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* crops somewhat injured by rain. Cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. Crops favourable. Health fair. Prices rising.
Saugor . (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at intervals and chilly. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Health good.
Seoni . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Linseed and wheat mildewed. Prices steady. Fever declining.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy: wheat may be damaged. Cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Wheat and linseed attacked by rust. Health good. Prices stationary.
Raipur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Linseed damaged; wheat and gram favourable. Prices—wheat 30½ and rice 24 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Jan. 30th)	·18	Weather cold. Rice threshing and sugar-making in progress. Health good. Prices steady. *General Remarks.*—Weather cloudy during week but now clear and cold. Linseed and wheat damaged in places. Prices steady.
British Burma—(Feb. 3rd)		
Akyab (Jan. 30th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Public health good; severe cattle-disease in two townships, elsewhere slight. Weather cloudy.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Harvesting in progress.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Slight cholera. Cattle healthy. Reaping progressing.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed.
Thayetmyo . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping finished. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in three districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one district, slight in three districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Reaping operations almost completed in all districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—(Feb. 3rd)		
Gauhati . . .	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Public health fair; cattle-disease in some mauzas. Gathering of mustard still continues.
Sylhet . . .	. . . .	Prospects of crops same as last week. Cholera on the decrease.
Cachar . . .	. . . .	Weather cold. Reaping of *sail* and *asra* crops finished. Outturn is slightly below the average of last year, owing to want of rain. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Three deaths from cholera reported from Hailakandi; general health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	·16	Weather seasonable. Land clearing for *aus* crop.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 3rd)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition; harvesting completed in parts of the Mysore district, and sowing of paddy commenced generally throughout the State; prospects of season fair. In Kolar district the water-supply is reported to be diminishing. Public health good; fever and smallpox prevalent in parts; cattle-disease continues in affected parts of Bangalore, Kolar, Kadur and Shimoga districts. Prices slightly fallen in the Kolar district.
Mysore . . .		
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Slight fall in prices of food grains, prospects of season good. Smallpox prevalent in the Padinalknad taluk.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Feb. 3rd)		
Amraoti . .	. . . .	Weather clear. Threshing of *jowari* continued; *rabi* crops in good condition. Prices—wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . .	. . . .	*Jowari* threshing and cotton picking almost completed; *rabi* crops favourable.
Hyderabad . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops prospering; weeding of *tabi* crops commenced. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 13, white *juar* 20½, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 15¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 3rd)		
Indore . . .	. . . .	Weather very cold. Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy and warm. Prospects good. Cholera still reported from Ramnagar tahsil.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Weather cold. Health and prospects good.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Weather very cold. Health good. Crops damaged by frost in certain places.
Agar . . .	. . . .	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear. Crops and public health good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . .	Total rainfall 44·65.
Manpur . . .	. . . .	Crops good; opium crops far below average. Health good.
Rajputana—(Feb. 3rd)		
Abu (Feb. 3rd)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather very cold and windy.
Sirohi („ 1st)	*Nil*	Tanks drying. Wells, health and crop prospects good. Weather cold and cloudy.
Marwar (Jan. 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Smallpox still prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather clear and cold.
Kherwara (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Health generally good, but pneumonia still prevalent; slight foot disease among cattle. Weather colder, cloudy, and windy.
Partabgarh (Jan. 31st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells very low. Crop prospects and health good. Prices of wheat and *mucca* stationary; gram cheaper. Weather cloudy.
Meywar (Feb. 1st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Health and crops good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ 1st)	*Nil*	Weather colder. Smallpox in Tonk. Water low in Deoli. Prices stationary.
Jhallawar (Jan. 29th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects continue good.
Ajmere (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Weather colder. Crops good. Smallpox and fever still prevalent in Merwara.
Dholepur (Jan. 30th)	*Nil*	Tanks and well drying. Health and prospects good. Prices steady.
Kerowlee („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks drying; wells decreasing. Prospects excellent. Health good. Prices average.
Ulwar (Feb. 2nd)	*Nil*	Prospects and health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Bikanir (Jan. 30th)	Rainfall—Slight rain in disrict on 23rd and in Nohar . . ·70 Loonkaransar . 1·0 Bahaderan . ·40 Doongargarh . 3·30 Ratangurh . ·30 Chooroo . . ·80 Sooratgarh . ·25	Fever and smallpox in Ratangarh; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather cold.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND) FOR 1884-85.

No. 30 I, Fort William, 4th February 1886.

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

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, No. 1 W. I.—2, dated 8th January 1886, forwarding the above Report, and the Local Government Resolution reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Capital outlay, direct and indirect, incurred up to the end of 1884-85 on works in operation for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, amounted to Rs. 1,77,23,425; the interest charges of the year to Rs. 3,82,695;* and the accumulated balance of unpaid interest up to the end of the year to Rs. 52,32,084.†

2. The assessed revenue of all kinds derived from works in operation during the year amounted to Rs. 2,47,702; the maintenance charges, including indirect outlay, to Rs. 1,92,612; and the net revenue to Rs. 55,090, or 0·31 per cent., on the Capital outlay to the end of the year. Details of the revenue and working expenses are given in Statement IV C appended to this Resolution.

3. In the following statement the areas irrigated, gross revenue assessed, and the maintenance charges of 1884-85 are compared with the average of the five preceding years :—

Year.	Acres irrigated.	Assessed revenue, direct and indirect.	Working expenses.	Net assessed revenue.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years 1879-80 to 1883-84 .	29,502	2,39,293	1,53,790	85,503
1884-85	39,655	2,47,702	1,92,612	55,090

The irrigated area of 1884-85 is 6,693 acres in excess of that of the previous year 1883-84, the increase being due to the recent reduction in water-rates which explains also the comparatively slight increase in revenue.

4. The tendency of maintenance charges to increase still continues at a rate considerably in excess of the rate at which the revenue has increased. Taking the figures of assessed revenue and of working expenses given in para. 4 of the Chief Engineer's review, we see that the percentage of working expenses has risen from 69·51 per cent. of the revenue in 1879-80 to 77·76 per cent. in 1884-85. The Government of India would again impress on the Local Government

Year.	Assessed revenue.	Working expenses.	Percentage of maintenance charges on revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80 . .	1,79,839	1,25,015	69·51
1880-81 . .	2,07,494	1,47,995	71·32
1881-82 . .	2,12,313	1,58 982	74·88
1882-83 . .	2,48,714	1,66,870	67·09
1883-84 . .	2,44,247	1,70,089	69·64
1884-85 . .	2,47,702	1,92,612	77·76

* This represents interest charges on Capital outlay on Productive Public Works only, interest on other works not being calculated under the existing rules.

† Interest on Capital outlay on Productive Public Works only has been taken into consideration.

the necessity of reducing the maintenance charges of these works. When the working expenses of the Hathmati Canal amount to 315 per cent., of the Lakh Canal to 366 per cent., and of the Ashti Tank to 500 per cent, of the gross revenue from all sources* the value to Government of such works appears somewhat doubtful.

* See Statement No. II E, appended to the Chief Engineer's report.

5. The marginal statement compares the irrigated areas of 1884-85 with the corresponding averages of the five previous years. Excepting under Sugarcane, there has been a general increase in the areas irrigated, due, as before explained, to the late reduction in water-rates.

Crops.	Average of 5 years, 1879-80 to 1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane . . .	4,340	4,229
Rice	1,976	2,304
Millets	7,070	8,636
Wheat	5,501	9,336
Pulses	6,273	7,760
Other crops . . .	4,342	7,102
Total .	29,502	39,367*

* This is the area actually irrigated, the area assessed as irrigated being 39,655 acres.

6. The outstanding balances of uncollected revenue still bear a very high proportion to the demands, amounting to Rs. 56,661 out of a total demand of Rs. 3,07,957, or 18·4 per cent.

7. The revenue and working expenses of the "Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept" are compared in the following statement for 1884-85 and the two previous years :—

YEAR.	Gross revenue from all sources.	Maintenance charges of all kinds.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	4,45,843	2,45,530	2,00,313
1883-84	4,97,827	2,04,841	2,92,986
1884-85	5,08,037	2,49,460	2,58,577

8. The Report for the year under review has been submitted in a very satisfactory form, having been much condensed, while at the same time all necessary information has been given, either in the general remarks or summarised reports on the several works, or the various tabular statements.

In future Revenue Reports, Statement F (at page xix of Report) may be substituted for Statement I B, appearing under that heading, and Statement G may be discontinued, column 3 of Statement III C being sub-divided into 2 sub-heads of "Rabi," "Kharif."

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

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

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces and British Burma.
The Foreign Department, for communication to the Resident at Mysore and the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General, Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

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

Appendix to P. W. Dept. Resolution No. 30 I. of 1886.

IV C.

Statement showing the financial results of Irrigation Works in Deccan and Gujarát for the year ended 1884-85, based on assessment of the year.

Principal results and operations for the year ended 31st March 1885.

Irrigation Works.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of year.	Revenue assessed during the year. — Direct assessed revenue. — Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Indirect revenue. Land revenue due to operation of canal.	Grand Total.	Working Expenses, direct and indirect.	Net assessed revenue of the year.	Percentage on Capital outlay to end of year.
Productive Public Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Háthmati Canal	5,18,287	2,031	...	418	...	...	1	2.450	...	2,450	7,728	−5,278	−1·02
Lower Panjhra River Works	4,30,880	12,644	...	230	...	...	67	12,941	4,864	17,805	10,833	6,972	1·62
Kádva River Works	6,16,115	4,442	...	47	...	...	262	4,751	594	5,345	6,247	−902	−·15
Pravara River Works—Lakh Canal	3,62,594	649	...	47	...	...	...	696	...	696	2,546	−1,850	−·51
Mutha Canals	60,12,608	52,551	...	792	...	...	76,574	1,29.917	...	1,29,917	74,328	55,589	·92
Ekruk Tank	13,29,890	7,322	...	3.800	...	...	4,185	15,307	...	15.307	18,195	−2,888	−·22
Krishna Canal	8,29,075	24,661	...	1,890	...	...	344	26,895	...	26,895	14,240	12,655	1·53
Total Productive Public Works	1,00,99,449	1,04,300	...	7,224	...	...	81,433	1,92,957	5,458	1,98,415	1,34,117	64,298	·64
Ordinary Irrigation Works.													
Khári Cut	1,37,673	2,342	...	390	...	...	...	2,732	...	2,732	3,380	−648	−·47
Hartála Tank	67,470	2,737	...	55	...	...	42	2,834	...	2,834	550	2,284	3·39
Jámda Canals	10,19,176	5.049	...	130	...	...	98	5,277	...	5,277	10.324	−5,047	−·50
Mhasva Tank	1,38,203	758	...	44	...	...	15	817	...	817	1,050	−233	−·17
Pravara River Works—Ojhar Canal	3,13,976	3,408	...	3	...	...	123	3,534	76	3,610	5.078	−1,468	−·47
Bhátodi Tank	3,76,394	3,352	...	38	...	...	553	3,943	146	4.089	2,502	1,5 7	·42
Mátoba do.	1,97,245	3,879	...	71	...	...	...	3,950	...	3,950	2,350	1,600	·81
Kásurdi do.	45,590	75	...	6	...	...	124	205	...	205	325	−120	−·26
Shirsuphal do.	1,98,292	2,055	...	83	...	...	...	2,138	...	2,138	2,345	−207	−·10
Bhadalwádi do.	2,08,019	1,219	...	35	...	...	...	1.254	...	1,254	1,629	−375	−·18
Koregaon do.	24.692	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64	19	45	·18
Ashti do.	7,87,498	1,169	...	33	...	...	1	1,203	...	1,203	6,030	−4,827	−·61
Revári Canal	51,180	2,807	...	49	...	...	...	2,856	...	2,856	2,157	699	1·37
Yerla River Irrigation Works	6,28,225	3,296	...	422	...	...	4	3,722	...	3,722	5,374	−1,652	−·26
Upper Mán River Works	3,70,191	2,048	...	93	...	...	4	2,145	...	2 145	2,051	94	·03
Chikhli Canal	57,442	1,054	...	31	...	...	...	1,085	...	1,085	1,166	−81	−·14
Maini Tank	3,55,691	3,241	...	24	...	...	3	3,268	...	3,268	3,718	−450	−·13
Muchkundi Tank	1,53,654	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	−420	−·27
Gadikeri Tank	9,279	1,589	...	...	...	...	...	1,589	1,866	3,455	455	3,000	32·33
Dambal Tank	62,706	247	...	20	...	...	...	267	666	933	513	420	·67
Kalála Canal	32,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medleri Tank	74,769	95	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	95	150	−55	−·07
Nilgund do.	8,972	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madag do.	1,67,100	1,503	...	51	...	...	...	1,554	...	1,554	2,805	−1,251	−·75
Assundi do.	60,506	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	64	128	−64	−·11
Mavinkop do.	30,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	856	856	175	681	−2 21
Total Ordinary Irrigation Works	55,77,405	42,051	...	1.578	...	...	967	44,596	3,610	48,206	54,694	−6,488	−·12
Protective Irrigation Works.													
Mhasvad Tank	16,52,601	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	1,076	...	1,076	1,721	−645	−·04
Gokák Canal, 1st Section	3,93,970	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	2,080	−2,075	−·53
Total, Protective Irrigation Works	20,46,571	...	...	5	...	...	1,076	1,081	...	1,081	3,801	−2,720	−·13
Grand Total	1,77,23,425	1,46,351	...	8,807	...	...	83,476	2,38,634	9,068	2,47,702	1,92,612	55,090	·31

Appendix to P. W. Dept. Resolution No. 30 I. of 1886.

II E.

Statement showing incidence of Working Expenses and Assessed Water Revenue on Canals in the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind during 1884-85.

Name of Work.	Average discharge of the year at Canal head in Cubic Feet per Second.	Water-rate assessed, 1884-85. — Occupiers'.	Owners'.	Total Direct.	Indirect.	Total of Direct and Indirect.	Gross assessed Revenue from all sources.	Working Expenses Direct and Indirect.	Acres irrigated during year 1884-85.	Working Expenses. — Per cent. on Gross Revenue.	Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	Occupier's Rate. — Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	Total Water-rate, Direct and Indirect. — Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	Remarks.
Productive Public Works.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.							
Háthmati Canal	46	2,031	...	2,031	...	2,031	2,450	7,728	1,268	315	6·09	168	1·60	44	1·60	44	
Lower Pánjhara River Works	...	12,644	...	12,644	4,864	17,508	17,805	10,996	2,695	62	4·08	...	4·69	...	6·49	...	
Kádva River Works — Fálkhed Canal	12·09	3,277	...	3,277	594	3,871	4,180	4,716	1,108	113	4·25	390	2·96	271	3·49	320	
Kádva River Works — Wadáli do.	4·96	450	...	450	...	450	450	969	201	215	4·82	195	2·24	91	2·24	91	
Kádva River Works — Ojhar Támbat do.	1·36	715	...	715	...	715	715	562	242	78	2·32	413	2·95	526	2·95	526	
Pravara River Works—Lákh Canal	19·82	649	...	649	...	649	696	2,546	302	366	8·43	128	2·15	32	2·15	32	
Mutha Canals	129·62	52,551	...	52,551	...	52,551	1,29,917	74,342	9,418	57	7 89	573	5·58	405	5·58	405	
Ekruk Tank	34·33	7,322	...	7,322	...	7,322	15,307	18,195	3,100	119	5·87	530	2·36	213	2·36	213	
Krishna Canal	46·25	24,661	...	24,661	...	24,661	26,895	14,243	3,275	53	4·34	308	7·53	533	7·53	533	
Total	...	1,04,300	...	1,04,300	5,458	1,09,758	1,98,415	1,34,297	21,609	68	6·21	...	4·82	...	5·08	...	
Irrigation and Navigation Works.																	
Khári Cut	...	2,342	...	2,342	...	2,342	2,732	3,380	483	124	7·00	...	4·85	...	4·85	...	
Hartála Tank	...	2,737	...	2,737	...	2,737	2,834	550	456	19	1·20	...	6·00	...	6·00	...	
Jámda Canals	48	5,049	...	5,049	...	5,049	5,277	10,324	2,093	195	4·93	215	2·41	105	2·41	105	
Mhaswa Tank	...	758	...	758	...	758	817	1,137	374	139	3·04	...	2·02	...	2·03	.	
Pravara River Works (Ojhar Canal)	29·69	3,408	...	3,408	76	3,484	3,610	5,078	1,647	140	3·08	171	2 07	115	2·11	117	
Bhátodi Tank	5·81	3,352	...	3,352	146	3,498	4,089	2,502	1,295	61	1·93	431	2·59	577	2·70	602	
Mátoba Tank	6·55	3,879	...	3,879	...	3,879	3,950	2,365	1,200	60	1·97	361	3·23	592	3·23	592	
Kásurdi do.	...	75	...	75	...	75	205	325	85	158	3·82	...	0·88	...	0·88	...	
Shirsuphal Tank	5·72	2,055	...	2,055	...	2,055	2,138	2,345	1,495	109	1·57	410	1·37	359	1·37	359	
Bhadalwádi do.	3·66	1,219	...	1,219	...	1,219	1,254	1,629	579	130	2·81	445	2·10	333	2·10	333	
Koregaon do.	...	64	...	64	...	64	64	19	31	29	0·61	...	2·06	...	2·06	...	
Ashti Tank	4·04	1,169	...	1,169	...	1,169	1,203	6,030	449	501	13·43	1,492	2·60	289	2·60	289	
Revári Canal	5·21	2,807	...	2,807	...	2,807	2,856	2,159	615	75	3·51	414	4·56	539	4·56	539	
Yerla River Irrigation	4·94	3,296	...	3,296	...	3,296	3,722	5,374	1,096	144	4·90	1,088	3·01	667	3·01	667	
Upper Mán River Works	3·42	2,048	...	2,048	...	2.048	2,145	2,051	815	95	2·52	600	2·51	599	2·51	599	
Chikhli Canal	4·99	1,054	...	1,054	...	1,054	1,085	1,166	319	107	3·65	233	3·31	211	3·31	211	
Maini Tank	4·41	3,241	...	3,241	...	3,241	3,268	3,718	1,205	114	3·08	843	2·69	735	2·69	735	
Mhaswad Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	(1) 1,076	1,721	(2) 102	160	16·87	...	...	...	...	...	(1) The revenue is on account of rent of land let for cultivation.
Muchkundi Tank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gokák Canal 1st Section	13·81	*	...	*	...	...	5	2,080	2,677	*	0 78	150	...	...*	...	...*	(2) Irrigation was practised on leakage channel.
Kalála Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dambal Tank	2·04	247	...	247	66[illegible]	913	933	513	101	55	5·08	251	2·44	121	9·04	447	* Free grants.
Mádag Tank and Canals	4·36	1,503	...	1,503	[illegible]	1,503	1,554	2,805	648	180	4·33	643	2·32	345	2·32	345	
Mavinkop Tank	...	...	...	...	856	856	856	175	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gadikeri do.	...	1,589	...	1,589	1,866	3,455	3,455	455	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	† No data to furnish this information.
Medleri do.	†	95	...	95	...	95	95	150	221	158	0·68	...†	0·43	...†	0·43	...†	
Assundi do.	†	64	...	64	...	64	64	128	60	200	2·13	...†	1·00	...†	1·00	...†	
Total	...	42,051	...	42,051	3,610	45,661	49,287	58,599	18,046	119	3·24	...	2·33	...	2·53	...	
Grand Total	...	1,46,351	...	1,46,351	9,068	1,55,419	2,47,702	1,92,896	39,655	78	4·87	...	3·69	...	3·92	...	‡ Includes Rs. 284 on account of refunds of revenue.

Enclosure to P. W. D. Resolution No. 30 I. of 1886.

No. 1 W. I.—2, dated 8th January 1886.

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

Read—

Letter from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, No. 3547, dated 5th December 1885.

Forwards the Irrigation Revenue Report of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for the year 1884-85, and offers the following explanation to account for the report not being ready for submission by the fixed date:—

"The main body of the Report was ready in September, but great difficulty was experienced in getting the new statements properly prepared, and frequent references to the various Executive Engineers were necessary before they could be considered satisfactory. The Administrative Accounts were received from the Examiner of Public Works Accounts on 14th and 19th September and 16th October 1885, and such of the statements as had to be prepared by him were received on 14th October 1885. On the receipt of all the documents, Part I of the Report was forwarded to the Press on 23rd October 1885, and Part II followed on 4th November 1885, the delay in its preparation being due, as explained by the Examiner, to certain information being awaited from the Deputy Collector of Surat, without which the Revenue accounts of the 2nd class irrigation works could not be completed. These documents were received in this office on the 28th October 1885. From this, I trust, it will be seen that such delay as has occurred was quite unavoidable.'

RESOLUTION.—The Report under review contains a series of statements prepared in accordance with recent orders of the Government of India concerning the adoption of uniform statistical statements to accompany the Revenue Reports from all Local Governments and Administrations. The completeness of the information contained in these statements has allowed of curtailment of the divisional reports, and as a consequence the bulk of the Report been much reduced. There has been some delay in the submission of the report, but the Chief Engineer for Irrigation offers a satisfactory explanation to account for it. It is hoped, however, that next year endeavour will be made to submit the Report earlier, as the divisional officers will, after this year's experience, be better acquainted with the requirements of the new statements, and less delay should occur in securing the necessary information for their preparation.

2. The number of works in operation was increased during the year under review by the addition of three, which were opened for irrigation in the Belgaum and Dhárwár Division. The total number of works is now 32.

3. The total Capital outlay during the year has been Rs. 11,09,660, bringing the total Capital outlay to the end of the year to Rs. 2,09,64,546.

4. The area irrigated was 39,655 acres—an increase of 6,693 acres over last year. This increase appears almost entirely in cereals and is most marked in, 'jowári'—a result which is attributed to the recent reduction in rates.

5. The gross revenue realized from all sources during the year was Rs. 2,60,080, of which Rs. 2,51,012 were from direct receipts, and Rs. 9,068 from indirect receipts.

6. Working expenses rose from Rs. 1,70,089 in 1883-84 to Rs. 1,92,612 in 1884-85. Th[illegible]tal charges in the Public Works Department were Rs. 1,74,737; deducting from this the [illegible]m of Rs. 31,958, the cost of maintenance of the Poona water-supply, the balance for ir[illegible]ation was Rs. 1,42,779, which gives a rate of Rs. 3·60 per acre, as compared with Rs. 3·80 [illegible] 1883-84 and Rs. 4·37 in 1882-83. The net revenue for the year, after deducting working expenses and neglecting the amount formerly entered in the accounts as saving to Government from the supply of Mutha Canal water to the station and cantonment of Poona, was Rs. 55,090, or 0·31 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

7. The gross area under command of all the works is 744,489 acres, and the net irrigable area at present is 276,995 acres; of the latter only 39,655 acres were actually irrigated during the year, which shows a percentage of 14·3.

8. Statements G and H, attached to the Report, show the actual outstandings and the financial operations of the year as determined by the water-rate assessments. The preparation of these statements was ordered by Government in order to prevent mistakes concerning the outstandings which formerly included the rabi assessments not in reality due for collection until the following year. From Statement G it appears that Rs. 42,495 were outstanding on account of water-rates, and the total outstanding from all sources of revenue was Rs. 56,661. The total amount returned for realization on all works up to date being Rs. 13,17,374, the latter amount represents 4·30 per cent. as compared with 4·9 per cent. in 1883-84 and 8·7 per cent. in 1882-83.

9. Part II of the Report shows that the gross revenue from all works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to Rs. 5,08,037, and the working expenses to Rs. 2,49,460, showing a net revenue of Rs. 2,58,577. The total net revenue from all works in operation (Part I + Part II) is thus Rs. 3,13,667.

10. The total area irrigated was 140,635 acres as compared with 138,468 in the previous year. The average water-rate is thus Rs. 3·59 and the cost of maintenance Rs. 1·77 per acre irrigated.

11. Copies of the Report and of this Resolution should, as usual, be forwarded to the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

J. H. E. HART, C.E.,
Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XL OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH JAN. 1885. Total.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH JAN. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH JAN. 1886. Total.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 9TH JAN. 1886. Per mile open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 10TH JAN. 1885. Total.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 10TH JAN. 1885. Per mile open per week.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 9TH JAN. 1886. Total.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 9TH JAN. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
16th Jan. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	95,342	161	680	1,02,921	151	38,90,753	169	42,75,011	173	3,84,258	...
16th ditto	Madras	861	1,68,313	196	861	1,31,132	152	55,13,064	158	58,56,730	168	3,43,666	...
16th ditto	South Indian	654	74,885	114	654	80,017	122	32,95,854	124	35,10,626	132	2,14,772	...
23rd ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,20,189	479	1,504	7,81,814	520	2,54,27,093	415	2,66,76,959	437	12,49,866	...
16th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,38,365	517	461	2,47,000	536	92,31,928	491	98,54,867	527	6,22,939	...
	TOTAL	4,074	12,97,094	318	4,160	13,42,884	323	4,73,58,692	289	5,01,74,193	302	28,15,501	...
	State.												
23rd Jan. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,17,063	541	1,515	9,69,324	640	3,21,53,022	523	3,58,24,008	583	36,70,986	...
16th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	87,914	377	233	83,090	357	43,85,897	464	34,51,389	365	...	9,34,508
23rd ditto	Nalhati	27	1,131	42	27	1,447	54	59,733	55	59,554	55	...	179
16th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	37,919	152	249	53,247	214	17,33,409	172	17,31,768	171	...	1,701
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,606	70	37	2,089	56	1,13,929	76	96,544	64	...	17,385
23rd ditto	Tirhoot	226	20,091	89	226	22,866	101	9,59,160	115	9,66,418	106	7,258	...
23rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,835	155	57	9,937	174	4,06,154	175	3,80,453	165	...	25,701
9th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	19,911	80	253	17,222	68	7,43,078	74	6,87,091	68	...	55,987
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	924	77	12	742	62	36,431	75	35,388	73	...	1,043
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (a)	1,411	2,89,920	205	1,411	3,20,000	226	1,01,42,847	193	1,24,37,491	217	22,94,644	...
16th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	19,041	423	45	29,482	655	4,78,648	261	4,44,320	243	...	34,328
16th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	29,958	201	149	35,484	238	9,29,272	153	9,57,561	158	28,289	...
16th ditto	British Burma	254	30,507	120	327	46,200	141	14,78,569	153	14,02,104	114	...	76,465
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	9,984	133	75	7,162	95	2,79,548	92	2,73,789	90	...	5,839
14th ditto	North-Western	1,803	3,50,154	194	1,803	4,03,225	224	1,69,42,101	230	2,20,55,192	305	51,13,091	...
14th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,376	66	66	5,137	78	1,68,452	67	2,26,494	85	58,042	...
14th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,042	29	36	2,239	62	(b)10,479	20	58,194	41	47,715	...
14th ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,849	185	86	2,361	27	(c)1,849	185	76,599	36	74,750	...
26th Dec. 1885	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	(e)27,447	29	27,447	...
	TOTAL	4,939	9,16,162	185	5,092	10,41,930	205	3,88,69,616	201	4,53,67,716	221	64,98,100	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	30,30,319	288	10,767	33,54,138	312	11,83,81,330	282	13,13,65,917	303	1,29,84,587	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,22,49,108	148	7,15,93,441	164	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,61,32,222	134	5,97,72,476	139	36,40,254	...
	Assisted Companies.												
16th Jan. 1886	Bengal Central	126	8,384	67	126	11,456	91	3,97,460	78	4,04,508	79	7,048	...
16th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,116	32	67	3,628	54	(b)39,566	41	1,84,761	68	1,45,195	...
9th ditto	Assam	70	3,608	51	78	5,457	70	1,73,891	63	2,04,487	64	30,596	...
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	9,589	45	315	17,326	55	2,26,045	39	7,51,955	66	5,25,910	...
16th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	75	2,015	27	303	28,397	94	(f)71,448	25	10,15,670	83	9,44,222	...
23rd ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,758	216	22	4,394	200	(g)6,797	216	1,90,196	213	1,83,399	...
	TOTAL	574	30,470	53	911	70,658	78	9,15,207	52	27,51,577	77	18,36,370	..
	Native States.												
16th Jan. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	17,952	93	193	15,107	78	8,70,476	111	7,13,913	91	...	1,56,563
23rd ditto	Jodhpore	44	1,815	41	64	3,520	55	50,501	33	1,34,216	52	83,715	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	13,731	113	121	16,751	138	7,51,307	153	8,87,901	181	1,36,594	...
16th ditto	Mysore	140	7,146	51	140	6,576	47	2,95,260	65	3,42,730	60	47,470	...
16th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	646	40	16	1,384	87	(h)6,039	37	37,194	57	31,155	...
	TOTAL	514	41,290	80	534	43,338	81	19,73,583	101	21,15,954	97	1,42,371	...

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 10th January 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 4th to 10th January 1885.
(d) Return not received.
(e) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th December 1885.
(f) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 10th January 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 1st to 10th January 1885.
(h) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 10th January 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th February 1886.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 29th January, 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.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, 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 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 Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble Amir-ud-dowlah Saeed-ul-mulk Rajah Mohamed Ameer Hosan Khán Bahádur Mumtaz Jung.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

LICENSE-TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir A. COLVIN moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The Report of the Select Committee has been for a week before the public, and I observe from the comments in the newspapers and elsewhere that the provisions of the Bill as now modified have been generally taken into consideration. The Report enters fully into the modifications proposed by the Committee, and it is, I think, unnecessary that I should take up the time of the Council without sufficient reason, by going over ground which has already been thoroughly traversed in the Report. I will therefore now limit myself to drawing attention briefly to the principal points in which the Committee has modified the provisions of the Bill. First, in the third clause of section 5 we have provided an exemption with regard to the houses of persons occupied in the pursuit of agriculture, so that houses actually in the occupation of landholders or agriculturists in connection with the land which they hold or cultivate, and which is necessary to them in the exercise of their calling, will not be liable to the tax. Secondly, we have exempted any portion, not exceeding one-sixth, of the income of a person liable to the tax, when such portion of his income is devoted to the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or an insurance upon his life, following in this respect the practice in England. The provision making a distinction between the assessable minimum amount of incomes from official salaries and other incomes has also, in deference to the views of the Select Committee, been struck out. There appeared to the Government, as originally advised, sufficient reason for making this distinction, but in view of the general disapproval which has been expressed regarding it, it was thought unwise to retain the provision in the face of the opposition it was likely to meet with. We have also omitted the provision requiring that private employers shall deduct the tax from the salaries paid to their employés. We found that great objection was taken to this provision by the mercantile community and other classes of employers, who represented that there would be considerable difficulty in practice in carrying it out, and that it would impose upon them much annoyance and inconvenience, while at the same time they expressed their perfect willingness to submit lists of their employés and of the salaries paid to them, so as to facilitate as much as possible the assessments of their incomes. Here, again, we were able, while retaining an option in the matter, where it could be worked by mutual agreement, to meet the wishes of the Select Committee. With regard to the taxation of shipping companies, it was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Steel that the carrying out of that provision of the Bill was impracticable, that it never had worked in practice, and that its retention would only lead to a great deal of annoyance without any good result. We assured ourselves that it never had worked, that we had on previous occasions got nothing from it, and we satisfied ourselves of the force of the objections raised as to its impracticability. We felt ourselves the more bound to give our respectful attention to the objections and remonstrances urged on us in this respect, inasmuch as they came from a quarter whence great support and assistance had been afforded us, so that we could rest fully assured that the criticism was made in no captious or idle spirit. Our hon'ble colleague Mr. Steel, speaking on behalf of the community whom he represents, advised us that while they were anxious to support the measure now before us as a whole, on this particular point we were, they thought, in error; and that were the section retained in the Bill great annoyance would probably be caused to shipping agents without any prospect whatever of advantage to the Government. We have accordingly altered the draft Bill to obviate this objection. The only other provision to which I consider it necessary to draw the attention of the Council is that which relates to appeals from assessments made under the Act. Under the original draft of the Bill no appeal was allowed from any assessment, but the Commissioner of the division might at his discretion entertain an appeal in any case in which he thought fit to do so. But it was pointed out to us that, with regard to assessments upon the larger incomes, it would certainly prove inconvenient not to allow an appeal; it was admitted that in the smaller assessments an unlimited right of appeal was objectionable, because experience had proved it to be of no practical utility; but in the case of the larger incomes it was represented that appeals must, from the nature of the case, be comparatively few, while, on the other hand, there could be brought before the appellate authority, in such cases, materials and data in support of the appeal which were not possible in the case of assessments for the less important amounts. As the main object in originally drafting the Bill had been to prevent the accumulation of a large mass of appeals against small assessments, submitted rather *pro formâ* than because the appellant was in a position to urge anything in the form of proof, or the appellate authority in a position to exercise a sounder judgment than the officer assessing, we were prepared to meet the objection urged on us by enacting that an appeal should be allowed on the larger assessments, while, in regard to other assessments, we retained the provisions of the License-tax Acts, which have been found to work satisfactorily. We have accordingly modified the provision so as to admit of the revision upon appeal of assessments amounting to Rs. 250 and upwards. I think these remarks will suffice to draw attention to the points of main importance in the Bill as it has been amended by the Select Committee."

The Hon'ble Mr. STEEL said:—"I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without expressing the obligations which are due to the hon'ble member in charge of this Bill for the fair and reasonable spirit in which he has carried it through the Select Committee. Some of its provisions were of a nature which might have occasioned much irritation if the objections to them had been met in a less conciliatory manner. The hon'ble member has described the changes which have been made in the Bill. The special exemption of Government servants with salaries under Rs. 100 per month would have caused jealousy and offence; and, as it appeared to be supported by no sufficient reason, its excision has been a great improvement to the Bill. The Committee have been able to make another change in the Bill which is of considerable importance as satisfying objections from all parts of India. I mean the exclusion of those clauses which were designed to bring under the operation of the Bill shipping owned elsewhere than in British India but trading between foreign countries and Indian ports. The original clauses of the Bill were strenuously opposed by the agents who have charge of such shipping in India. They pointed out the impossibility that any one in India could ascertain or fairly assess the profits made by such shipping; that even the owner in England or elsewhere could make no proper return of the share of his profits liable to taxation, much less the agent in India; that the clauses, if applicable at all, must apply to any vessel touching at an Indian port; that the clause which enabled a Collector to call upon an agent for information which he could not possess was unfair and oppressive. These arguments had due weight with the Committee, who further satisfied themselves that similar clauses in former Acts had been absolutely inoperative and produced no revenue. Under these circumstances the concession made by the Committee has cost nothing to the revenue, while it has relieved ship-agents from the apprehension that some zealous Collector might endeavour to fasten upon them an onerous obligation impossible to be fulfilled. The Hon'ble Mr. Mukerji has given notice of his intention to propose that the duration of the Bill shall be limited to one year. I will not anticipate his remarks, but I will take this opportunity to say that, whatever be the result of his amendment, the payers of income-tax will now fairly claim that under the present Bill they will contribute at least their full share; and, when any remission of taxation is possible, they will expect that their case shall be considered on its merits along with all other claims for relief which may be put forward."

The Hon'ble PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I only wish to refer to one point, and that is section 29. It will be seen that, unless otherwise provided by the rules to be framed by the Act, the tax will be collected in one instalment for the whole year from all persons except those holding salaried

offices under Government or in private employment. I think it will be more equitable to collect the tax by quarterly instalments."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"I have noted, in the remarks which I have appended to the Report of the Select Committee, the subjects upon which I differ from the majority of my colleagues and on which I now wish slightly to touch with the permission of Your Lordship. I think the machinery of the Act, so far as it could be improved,—and this I speak from my experience of the first Income-tax Act, in the working of which I had the honour to be associated,—has been improved by the Select Committee, guided by the Hon'ble the Financial Member. But when I have said that, I think I have said nearly all that I can say in favour of the present measure. I had wished that the way had been seen to confine its operation to one or two years, and this on grounds already indicated in the remarks which I submitted to the Council on the first occasion; because, if that had been done, the measure would have been received with greater satisfaction by the people, and I should not have said much on this occasion. I think the remarks which were submitted to the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Hope raised issues which were very wide, and with some of which I do not propose to deal at this stage. In my speech on the last occasion I simply took for granted the necessity of some new tax as pleaded by the Hon'ble the Financial Minister. I think the country is quite ready to meet his views so far. If the money is wanted for one year or two years, there is the Bill. But beyond that, if you seek to make this a permanent Bill, I say it would be going in the teeth of the past history of the country. I think the remarks which have fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Steel are just in regard to all measures of direct taxation like that now before us. Some Native Chief may have tried to introduce taxation like this; but for all that I do say that it is unsuited to the country. Past history is against it, and I should not like to see the introduction of such a tax as this, because it will introduce two currents of economic life amongst the vast populations of India, and which ought not to exist; and whatever may be the reason for bringing other races and other classes of people under such measures of taxation, I think the Government of India should prefer those broader lines of financial policy on which I hope the Financial Member will always base his work; and I therefore think it will be better to limit the duration of this tax to the necessities of the occasion and not make it a part of the permanent resources of the empire. The allusion which the Hon'ble Mr. Hope made to the opinion of Mr. Gladstone is, I am sorry to say, not quite pertinent, because it did not refer to the duration of the tax; for, after reference to the volumes of Hansard's Debates, hon'ble members will see that it referred to what may be called the cutting up bit by bit of the scheme or a sort of tinkering of an Income-tax Bill. He did not wish it to be tinkered from time to time, but either to be taken as a whole, or abandoned as a whole. That Mr. Gladstone was strongly opposed to such a tax may be gathered from his condemnation of its character; for he expressed in very clear and decided terms his verdict on that occasion, and further he limited the duration of the tax to only seven definite years. The circumstances and the revenue-systems of England and of India are very different—I may say entirely different. The main sources of our revenue are the land and opium. Into the rest I have no time to go. We had *a* house-tax, and it has been abolished. The Government of India has wisely remitted a very large number of annoying taxes since 1839 and 1844, and imposed others in their places; and I am quite sure that it can rest its action on its broad and equitable foundations; for, at any moment, when the necessity arises, all classes of the people will cheerfully submit to be taxed to the utmost. There is only one point on which I have to make one or two observations in this place, and that is with reference to the tax on houses. The house-tax is well known in this country, but it is not a tax on the income of the householder. I say this from my own experience and a knowledge of the past history of this country. But in order to verify my conclusions I have referred to various sources of information during the last week, with reference to the house-

tax in British India and some of the principal Native States throughout the country, and I am satisfied that it is a house-tax and nothing more. It is a tax rather on the value of sites, and the incidence of the tax varies in some States like Kolhapur, in the Southern Marátha country, from two annas to five rupees. We were referred to the capitation-tax in Burma. It existed in two towns in 1852, and was abolished by our Government, which enacted a revenue-tax instead and limited it in a careful manner by regulating it according to the size of the site. I do not think therefore—and I say it with very great respect—that we ought to fall back now on the policy of an obsolete Native Prince cited to us as a model by which to guide our measures of taxation. We proceed on entirely different principles. The resources from which we derive our revenue can be examined in the broad light of day by the criticisms of an enlightened public, and I do not think the Government of British India has anything to fear if it follows the broad lines of a definite policy in such matters. I have differed in one or two things from the Hon'ble the Financial Member. I think that on the whole, for an emergency like this, we have struck out a pretty good rough and ready machinery, and I am only sorry that he should not be able to see his way to make this present Bill a limited one—I mean limited in its duration—and perhaps see his way to abolish it altogether."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said:—"I am extremely glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Steel that the efforts of the official members of the Government in Select Committee to meet and conciliate the objections brought forward by himself and his colleagues have met with satisfaction. I think it is also due to them to say that in passing this Bill through Select Committee our own proposals have been met by our colleagues in a similar spirit, and that we have derived from their suggestions the greatest assistance and support. I may, perhaps, be allowed to go further and say that the generous support accorded to the Government in a matter of so delicate a nature, in a burning question of this kind which in former days was the subject of prolonged and bitter controversy, has been to us matter of deep satisfaction; and that the burden laid on me (for no man in my position can propose to increase taxation otherwise than with great reluctance) was greatly lightened when I found that those whom we were compelled to call to our assistance acknowledged the propriety of what we did, and gave us their ungrudging support and assistance in carrying out the measure which we placed before them. Both in the community represented by my hon'ble friend Mr. Steel and in the Native communities represented by my hon'ble friends Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji and the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Mandlik, I think that it is only right that I should say that our proposals seem to me to have met with a degree of fair and unbiassed consideration which to me has been extremely gratifying. On a point of this sort it is inevitable that differences of opinion must be held and expressed; every man will form his own judgment, and the judgments of many will differ; but the balance of opinion, as far as I have been able to learn, is that the Government is justified in what it has proposed, that the mode in which the measure before us is to be carried out is open to the minimum of objection which can be brought against a measure of this kind, and that our critics, many of whom are called upon in their own persons to contribute, will do so loyally and willingly, if not gladly. With regard to the duration of the tax, the Hon'ble Mr. Steel has put the case in an extremely fair way, namely, that if the Government finds itself in a position to make remissions of revenue hereafter, the question of the income-tax should be put on the same footing and receive the same consideration as any other question of remission of revenue. I quite accept that understanding, and endorse it. With regard to what has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Mandlik on this point, however, and further as to the propriety of taxing house-property, I will reserve my remarks until the amendments on the point, of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji, are brought forward; but, with regard to section 29, I would point out that the section provides that the tax shall be payable at the time appointed in that behalf in or under this Act, leaving a discretion to the Government in framing the rules to prescribe in what instalments the tax shall be collected, and I may

assure my hon'ble friend that this is one of the points which, on framing the rules, will receive the careful attention of the Government."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE said :—" I had not intended to trouble the Council with any remarks on this occasion, but am obliged to do so as my hon'ble friend Rao Saheb Mandlik has thought fit to refer to what I said on our former discussion as to the propriety of making the tax a permanent one. I regret that the aphorism that 'two of a trade can never agree' should receive a fresh illustration in the fact that the hon'ble member and myself, who both of us, in one sense or another, may be taken to be representatives of the Western Presidency, are at issue on some points relating to the legislation before us. The hon'ble member has been so good as to consider that my reference to Mr. Gladstone was not pertinent, because Mr. Gladstone, in the very debate from which I quoted his remarks, ended by advocating the duration of the tax for seven years only. I need scarcely say that, in a matter of that kind, I should be the last to pick out a particular sentence or particular view of any great statesman without considering his opinion as a whole. But I think it will be sufficient on the present occasion to say that, although Mr. Gladstone on that occasion advocated the passing of that measure for only seven years, just as Mr. Wilson in this Council advocated its operation for only five years when he first brought an income-tax into the financial system of the country, Mr. Gladstone has now found, by the operation of experience, that the expectation that the income-tax would be a temporary measure has been delusive; and therefore, in advocating the permanent incorporation of direct taxation into the financial system of this country, I may say that I am only following in the footsteps of that great financier whom my hon'ble friend and I myself both agree in respecting. Another point to which I shall briefly allude is that we cannot at the present day draw any profit from the example of what my friend called obsolete Indian Princes. I am very much surprised to hear that Indian princes are considered to be obsolete."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK begged to explain that he had said "an obsolete Indian Prince."

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE continued :—" I am much obliged for the correction. But still, I am afraid that if such a remark had fallen from His Excellency the Viceroy, or from one of the Members of the Government in this Council, it might have been held to be of the very gravest political importance. I trust that it does not portend evil to the Princes of India in the event of our native friends acquiring that larger share in the government of this country which they are so anxious to obtain. To pass to a more serious vein, I may point out why I laid stress on the fact that Native Princes of the present day are at the present moment levying taxation of this particular description. We do hear on various occasions of the oppression and abuses in their revenue-systems, but as to direct taxation, though I have had considerable experience in Native States, I do not recollect a single case of the failure of their system, and it was in view of that fact I stated that their system of direct taxation was worthy of our imitation."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble PEARI MOHAN MUKERJI moved that the words "and in each subsequent year" in section 4 be omitted. He said :—" The Hon'ble the Financial Member told the Council when introducing the Bill that the proposed imposition was necessary to meet an extraordinary emergency, and that 'there was but one year to be tided over.' I fail therefore to see the necessity of giving a permanent character to a measure of taxation which, in spite of the soundness of its principle, is very unpopular in this country by reason of its attendant evils. The necessity of limiting the duration of the measure is the greater, as the announcement of Your Excellency's intention to appoint a Financial Commission has led the country to hope that several important questions connected with Indian finance would ere long be carefully sifted and satisfactorily settled. There can be no reasonable objection to a fiscal measure which seeks to make capitalists, professional gentlemen, gentlemen in the public and private services and tradespeople contribute their fair share of the cost of the administration; but I humbly submit that it is wholly premature to declare at present that an income-tax should be levied in the proposed form and at the proposed rate for all time to come, when we have every expectation that, before the ensuing year comes to an end, the proposed Commission will have been enabled to show considerable gain by retrenchment of expenditure, by re-adjustment of Provincial contracts, and perhaps also by a revision of the import-duties. The Hon'ble the Financial Member has very clearly pointed out that, if all direct taxation were abolished, the abolition of the cesses on land should follow as a matter of simple justice. Following up that reasoning, what justification, I ask, can there be for levying a cess of more than three per cent. from the poorest cultivator in the country and exempting from all direct taxation the trader or the money-lender who earns Rs. 499 a year? The enquiries which Your Excellency purposes to institute will enable Your Excellency's Government at the end of a year to enact a more equitable measure of taxation—one which will press equally on all classes of the community, excepting such as are too poor to bear the burden of direct taxation."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said :—" My Lord,—My remarks on this Motion will be brief. I know that I am in a very small minority, but I wish to support the Motion of my hon'ble friend, first because I have some remarks to make, but secondly and principally because it affords to me an opportunity of giving a personal explanation which otherwise, by the rules of this Council, I shall not be able to give. The Hon'ble Mr. Hope has advocated the linking together of two systems of taxation which are inconsistent with each other: the British system is entirely different from that under the Native Princes. A comparison is thus instituted between two incommensurable quantities. There are many excellent Native Princes who do not require any certificate from me. There are others whose own deeds will duly expose them if they are bad; and they will suffer. But this is not the time nor the place to discuss the merits or demerits of the revenue-systems of the Native States, and I deprecated such discussion in the few observations I submitted to his Council. That I honour Mr. Gladstone is not a new thing. About his merits all are agreed. I know he has not been able to repeal the income-tax in 1860, but the income-tax in England (so far as I have been able to verify my references in Hansard) is brought forward before the House of Commons, speaking generally, *pro formâ* (if one likes to say so); and it is annually voted upon; so that the analogy of the English practice does not help us here in the least. As regards Mr. Gladstone's opinion about the income-tax, it is decisive. He says on the same occasion as follows :—

'The public feeling of its inequality is a fact most important in itself. The inquisition it entails is a most serious disadvantage. And the frauds to which it leads are an evil which it is not possible to characterise in terms too strong.'

"With this opinion before me and with the evidence before this Council, and before the Committees of the House of Commons on Indian finance in 1871, 1872 and 1873, I take leave to say that, whilst I shall heartily support a measure which is required by the Government of India for its administration, as the Financial Member now says it is, for a limited period, I shall not be a party to support the proposal for a permanent Act on grounds which will not bear examination; and it is in this view that I said *the* antiquated Prince, and in saying so I meant no slur on him or on any Prince whatever. I am quite prepared to do as I would be done by; and I think I could not place a higher standard of examination or criticism, before this Council, of any question whatsoever."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said :—" The hon'ble mover of the amendment has reminded me that in the speech I made when asking for leave to introduce this Bill I said that a year had to be tided over, and he has drawn from that the inference that if the ensuing year is tided over we shall have no further financial difficulties. I think he will see, if he refers to my speech, that

when I made that statement I was speaking with special reference to the question of interference during their currency with the Provincial contracts. I had said that we had an extraordinary charge put upon us in connection with the measures for the defence of the country and the depreciation in the value of silver, part of which only would fall on us in the ensuing year. I added that in the ensuing year, for the reasons given, to touch the Provincial contracts was undesirable; but I was careful to add that the charges connected with the defence of the country would not reach their maximum in 1886-87, and that, whatever more we may hereafter require, we must in the ensuing year have about £700,000 from this tax. I was careful to say that we might hereafter want more; we should certainly not want less. I thought I had explained sufficiently that I was far from saying that our necessities would probably be limited to the term of one calendar year, but, on the contrary, that we are compelled to incur expenditure arising from difficulties more especially connected with silver, the duration of which we are not at present in a position to define, and that against those growing difficulties might be set any further increase to our revenues at the revision of the Provincial contracts, which it would be premature, for the reasons I gave, to touch at present. My hon'ble friend has proposed that the duration of the tax shall be limited to one year and not to all time to come. If, on the one hand, I have refrained from proposing that the tax should be of an age, and not for all time, on the other, I have certainly never dreamed of proposing that any tax shall be levied for all time to come—for the limitless hereafter. All that we can say, looking at the situation before us, is that on the horizon which can be covered by our eyes there does not appear that little cloud of relief to which my hon'ble friend is impatient to draw attention. Further I cannot go. There are, as is well known, very valid objections to introducing a measure of this sort for the limited term of one year. In the course of the caution which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Evans as to watching carefully the machinery for assessing the tax, amongst other things he drew attention to the necessity for regularity in the order and mode of assessment, regularity in the necessity of which we completely concur, but which can only be attained by applying the same precautions and reasonable prospect of continuity in assessing this tax as are taken in respect of other measures for raising revenue. My hon'ble friend the mover of the amendment has made a comparison between the cess of three per cent. paid by the poorest cultivator and the exemption from all taxation of the trader or money-lender who earned Rs. 499 per annum. I do not know whether in doing so it is his object to do away with this exemption, but in any case, the cultivator, I may remind him, pays his cess on his rent, not on his income. Speaking broadly, though not on that account inaccurately, I should say that the equivalent of what the cultivator pays as local rating in the form of cesses on his land is paid by the small tradesman in the form of municipal taxation or some local impost, and that in practice the one may be taken to balance the other. The man who is not assessed to the income-tax pays in either case in the form of a cess or of other local rate, or of a municipal tax. I do not think I have to say anything further with regard to this special amendment. I may repeat that our necessities are not bounded by the year immediately before us, and it is very desirable that we should do nothing to interfere with the regular and careful introduction of the Act, which will certainly be prejudiced if we were to let it be thought that it will be abandoned at the end of the year. To subject the whole community periodically to convulsion is obviously undesirable, and it is therefore objectionable to keep open the discussion and agitation as to the principles and merits of direct and indirect taxation by annually coming to this Council Chamber for the passing of a new Bill. Believing that there is no immediate probability of lightening the burden of taxation, I am strongly of opinion that on the ground of the public convenience it is undesirable to put any limitation of time to the operation of this Bill. I have only to add with reference to the allusion which has been made to the possible revision of the import-duties by the Committee which will be convened for the consideration of economies, that the proposed Committee will be a Committee to enquire into the possibility of diminishing expenditure, not of raising income; it will be a Committee to devise economies, not to advise

upon financial policy. It is to be a special Committee of enquiry into expenditure, not of finance in its larger sense: and I judge it necessary to say this here, as, from his remarks, I gather that my hon'ble friend has somewhat misinterpreted the intention of Government in nominating a Committee."

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said:—"I wish to point out that the cesses on land are in no way equivalent to the municipal taxes paid in towns. Even in rural villages the people have to pay the chaukidári-tax and other taxes which are equivalent to municipal taxes. The cesses on land are, properly speaking, direct taxes on income; and if the proposed tax is to be perpetuated it will perpetuate the existence of at least two unequal taxes in the country. What I submit is that, after the matter has been closely examined by the Commission, let there be a uniform and equitable tax throughout the country, and not different taxes affecting different classes of the community."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI also moved that for the words "five hundred" in section 5, clause (*j*), the words "one thousand" be substituted. He said:—"In moving this amendment I do not forget that, while the lowest taxable income in England is £150, the cost of living there is three times as great as it is in this country, and that a maximum of exemption fixed in this country at Rs. 500 is, therefore, a just limit according to the English standard of taxation. If I could be sure that no person whose income is less than Rs. 500 would be placed under the operation of the measure, I should have no cause of complaint. But considering the position and character of the people, considering how powerless they are to resist an unjust assessment, and how a maximum limit of Rs. 500 reduces itself in practical operation to a limit of Rs. 200 or Rs. 300, I venture to hope that this Hon'ble Council will see the necessity of raising the minimum of taxable income to Rs. 1,000. I have no data before me enabling me to inform the Council what difference the proposed amendment will make in the aggregate outturn of the measure; but if it be deemed desirable that the tax-collector should not visit the houses of those who are unable to assert their rights and who can secure just exemption from taxation only at a heavy price, and that inquisition should be avoided at any cost, I submit that the minimum limit of taxable income should be raised to Rs. 1,000."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said:—"In regard to this amendment I do not think it will be necessary for me to detain the Council very long. But I may recall one consideration which may tend to mitigate to some extent the apprehension, which the hon'ble member feels, that persons whose incomes are less than Rs. 500 a year may run the risk of being assessed. I may, perhaps, be allowed to point out, in passing, that the difference between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 is pretty large, and the precaution which the proposed amendment aims at is perhaps a little excessive if the object of my hon'ble friend is merely to prevent the inclusion in the registers of any person who should not be assessed at all. But, however this may be, the consideration to which I have referred will be found in the expression used by Your Lordship in the opening of these debates when it was said that what we are engaged in doing was in adding an upper storey to a building which had been already commenced. Incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 with rare exceptions have for the last eight years been assessed under the license-tax. The lower storey will remain very much as we found it. There will be some re-adjustment of the rate of assessment between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000, which will be caused by certain changes and modifications we have made with the object, in the case of these incomes, of giving greater relief. But I should imagine that during the last eight years men whose incomes are between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 and who have been placed on the register will find the chance of their assessments being increased very limited; while those whose incomes are less than Rs. 500 have, it may be reasonably supposed, during the past eight years, been determined. All that we are doing with the lower storey is to open out a fresh door by which persons following certain other professions may be

admitted, but with the great mass who have already tenanted it, or with those for whom it does not profess to find accommodation, we have practically no concern. Our object, moreover, in the introduction of the present Bill is to bring in a larger income, and it would therefore need stronger reasons than that urged by my hon'ble friend to cause us to raise the assessable minimum. By doing so we should find ourselves practically cutting off at one end what we added at the other, and we should suffer proportionately. I cannot at present say precisely what the precise result would be to the yield of our proposed measure were we to adopt the amendment, but it would be considerable. I can assure my hon'ble friend, however, that so long as I have the honour to preside over the Financial Department, under whose auspices the proposed income-tax will be worked, my attention will be given to the working of the Act, so as, as far as possible, to prevent its operating with injustice or hardship on the smaller incomes, and the classes of assessees the least capable of looking after themselves, classes for whom, if he will believe me, I can assure him I have as much sympathy as my hon'ble friend himself."

The Motion was put and negatived.

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI also moved that section 24 be omitted. He said:—"The income which owners of buildings in a city or village derive by letting the buildings on hire will come under assessment under Part IV of the second schedule. To this provision I have no objection. But section 24 refers only to houses which are not let on hire and which are occupied by the owners themselves. It seeks to impose a tax not on an income actually derived but on an imaginary income which could be derived if the houses were let on hire. I confess I fail to appreciate the reasoning on which this provision is based. Buildings used by their owners as dwelling-houses yield no income whatever. In the case of poor descendants of families who were once rich, they do not afford even a criterion of the means of the occupiers. A provision to tax such buildings as sources of income is wholly incomprehensible to a community among whom living in one's own house is the general rule and living in hired houses a rare exception. On the same reasoning might a demand be made for income-tax upon owners of steamboats, carriages and horses, of jewels and of other personal property capable of yielding income if let on hire. Apart, however, from the question of principle, the assessment of houses presents practical difficulties of no ordinary character. In most places there is no standard for determining the annual value of houses, and the assessments must, therefore, be most arbitrarily made. People will be subjected to no end of inquisition, hardship and harassment. The Cess Act of 1871 provided for the assessment of houses outside the limits of municipalities, but the work was found to be attended with so much difficulty to the assessor and oppression to the assessee that it was given up in despair. The amount assessed in these provinces in 1873-74 was Rs. 66,342, but it was at a cost of Rs. 66,942. In 1876 District-officers were requested to exercise their direct supervision in the work of assessment, because, observed the Bengal Government, 'left to the working of panchâyats and underlings, it may be a great oppression to the people, while the present results are anything but satisfactory.' In 1877 the Bengal Government observed in their Administration Report, 'the house-cess is not, however, suited to the circumstances of the country, and its abolition is contemplated.' When we have found it desirable to encourage thrift by exempting from taxation portions of salaries paid for securing deferred annuities, and to exempt owners of seagoing vessels by reason of the difficulty of the assessment of their profits, which are presumably enormous, and with reference to which, by the way, the Madras Chamber of Commerce, after pointing out the difficulty of assessment, claimed only allowances for losses incurred on some voyages, I fail to see the justice of bringing under the operation of the Act a description of property which yields no income to the owner and the assessment of which must necessarily be oppressive and inequitable. I submit, my Lord, that every argument bearing upon the question points to the justice and expediency of exempting from taxation all houses not let on hire."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"I wish to say one word on this amendment. I do not agree with the hon'ble member who has just spoken on the principle of the amendment, but there is no doubt some force in what he said in regard to the immense difficulty of assessing Hindu family dwelling-houses. So great was the difficulty felt in Calcutta that the Municipality, having found it impossible to ascertain what such houses would let for, have actually insisted on assessing the rate at a percentage on the cost of the building, seeing that they could not do it in any other way. They had been pulled up by the High Court for going beyond their powers, although there is no appeal from anything done under the Act. It will be for the Hon'ble the Financial Member to consider what instructions he should give regarding the assessment of such houses in villages for which tenants cannot be found at any price; and as to which it will be very difficult to find the value at which they may be reasonably expected to let."

The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK said:—"My Lord, in my dissent recorded at the foot of the Select Committee's Report, I had objected to the application of this section except to large towns. I have since made particular inquiries, and I think some of the grounds which my hon'ble friend Bábú Peári Mohan has urged are applicable even to very large towns, such as Puna for instance. There are in such towns large buildings which have cost thousands and even lákhs, and which can be had, some of them, for Rs. 30 or 40 a month. If the first cost of a building is to be taken as a measure for taxation, the new tax will be simply ruinous. Seeing that, in municipalities, taxation is already at too high a figure (something over five crores is, I believe, the total of municipal and local taxation in 1882-83), I think it is very desirable, if the Hon'ble the Financial Member can see his way to do so, to omit this clause altogether, as he has already done in the case of agricultural buildings and the houses of landholders and tenants. And seeing that house-property is already taxed in Bombay at Rs. 15-12 per cent., and under the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1876 the maximum rates amount to 21 per cent., I think it very desirable that the Financial Department should act on the principle, already recognized in this Bill, that when a man is once taxed he should not be subjected to another tax in the same capacity."

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN said:—"The section to which my hon'ble friend, the mover of the amendment, has taken objection is no new section. It has found its place in all preceding Bills of this kind, and the principle of rating which has been adopted is the principle prevailing in England, and hitherto recognised in India; so that we have in our favour every precedent, as far as I know, without exception. And in spite of what my hon'ble friend has said I can see no reason for not levying a tax upon the assumed rental of houses occupied by their owners, which appear to me as liable to assessment as incomes derived from any other form of property. If a man invests his capital in house-property, I fail to see why, though he occupy such house himself, the income which he derives, indirectly though it may appear to be, from his investment, should not be subjected to assessment. The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has taken exception to the difficulty of assessing a particular kind of house-property. That appears to me a fair point to bring home to the Government, and it will receive careful consideration in framing the rules. I have not the least doubt that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will give this point his careful consideration. But, although there may be some difficulty in working the rules, I do not think we shall be justified in adding another exemption to those already contained in the Bill. Where a rule of assessment is impracticable, and has, as in the shipping case just referred to, been proved impracticable, we may well be expected to abandon it; but a mere difficulty of working must be met, not by exemption, but by care in administration. If the difficulty alluded to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans is connected with the joint property of zamíndárs living upon their estates, such property is expressly exempted under the Bill, inasmuch as it is a building which the receiver of rent by reason of his connection with the land requires as a dwelling-house."

[The Hon'ble MR. EVANS—"I do not mean the dwelling-houses of zamíndárs, but of mahájans."]

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN continued:—"Then the difficulty must be provided for in the rules, and we have to thank our hon'ble colleague for having warned us of it. As to the exemption asked for, in spite of the experiences quoted by my hon'ble friend the mover, which do not refer to measures similar to that now before us, but to a local law, with the working of which I may admit I am not familiar, in spite I say of experiences which seem to me to refer to other circumstances and to be not very much to the point, in view of the experience gained from other parts of India, we should certainly not be justified in making the exemption asked for. I have never hitherto heard that in Bengal the former Income-tax Acts were worked so objectionably under this head as to demand exemption of houses occupied by their owners. From other provinces no complaints were made. It is matter, not of principle, but of practice. The ascertainment of the letting value is matter for the rules to be made under the Act, but I cannot admit that this class of houses is to be assumed, for the purposes of the proposed Act, to have no letting value at all. We have universal precedent both in England and in India in regard to the assessment of house-property; while here in India, in the hitherto working of measures of this nature, this has not been a difficulty brought to our notice as in any way demanding exemption. So far as difficulties of assessment are concerned, the objection is one which requires our attention, and in framing the rules great care will be taken to avoid the injustice and annoyance which the hon'ble member anticipates."

The Motion was put and negatived.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

NORTHERN INDIA FERRIES ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Northern India Ferries Act, 1878, be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872, SECTION 265, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend section 265 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be taken into consideration. He said:—"This is a Bill to amend a section of the Contract Act which has given the Courts a good deal of trouble. It relates to the winding-up of the business of a firm after the termination of the partnership. The authorities whom we have consulted are by no means in accord as to the precise form which the amendment should assume, but the Select Committee came to the conclusion that there are practically only two alternatives—either to repeal the section altogether as out of place in an Act which professes to deal with substantive law and not with procedure, or to recast it in such a way as to bring it into conformity with one of the forms of plaint in the Civil Procedure Code. We have preferred the latter alternative as less likely to cause misconception than mere repeal."

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.

MIRZAPUR STONE MAHÁL BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare and amend the law relating to the Stone Mahál in the District of Mirzapur in the North-Western Provinces be taken into consideration.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities. He said:—"In the Report submitted in October last by the Select Committee on the Bill which became Act XIX of 1885, it was stated that the question of applying the rule of survivorship to Government securities issued after as well as before the first day of April, 1886, would be further considered during the Calcutta session. The question has now been fully discussed, and the Government of India has decided to propose the maintenance of the rule of survivorship which has hitherto obtained. Effect will be given to this decision by the repeal of the words in section 3, sub-section (*1*), Act XIX of 1885, which restrict the operation of that section to Government securities issued before the first day of April, 1886.

"By sections 4 and 5 it is proposed to introduce into the law relating to Government securities provisions enabling holders for the time being of public offices to hold those securities, and prohibiting the making of indorsements on allonges annexed to them.

"Section 4 of the Bill, in providing that Government securities may be made and indorsed payable to the holder for the time being of an office, follows the English Bills of Exchange Act, and will put an end to the public inconvenience which is caused by the present uncertainty as to the state of the law in India.

"As regards section 5, the risk of fraud which attends the practice of writing indorsements upon allonges is held to justify the prohibition of annexing them to instruments which, like Government securities, are readily renewable.

"The last section of the Bill merely empowers the Governor General in Council to make authoritative rules for the maintenance of existing practice with respect to the record and acknowledgment of payment of interest and to the renewal of securities which have become covered with indorsements."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH RENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh. He said:—

"Nearly 18 years have elapsed since the Oudh Rent Act was passed, and it may be well that I should recall to the recollection of this Council the circumstances under which it was carried before I state the provisions of it which in the opinion of the Local Government and the Government of India now call for amendment. The passing of the Act was the final step in a long controversy which had raged in and out of the province for several years previously. It gave legal effect to certain concessions mutually made by the parties to that dispute. It granted hereditary rights of occupancy on beneficial terms to an ex-proprietary body,—tillers of the lands once owned by themselves or by their ancestors,—and it left the remaining tenants throughout Oudh in the position of tenants-at-will,

liable to pay such rent as their landlords might demand, and subject to ejectment from their holdings on a month's notice.

"The Government of the day had scanty materials by which to judge of the probable effects of these provisions. There had been no regular census of the population, and the regular settlements of the Province were still being made. It was understood, however, by the Government of India that the provisions respecting tenants with a right of occupancy would embrace in their aggregate a large body of the cultivators of the Province, and of those classes especially which claim most strongly the sympathy and interest of the British Government. The harshness of the provisions respecting tenants other than those possessed of rights of occupancy was believed to be more apparent than real, inasmuch as the Chief Commissioner so late as 1865 had put on record that in three-fourths of Oudh there was a deficiency of cultivators, that they were so valuable that no landlord would seek to get rid of a good one, and that even in parts where population is more abundant no symptom that the cultivators needed protection had then been manifested. Further, the Act purported to extend a certain amount of protection to every improving tenant by giving him a right to compensation for his outlay on improvements whenever his rent was enhanced or when he was evicted from his holding—a statutory right then novel in this country, and lastly, the terms of the taluqdárs' sanad or written grants of their estates were supposed to furnish a sufficient guarantee against oppressive treatment of tenants in taluqdárí estates.

"I may remind the Council that all proprietary rights in the soil of Oudh were confiscated by a proclamation of Lord Canning after the mutiny, and that their estates were granted to the taluqdárs afresh on certain conditions; among them the following:—

'It is also a condition of this grant that you will, so far as is in your power, promote the agricultural prosperity of your estate,' and 'as long as the above conditions are observed by you and your heirs in good faith, so long will the British Government maintain you and your heirs as proprietors of the abovementioned estate.'

"These conditions, in the opinion of Sir Charles Wingfield, the most staunch supporter of the rights of the taluqdárs, would of themselves furnish the Government with a warrant for stepping in to prevent oppression of their cultivators by taluqdárí landlords.

"So much as to the provisions of the law as it stands, and as to the beliefs and intentions of those who framed it respecting its probable effects. I now proceed to show how far the working of the law has accorded with these expectations. For this, materials are not wanting. The last census, which was taken in 1881, gives full statistics respecting the agricultural classes of Oudh. The Rent Act authorizes the issue of notices of ejectment, through the agency of the revenue-offices, and the great increase in the number of these, which rose by rapid jumps from 23,600 in 1876 to 90,200 in 1882, attracted some years ago the attention of the Chief Commissioner and the Government of India. Enquiries were from time to time instituted which led to no very definite result. During the course of one of these enquiries a case came to light in which Sir George Couper had felt it necessary to interfere, in the terms of the sanad, to check what appeared to be harsh and unjustifiable raising of rents in the case of one particular estate; but on re-consideration there seemed to be room for condoning the error and restoring the taluqdár to his possessory management.

"The case, however, disclosed circumstances which, being acknowledged to be not uncommon in Oudh, necessitated a comprehensive enquiry into the general condition of the tenantry throughout the Province, which was accordingly ordered by the Government of India. The method of enquiry was that in each district 50 or 60 villages should be selected which should include examples of the principal forms of tenure. Each village was to be visited by the Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant not below the grade of Extra Assistant Commissioner, and, with the help of the rent-rolls filed at settlement and since, an exhaustive examination was to be made of the changes in rental and occupation which occurred in the 12 or 15 years since the settlements were made. To secure uniformity and thoroughness in the investigations, Major Erskine, Commissioner of Sitapur, an officer of great revenue experience in Oudh, was appointed Special Commissioner to supervise the operations. The enquiries were carried out on the plan prescribed in the cold weather of 1882-83, and in June 1883 Major Erskine submitted the proceedings of the District-officers, together with proposals for the amendment of the law, framed by him after consultation with all classes interested, in a very thoughtful, able and lucid report, which has elicited the commendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The district reports had also been submitted to the consideration of a Committee assembled at Lucknow of which Mr. J. B. Lyall, then Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, now Resident of Mysore, was president, and Mr. W. C. Benett, Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces, a member; and both these officers, who are, I need scarcely observe, specially qualified to discuss the subject, have left on record valuable notes respecting it.

"Major Erskine's proposals have since been under the consideration of the Governments in India and at Home, and it is on them that the provisions of the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce are mainly based.

"It will be sufficient for the present occasion if I give briefly the results gathered from the several sources of information just enumerated. The population of the Province is, in round numbers, 11½ millions, of whom 72½ per cent. live by agriculture. These latter may again be divided into landowners who are only 4 per cent., cultivators who are 70, and labourers who are 26 per cent., of the agricultural population. Landowners are roughly divided into two classes—taluqdárs and others, chiefly co-parcenary communities. Taluqdárs are 346 in number out of 180,000 landowners, and hold 59 per cent. of the area of the Province. Tenants with rights of occupancy under the Oudh Rent Act are 8,117, and tenants-at-will, in round numbers, 1,800,000. The percentage of tenants with rights of occupancy to tenants-at-will is ·5, or one in every 200. I do not refer to intermediate tenures between the proprietors and actual cultivators. They are not numerous, and do not concern the subject with which I am dealing.

"As to the density of the population—Oudh is divided into 12 districts; in only two of these is the pressure of population under 400 to the square mile of the total area; in three it is between 400 and 500; and in seven it ranges from 500 to 700. For the whole Province the average is 469·7. In the North-Western Provinces the corresponding figures are 399·7. The density of the population is thus almost as great as that of Belgium (485), the most densely populated kingdom in Europe, and greater than that of England and Wales (456)—countries where I need scarcely observe manufacturing industries pre-eminently flourish. The cultivated area divided amongst the agricultural families would give to each a farm of five acres.

"These statistics will place the present members of this Council in a better position for estimating the probable effects of the legislation of 1868 upon the Province than their predecessors held at that time. We see from them that the Province is occupied by a dense population depending almost entirely on agriculture for its support; that the protection accorded to occupancy-tenants has reached only a minute class, and that the main body of the cultivators as regards fixity of tenure and enhancement of rent depend entirely on the will of a small body of landlords.

"The protection which it was hoped would be afforded to the tenants-at-will generally by the provisions regarding the right to compensation for improvements, and on taluqdárí estates by the conditions of the sanad, have proved illusory. There has not, so far as I can ascertain, been a single case of such compensation ordered by the Courts on the enhancement of a tenant's rent, and landlords have largely evaded the law either by refusing to allow improvements to be made by the tenant or by requiring him to contract himself out of his right to compensation. The sanad is a weapon of such tremendous power that it must be held in reserve for extreme cases, and Government is naturally reluctant to use it without very grave cause. As a matter of fact, it has been used only once.

"The law, as I have already stated, permits a landlord to turn out a tenant

who cannot claim rights of occupancy at the close of any year on a month's notice. It also places no limit on the enhancement of rent which a landlord may exact from such a tenant. If the latter does not agree to the landlord's demands, he must make room for another who will. These powers accorded to landlords have not been allowed to remain a dead-letter. Major Erskine reports that out of 28,477 tenancies which were the subject of examination there were only 5 per cent. in which the component fields and the rent had remained materially unchanged during the preceding 15 years; in 12 per cent. of the whole number there had been little change in the fields, but the rents had been materially enhanced; in 36 per cent. both fields and rent had been materially altered; and in 46 per cent. the tenants were new-comers. The figures, be it remembered, refer not to a single tract of country, but to tenancies in different districts all over the Province, and leave little doubt that fixity of tenure is rare, and that there is much shifting and changing among tenants.

"As regards enhancement of rent, Major Erskine estimates that during the same period of 15 years there has been throughout the Province an increase of 24 per cent., the rate of rise varying from 13 per cent. in one district to 49 in another. He considers, however, that in many cases the rise is shown to be greater than it really is, owing to landlords having intentionally understated their rents at settlement. There is no doubt that the improvement of communications and the opening out of new markets have enabled the Province to share in the general rise of prices of agricultural produce. It is calculated that since the last settlement prices have risen from 25 to 30 per cent., with which it thus appears that the average rise of rents corresponds pretty closely. This doctrine of averages, however, in such cases must not be pressed too closely. It would be poor consolation for the cultivator in Pertabgurh (a district not traversed by a railway), whose rent has been raised 49 per cent. in 15 years, to be told that prices throughout the Province have risen by 25 or 30 per cent. in the same period. It must also be borne in mind that the full benefit of the rise of prices does not always reach the tenant, and that a large proportion of it is intercepted by the village-banker, to whom the tenant makes over his crop. The mahájan flourishes in Oudh as elsewhere. I may add that there was a general testimony to the fact that rents as a rule were enhanced more with a view to what the tenant could under the threat of eviction be forced to agree to pay than from any estimate of the value of the land and its produce.

"The cultivation of a province which has been not unfitly styled the Garden of India, where there are few manufacturing industries, and where the pressure of population on the soil is very great, is thus carried on by a body of raiyats holding under a tenure which may be described as a yearly tenancy in its simplest and most rudimentary form. I need not waste the time of this Council by bringing forward arguments, with which the discussions of the last few years in England and in India have made us too familiar, to show that this form of tenure under such conditions is the one most discouraging to agricultural efficiency and most likely to lead to the impoverishment and degradation of the cultivators of the soil. The fierce competition for land—the sole means of subsistence—engendered by increasing numbers must lead to the depression of the cultivator's condition, and thus produce a state of things detrimental to decent agriculture and damaging to the real interests of both landlord and tenant, and of the community at large. Precarious tenure is fatal to agricultural prosperity.

"These possibilities were not overlooked by the able men who framed the present law, and Sir John Strachey and Sir Henry Davies, who were its authors, did not conceal their apprehensions that they might ultimately become realities. Ignorance of the fuller information which we now possess, and the hope that the checks provided would have a more extensive and effectual operation than has proved to be the case, no doubt then justified the belief of the Government of India that the scheme to which they gave their sanction sufficiently met the wants of the time. The Government of to-day, however, have grounds for no such confidence. The lion, though not yet upon us, is yearly creeping nigher, and it behoves us to awake and drive him off before it is too late. In this spirit

the Government are now prepared to act. They consider that the following points have been established by Major Erskine's enquiry:—

(1) that though rents had no doubt in many cases been very largely enhanced, yet on the whole the landlords of Oudh have not been guilty of wanton and unjustifiable exaction, and the condition of the people had generally improved;

(2) but that this condition is seriously threatened by various economic causes: prices have risen, largely owing to improved communications and the export of cereals, but rents have risen with similar rapidity, and while there is little prospect of the rise in prices in the immediate future being maintained at the same rate there is every chance of a continuous rise of rent owing to the increasing competition for land and the unprotected state of the tenantry;

(3) that in the interests of agricultural efficiency some amendment of the Rent Law is, in the unanimous opinion of the District-officers, considered to be now essential, so as to give to the cultivator greater security of tenure, including some sort of protection from arbitrary eviction and enhancement, more adequate compensation for improvements, and longer notice to quit in case of eviction.

"The measures best adapted to remedy these evils have been the subject of long and anxious consideration with the Local Government and the Government of India. All the most experienced revenue-officers of the Province have been consulted over and over again; ripe knowledge from a distant Province has been summoned to council; taluqdárs and landholders of other classes have been constantly referred to; and the results are embodied in the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce.

"The object kept in view in framing the proposals which I am about to explain was to provide a remedy adequate to redress the evils which I have attempted to describe with the minimum of disturbance of the present state of things, and to avoid introducing revolutionary changes in the agricultural economy of the Province which, by appearing to run counter to previous engagements, might afford grounds for imputations on the good faith of the British Government, might excite unnecessary alarm in the landowning classes, and set them and their tenantry at arms length.

"I have accordingly not to recommend to the Council the introduction in any shape of a heritable right of occupancy acquired by prescription and enjoyed by a privileged class of tenants such as is recognized by the law of older provinces. Great as are the advantages of that form of tenure—and I myself believe that they are very great—the introduction of it into Oudh forms no portion of the scheme embodied in the Bill. It was contended by a very influential school of officers in the early days of Oudh administration that such rights, though in many cases dormant, did exist, and that they should be ratified and strengthened by law. A full enquiry was made into this question during the viceroyalty of Lord Lawrence, and a somewhat bitter controversy was waged round it, the outcome of which was that the Government of India and the Secretary of State accepted the conclusion that no such rights existed at the annexation of the Province by the British Government which could be maintained by the tenant against the will of the landlord. Consequently the Government of that day resolved not to insist on the *introduction* of such rights into the Province against the will of the larger and more important sections of the landlords, who alleged that such a measure would violate the rights guaranteed to them by their sanads. This decision there is now no intention of reversing. Sir Alfred Lyall and the Government of India believe that measures much less drastic and much less distasteful will probably suffice to prevent the disastrous consequences which are to be apprehended from the present state of the law, and are of opinion that such measures should receive a full and fair trial before they are condemned as inadequate.

"The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill will explain in detail the alterations which the Bill proposes to make in the law; on this

occasion I shall confine myself to stating the principles on which they are based, and giving an outline of them.

"Transactions between landlords and tenants in Oudh are now regulated almost universally by contract, qualified in some slight degree by custom—a qualification which is becoming weaker year by year. Now, my Lord, seated as I am between most distinguished representatives of commerce on the one hand and law on the other, I am not about to undervalue the benefits which flow to society from freedom of contract between man and man, or the unwisdom of unnecessarily interfering with it. But, like many other dogmas which claim infallibility under all circumstances, which demand implicit belief *semper ubique et ab omnibus*, this principle has been proved by experience to require some qualification in its practical application.

"Unrestricted freedom of contract between two parties one of whom is at the mercy of the other is a very barren gain to the weaker side; and I need not take up the time of this Council in again traversing the ground, every inch of which was fought over last year, in order to show that 1,800,000 tenants holding on yearly tenancies, liable to be evicted at the end of every year and to unlimited annual enhancements of rent, with no other resource than agriculture to look to, are not on equal terms with 180,000 landlords whose hands the law arms with weapons of such potency. Contracts between parties so unequally matched place the tenants, as the weaker party, at a great and manifest disadvantage, not reconcileable with equity, and although good landlords have used, and will use, their power with forbearance, yet we must expect, according to all experience, that such powers will be largely and perhaps intolerably misused. I speak here of the necessary tendencies of the law, and am far from wishing to imply that the conduct of the landlords of Oudh has already brought about such a state of things; on the contrary, I most willingly admit that it is owing in some degree to their forbearance that things are not already much worse than they are, and that the general rule—though I fear there are numerous exceptions to it—is still good feeling between them and their tenantry. But not the less economic causes over which they have little control are daily gaining strength and pushing them on to make the most of the advantages which the law gives them. The Government therefore considers that it is time to intervene on behalf of the weaker party, and to place him on more even terms with the stronger in making his bargain.

"The first restriction to be placed on freedom of contract in the interest of all concerned is a limitation to the power of eviction at the close of every year. So long as this remains all other precautions or safeguards are useless. A tenant threatened with a measure which involves the loss of all means of support for himself and his family will agree to anything; and to enforce contracts made under such circumstances is merely to allow the law to be used as an instrument for accelerating his ruin. I believe I am correct in saying that the failure of Mr. Gladstone's first Irish Land Act was due mainly to the fact that the power of eviction, and therefore of securing annual enhancements of rent, was left to the landlords.

"This rock we wish to avoid, and the first provision we make is that all tenants now in occupation of land in Oudh—the small class of occupancy-tenants who are already protected by law excepted—should have a statutory right of occupancy for seven years, from the date of the last settlement of the rent or holding, at the rent which they are now paying in the land they hold at the date of the passing of the Act. At the end of that period we propose to allow the landlord to enhance the rent of the sitting tenant to such sum as he and the tenant may agree upon within a limit of one anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent. on the rent previously paid. At any time after the expiration of the statutory period a landlord who has not made terms with the sitting tenant may proceed either by notice of enhancement or by notice of ejectment at his discretion. If he proceeds by notice of enhancement, the enhancement must be within the limit above given. If the tenant accepts, a new period begins. If the tenant refuses the proposed enhancement, the holding will become vacant, but no higher rent can be recovered from the next tenant than 6¼ per cent. above the old rent on the same holding. If the landlord proceeds by ejectment, leaving the tenant no option of re-entry, compensation for disturbance will be given up to one year's rent at the rate last paid, and the limitation of 6¼ per cent. will apply to the rent recoverable from the next tenant. In both cases tenants will be entitled to receive before dispossession any compensation due to them for improvements. The right of renewal is to be personal to the tenant in occupancy. On the death of a tenant in occupancy his heir will be entitled to hold on on the same terms to the expiration of the statutory period enjoyable by his predecessor, but must then, should the landlord so wish, vacate the holding on payment of the compensation for improvements found to be due to him.

"We propose further to deprive the tenant of the power of contracting himself out of these rights. I have already briefly touched on the necessity for this, and may be obliged to deal with it at greater length when the provisions of the Bill are discussed in detail; I need not now dwell further on it.

"The scheme is thus based on contract, but on contract limited and restricted in those directions where the absence of such restrictions has proved most mischievous. A landlord may let out his land on the best terms he can get, provided that the term for which he lets it shall not be less than seven years or the rent more than 6¼ per cent. above that previously paid. He may turn out the tenant at the end of seven years, but if he does so he must pay him a moderate compensation for disturbance. The heirs of a deceased tenant, on the expiration of the statutory term, have no rights as against the landlord, except to compensation for improvements; and the landlord, when the holding is vacated under such circumstances, can let the land to any one he pleases for the statutory term without any restriction as to the amount of rent.

"This scheme for the protection of the Oudh tenantry is not based, like most of our legislation respecting the relations of landlord and tenant, upon existing rights, but on the grounds of general utility and expediency, and it has been framed so as to involve the minimum amount of disturbance in the existing law that is consistent with what Government believes to be the requirements of the case. Experience only can tell precisely how far it will be effectual, and its very moderation exposes it to the risk of being evaded or broken through by determined and unscrupulous proceedings. It purports to avert, by regulative measures, the necessity of resorting to more rigorous expedients, but Government desires to reserve in its hands two weapons to be used in case of such necessity arising.

"They would take power, first, to vary the limits of enhancement, in any district or part of a district where this is found necessary, at long intervals. There has been, as already stated, a large increase in rents since settlement, which is no doubt to a certain extent justified by the rise in prices. Existing rents have therefore been accepted as the basis for future enhancements, but the causes which have justified the enhancement since the settlement may cease to operate, or operate much less actively in the future than they have done of late years. It may well be that the tendency to rise in prices may receive a material check, and, if so, the authorisation of an enhancement up to the limits now fixed would be most unfair to the tenants and bring about the very results which we wish to avoid. On the other hand, it is conceivable that in certain localities, if not generally, circumstances may arise which would warrant a landlord in demanding rents in excess of the limits of enhancement now laid down. For these reasons the Bill proposes that the Local Government should have power, from time to time, within periods of not less than seven years, in any district or part of a district to vary the limits of enhancement.

"This provision would operate generally or over large areas, and at long intervals, and would not avail to check cases of exceptional harshness or oppression in which an astute landlord might succeed in evading the provisions of the ordinary law or in converting them into an instrument of exaction to the ruin of his tenantry. To meet such cases we propose to retain and legally define the sanad liability to be enforced as an *ultima ratio*. The Bill accordingly provides that whenever the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is satisfied that an estate is suffering from grave mismanagement, which has since the present year materially deteriorated the condition of the tenantry or diminished the area of cultivation, he may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, appoint an officer for the revision of the

rents of the estate and their authoritative settlement for a period not exceeding ten years.

"My Lord, the grant of such powers is not unprecedented. Only, last year, with the approval of the Secretary of State, of the Government of India and of this Council, a section of a much more stringent character was inserted in the Bengal Tenancy Act, which enabled the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, when satisfied that it was necessary to do so in the interest of the public order or of the local welfare, to invest a revenue-officer with power to settle all rents, and to reduce existing rents which he considered to be unfair and inequitable. Zamíndárí landlords have therefore no ground of complaint that any exceptional treatment is being dealt out to them. As to the taluqdárs, I have already read out to the Council some of the conditions on which they hold their estates, and explained how the sanad is too crushing a thunderbolt to be launched against any but outrageous offenders. The proposals now made will give the Government a statutory power to enforce one of the conditions of the sanad which must always be considered of the highest importance, but, on the other hand, will furnish the taluqdárs with more clear and definite information than they at present possess of the grounds on which Government will in future feel it a duty to step in between them and their tenantry, and of the worst that can happen to them from such interference should it be found to be necessary. At present the very vagueness of the conditions of their sanads exposes them to the arbitrary will in this matter of the Executive Government of the day, and, by reason of the economic changes which are taking place, occasions for the interference of Government are likely to be much more numerous in the future than they have been in the past. It will really be a relief to good landlords among them to know exactly what they may and may not do without incurring the risk of penalty. Colonel Erskine, whom the taluqdárs justly look upon as an old and firm supporter of their rights and privileges, proposed a much more drastic measure of the same nature, and recommended it in the following terms:—

'I have made the proposal because, although I hope and believe that it will be very long before the Government feels called upon to exercise the great power which it would confer, I think it very important that this power should be secured to Government. Without it the Government may find it necessary to resort to more stringent legislation than I now advocate in order to restrain a few bad landlords from doing what the many good ones would never do; whereas, if the power be in its hands, it will be able to proceed against the real offender without interfering with those whose conduct calls for no interference.'

"Such are the outlines of the Bill which the Lieutenant-Governor, with the full sanction of the Government of India, has prepared for the better regulation of those points in the relation of landlord and tenant in which the defects of the present system have been found to be most mischievous. It has been submitted after three years of investigation, correspondence and discussion with those concerned, and has been, in substance, communicated to the leading taluqdárs. Most of these gentlemen are 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 I believe that they acknowledge the measure which I am asking leave to introduce to be reasonable and moderate; and since the Government have adopted it in principle, I have grounds for anticipating that the taluqdárs and zamíndárs will acquiesce in a measure that has been framed with all possible regard to the real interests of all classes connected with agriculture and the land in Oudh. In Select Committee, should the Bill reach that stage, the taluqdárs will be represented by my hon'ble friend Rájá Amír Hasan Khán, the President of their Association, and any modifications of detail urged in their behalf will receive our most careful and attentive consideration."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 8th February, 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 5th 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 Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
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 Amir-ud-dowlah Saeed-ul-mulk Rajah Mohamed Ameer Hosan Khán Bahádur Mumtaz Jung.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

INDIAN SECURITIES BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN introduced the Bill to amend the law relating to Government Securities, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ilbert, Evans and Steel, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Mover, with instructions to submit their Report within one month.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"When the Act which it is now proposed to amend was under discussion before the Council at Simla last autumn I said that it was the intention of the Government to leave two questions open for future decision, first, whether the provision which it contained as to the rights of the survivors of joint holders of Government securities should be applied to all Government securities to be hereafter issued; and, secondly, whether a similar provision should be applied to certain other forms of joint contract, such as ordinary negotiable instruments.

"On the first of these questions I am bound to accept the deliberate opinion of gentlemen conversant with banking business that it is impossible for them without serious inconvenience to the public to adapt their practice to the law as laid down in section 45 of the Contract Act, but I accept it with regret, because I am compelled to admit that if the existing law is unsuitable to Government securities it is probably unsuitable to other forms of contract also, and, if so, we shall be under the necessity sooner or later of proposing a more general amendment of the law. The case of Government securities is urgent and the remedy is obvious, and accordingly I think that the proper course is to deal with that case alone in the present Bill, but I intend to take early steps for ascertaining the views of the High Courts and other authorities with respect to the law which regulates the devolution of joint rights and liabilities in the case of other forms of contract.

"There is another provision of this Bill which suggests the possible expediency of more general legislation. When Government securities constitute the subject of a public trust, it has often been the practice to vest them in a Government officer, such as the District Magistrate, who is intended to hold

them not personally but by virtue of his office; and the Bill proposes to remove the doubts which have existed as to the legality of this practice. But several cases have recently occurred in which it would have been convenient to vest other forms of trust-property in a Government official as such, and to which the provisions of the Official Trustee Act have, for various reasons, been found inapplicable. For instance, the Official Trustee is required to perform active duties with respect to trust-property vested in him, and is entitled to remuneration for those duties; he could not remain passive and hand over his duties to a local committee.

"In England the Secretary to the Charity Commissioners for the time being is constituted a corporation sole for the purpose of holding any property held on a charitable trust, and the practice of the Education Department, in settling schemes for the regulation of educational endowments, is to vest the property in this official as a passive, bare or dry trustee, leaving all powers of management to a committee which may be either elected or appointed, and the constitution of which may be changed without affecting the legal devolution of the trust-property. It would be worth the while of Local Governments to consider whether a similar provision might not be useful in this country for meeting the cases to which I have referred."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN 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.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 8th February, 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Statistics.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON JOINT STOCK COMPANIES DURING THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 40 S., dated Calcutta, the 10th February 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ the following communications submitting the Reports of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1884-85:—

From the Government of Madras, No. 1637, dated the 20th June 1885.
" " Bombay, " 5473, " 6th July 1885.
" " Bengal, " 558P.D., " 16th June 1885.
" " N.-W. P. and Oudh, No. $\frac{660}{\text{VII-120-6}}$, dated the 25th June 1885.
" " Punjab, No. 26, dated the 15th May 1885.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2153}{110}$, dated the 9th June 1885.
" " British Burma, No. $\frac{162}{28C.}$, dated the 6th June 1885.
" Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 221G., dated the 18th June 1885.
" Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{992}{160}$, dated the 11th July 1885.

RESOLUTION.—*Madras Presidency.*—There were 165 companies in existence at the close of 1883-84, with an aggregate nominal capital of R2,63,29,638. During the year 1884-85 seventeen of these companies with a nominal capital of R20,71,700 ceased to work and six increased their capital by R6,39,000, while sixty new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of R24,95,990 and a paid-up capital of R4,94,738.

The net result at the close of 1884-85 was therefore a total of 208 companies at work. Of these 208 companies, 49 had liabilities limited by guarantee and possessed no capital divided into shares. The remainder represented a nominal capital of R2,73,92,928; of the nominal capital R1,03,93,359 was paid up, as below explained:—

Nature of companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.		
		R	R	a.	p.
Loan or Banking	115	1,72,78,828	39,42,429	11	8
Trading	13	16,85, 00	9,73,651	0	0
Mining	10	26,09,100	14,64,266	13	2
Mills (Cotton, &c.)	10	44,25,000	31,58,779	12	8
Planting	9	12,95,000	8,49,231	10	0
Ice Manufacture	1	20,000	5,000	0	0
Other	1	80,000	(not known)		
TOTAL	159	2,73,92,928	1,03,93,359	0	6

Five companies omitted to file their balance sheets and other documents as required by the Act, and the Government Solicitor was instructed to proceed against them.

The receipts from registration fees and the expenditure of the Registrar's office amounted in 1884-85 to R13,731 and R1,049 respectively, against R7,563-8 and R769 in the previous year.

2. *Bombay Presidency.*—The year 1883-84 closed with a total of 156 companies in existence, representing an aggregate nominal capital of R10,80,62,595, of which R8,00,90,122 were paid-up, and with 77 companies in liquidation.

Of the 156 companies, 7 went into liquidation in 1884-85, 9 increased their capital by R15,18,080, 1 decreased its capital by R4,40,000, and 26 new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of R84,55,000. The net result at the close of 1884-85 was 83 companies in liquidation, and 174 companies at work, which, divided into classes, exhibit the following details :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid up capital.
		R	R
Mills and Presses	104	7,60,67,330	6,41,09,451
Trading	45	1,92,61,600	1,12,52,422
Banking and Insurance	8	61,50,000	12,69,986
Ice Manufacture	4	13,52,500	9,18,075
Mining	1	12,00,000	10,50,000
Planting	1	80,000	.....
Others	11	82,20,000	68,22,080
TOTAL	174	11,23,31,430	8,54,22,014

Two companies omitted to file their balance sheets and lists of shareholders within the time prescribed by law; but as sufficient reasons were given, no prosecution was instituted.

The fees realised in 1884-85 amounted to R7,996-8, and the total expenditure was R1,314-4-7, against collections R12,153 and expenditure R940-9-2 in the preceding year.

3. *Bengal.*—The year 1883-84 closed with 226 companies at work, with an aggregate nominal capital of R11,23,54,500, besides 6 companies in course of liquidation whose nominal capital was R15,22,000.

In 1884-85 these six companies were finally dissolved, ten more companies with a total nominal capital of R15,30,000 commenced winding up their business, seven companies increased their capital by an aggregate amount of R7,35,000, and sixteen new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of R51,46,000, were registered. Of these last, eleven are for tea cultivation, one for pressing cotton, jute, &c., and one for the construction of tramways in Patna and Bankipur.

The net result at the close of 1884-85 was :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
Tea	124	3,92,61,500	3,19,02,393
Trading	39	2,56,12 000	1,69,72,256
Mills and Presses (Jute and Cotton)	28	2,19,65,000	1,84,77,050
Banking and Loan	17	1,76,65,000	1,73,80,023
Mining and Quarrying	11	84,32,000	75,44,120
Ice Manufacture	6	10,60,000	7,98,920
Others	7	27,10,000	12,83,580
TOTAL	232	11,67,05,500	9,43,58,342

The total receipts from registration fees amounted to R7,089-6 against R9,120-10 in the previous year; and the total expenditure was R618-8-9.

One company was prosecuted for not having fulfilled the requirements of the law in respect of filing balance sheets.

4. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—The number of companies in existence at the close of 1883-84 was 35, representing an aggregate nominal capital of R83,10,000, of which R63,91,343 were paid up.

In 1884-85 two of the companies were wound up, and seven new companies were registered with a nominal capital of R6,85,000. Of these, three were banks, one trading company, one sugar refinery and distillery, one ice, flour and oil mill, and the seventh was a medical association.

The net result at the close of 1884-85 was 42 companies at work, as detailed in the following table :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.		
		R	R	a.	p.
Banking and Loan	12	31,28,000	28,60,632	1	3
Trading	11	7,05,000	4,26,711	11	6
Mills and Presses	7	23,91,000	22,57,788	15	0
Tea Manufacture	3	9,33,000	9,32,311	5	0
Breweries	2	5,00,000	5,00,000	0	0
Ice Manufacture	2	1,90,000	33,037	8	0
Mining and Quarrying	1	4,65,000	4,65,000	0	0
Sugar Manufacture	1	4,00,000	.....		
Miscellaneous	3	8,79,000	6,46,730	10	1
TOTAL	42	95,91,000	81,22,212	2	10

The fees realised amounted to R1,425.

5. *Punjab.*—At the close of 1883-84 twenty-seven companies were in existence, of which twenty-two were working and five under liquidation. Of those working, two were limited by guarantee and had no divided capital. The remaining twenty companies were limited by shares and had an aggregate nominal capital of R49,73,101, of which R38,13,528 had been paid up.

In 1884-85 three of the companies which were under liquidation finally wound up, two continued winding up, five more entered into liquidation, two increased their capital, and two new companies were registered with a nominal capital of R5,04,500, one being a bank and the other a trading company.

The net result at the close of 1884-85 shows seven companies under liquidation and nineteen companies at work, of which two are limited by guarantee. The remaining seventeen companies may be classed as follows :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
Trading	5	1,74,500	64,490
Banks	4	23,00,000	20,62,930
Mills (Wool, Oil, Flour)	2	8,00,000	4,72,625
Brewery	1	7,00,000	6,00,000
Sugar and Distillery	1	3,75,000	2,51,825
Tea Manufacture	1	2,37,500	2,37,500
Mining and Quarrying	1	1,04,000	1,04,000
Ice Manufacture	1	1,00,000	48,330
Others	1	20,000	9,500
TOTAL	17	48,11,000	38,51,200

The fees realised amounted to R739-10 and the expenditure to R2-8.

6. *Central Provinces.*—There were three companies in existence at the close of 1883-84, all three having for object the working of cotton. Their aggregate nominal capital and the actual working capital were R11,65,000 and R6,63,696 respectively. One of the companies however had ceased to work for some time and was required in 1884-85 to take steps to dissolve formally. Another increased its paid-up capital by R1,14,300. The position at the close of 1884-85 was that there were two companies at work, both cotton mills, with a nominal capital of R11½ lakhs and a paid-up capital of R7,70,900.

No new company was registered and no fees were realised.

7. *British Burma* at the close of 1883-84 possessed 15 companies whose aggregate nominal capital was R16,59,550. Of this amount, R13,40,325 was shown to have been paid up. No changes are reported to have taken place in 1884-85, except that a new company (the Burma Central Press) was registered with a nominal capital of R10,000. The position at the end of 1884-85 was as follows:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
Trading	12	15,41,550	12,78,525
Banking	1	50,000	11,880
Miscellaneous	3	78,000	49,920
TOTAL	16	16,69,550	13,40,325

Registration fees to the amount of R275 were realised, against R685 in 1883-84. No expenditure was incurred.

8. *Berar.*—The Indian Companies' Act was extended to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in September 1884. The rules framed under the Act were sanctioned and published in January 1885, and the office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies was actually opened in the following month. From that date to the close of 1884-85 no companies were registered.

9. *Mysore State.*—The year 1883-84 closed with 38 companies at work, 17 companies in existence but not working, and 23 companies under liquidation. The companies at work represented an aggregate nominal capital of R44,65,000. In 1884-85 7 companies with a total capital of R2,60,000 were not working, 17 with a capital of R12,35,000 were in course of liquidation, and 7 new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of R1,80,500, were registered. The net result at the close of 1884-85 shows 44 companies at work. Of these, one is limited by guarantee and possesses no capital. The remainder may be grouped thus:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid up-capital.
		R	R
Banks	41	19,45,500	5,69,348
Trading	3	90,000	33,925
TOTAL	44	20,35,500	6,03,273

Most of the banking companies have for their object banking and trading combined.

These companies have an average paid-up capital of less than R14,000 each. They are mostly small native money-lending concerns.

The fees realised in 1884-85 amounted to R976-4-3.

10. *Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*—There were 17 companies on the registers at the close of 1883-84, with an aggregate nominal capital of R33,65,000, of which R14,51,438 had been paid up. Seven of these, representing a capital of R8,95,000, were reported to be under liquidation in 1884-85. In this year a new company (the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Mills, Limited) was registered with a nominal capital of R4,00,000. The net result at the close of 1884-85 shows 11 companies at work with nominal capitals aggregating R28,70,000, thus:—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
Banks	9	20,20,000	10,64,432
Mills (Cotton, Wool, Silk)	2	8,50,000	4,32,387
TOTAL	11	28,70,000	14,96,819

The fees realised during the year amounted to R473 against R445 in the preceding year.

11. The details reviewed in the preceding paragraphs are summarised in the annexed table, which shows the total capital, nominal and actual, in the different Provinces, of all joint-stock companies. Bengal, Bombay, and Madras head the list with a paid-up capital of 943, 854, and 104 lakhs respectively, making a sum of about 1,901 lakhs out of the aggregate for all India of 2,063 lakhs.

12. The largest part of this capital—896 lakhs paid-up—is invested in mills and presses for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The Bombay Presidency shows the largest contribution under this head, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, Bengal following chiefly with jute.

Banking or loan companies follow with 291 lakhs paid-up. Bengal heads the list here, the Madras Presidency coming next.

Trading companies rank third, with a paid-up capital of 310 lakhs. Bengal heads the list here also, the Bombay Presidency coming next.

Tea and other plantations show a total of 339 lakhs paid-up capital. Bengal is far ahead of the other Provinces in the tea industry, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta.

Mining and quarrying engaged 106 lakhs paid-up. Here also Bengal heads the list, the Madras Presidency being next.

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums: thus ice-making, 18 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; Breweries, 11 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

13. The following table shows, so far as has been reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last five years:—

Years.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		R	R
1880-81	475	19,74,10,150	14,86,66,364
1881-82	500	21,29,73,730	15,45,80,041
1882-83	547	22,17,01,800	17,01,59,044
1883-84	649	26,67,34,384	18,75,06,107
1884-85	697	27,85,56,908	20,63,58,444

14. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were: —

	Fees.			Expenditure.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Bengal	7,089	6	0	618	8	9
Bombay	7,996	8	0	1,314	4	7
Madras	13,731	0	0	1,049	0	0
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	1,425	0	0	.....		
Punjab	739	10	0	2	8	0
Central Provinces	.....			.....		
British Burma	275	0	0	.....		
Mysore State	976	4	3	.....		
Bangalore	473	0	0	.....		
TOTAL	32,705	12	3	2,984	5	4

shewing a balance of receipts over expenditure of R29,721-6-11.

15. There is a want of uniformity in the reports. To prevent this in future the Local Governments are requested to issue instructions to the Registrars to classify the companies as follows: —

(*a*) Banking or Loan Companies.
(*b*) Trading Companies.
(*c*) Mills and Presses.
(*d*) Tea, Coffee, Chinchona, or other Planting Companies.
(*e*) Mining and Quarrying Companies.
(*f*) Ice Manufacturing Companies.
(*g*) Sugar Manufacturing Companies.
(*h*) Breweries.
(*i*) Others.

Totals should be given for each class and a general total for all classes. Companies that have gone into liquidation or are winding up or have dissolved during the year under report should be shown in a separate list, with totals. Companies that wound up before the year under report should be omitted altogether. Literary, scientific and charitable societies registered under Act XXI of 1860 need not be noticed in the report on joint stock companies.

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* Government of Madras.
" of Bombay.
" of Bengal.
" of the N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" of the Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" British Burma.
" Assam.
" Ajmere.
" Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident in Mysore.

By Order,

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of the year 1884-85.

PROVINCES.	Capital.	Banking or loan companies.	Trading companies.	Mills and presses (cotton, jute, wool, silk).	Tea and other planting companies.	Mining and quarrying companies.	Ice companies.	Sugar.	Breweries.	Others.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Madras Presidency	Nominal	1,72,78,828	16,85,000	44,25,000	12,95,000	26,69,100	20,000	.....	.....	80,000	2,73,92,928
	Paid-up	39,42,430	9,73,651	31,58,780	8,49,000	14,64,267	5,000	.....	.....	*	1,03,93,359
Bombay Presidency	Nominal	61,50,000	1,92,61,600	7,60,67,330	80,000	12,00,000	13,52,500	.....	.....	82,20,000	11,23,31,430
	Paid-up	12,69,986	1,12,52,422	6,41,09,451	*	10,50,000	9,18,075	.....	.....	68,22,080	8,54,22,014
Bengal	Nominal	1,76,65,000	2,56,12,000	2,19,65,000	3,92,61,500	84,32,000	10,60,000	.....	.....	27,10,000	11,67,05,500
	Paid-up	1,73,80,023	1,69,72,256	1,84,77,050	3,19,02,393	75,44,120	7,98,920	.....	.....	12,83,580	9,43,58,342
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	Nominal	31,28,000	7,05,000	23,91,000	9,38,000	4,65,000	1,90,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	8,79,000	95,91,000
	Paid-up	28,60,632	4,26,712	22,57,789	9,32,311	4,65,000	33,037	*	5,00,000	6,46,731	81,22,212
Punjab	Nominal	23,00,000	1,74,500	8,00,000	2,37,500	1,04,000	1,00,000	3,75,000	7,00,000	20,000	48,11,000
	Paid-up	20,62,930	64,490	4,72,625	2,31,500	1,04,000	48,330	2,51,825	6,00,000	9,500	38,51,200
Central Provinces	Nominal	.....	.....	11,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,50,000
	Paid-up	.....	.....	7,70,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,70,900
British Burma	Nominal	50,000	15,41,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,000	16,69,550
	Paid-up	11,880	12,73,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,920	13,40,325
Mysore State	Nominal	19,45,500	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,35,500
	Paid-up	5,69,348	33,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,03,273
Bangalore	Nominal	20,20,000	.....	8,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,70,000
	Paid-up	10,64,432	.....	4,32,387	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,96,819
TOTALS	Nominal	5,05,37,328	4,90,69,650	10,76,48,330	4,18,07,000	1,28,10,100	27,22,500	7,75,000	12,00,000	1,19,87,000	27,85,56,908
	Paid-up	2,91,61,661	3,10,01,981	8,96,73,982	3,39,21,435	1,06,27,837	18,03,362	2,51,825†	11,00,000	88,11,811	20,63,58,444

* Not known. † Incomplete.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLI OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th Jan. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 17th Jan. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th Jan. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 10th Jan. 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th Jan. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th Jan. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 10th Jan. 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 10th Jan. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
23rd Jan. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,02,919	173	680	1,24,390	183	39,93,671	169	43,99,914	173	4,06,243	...
23rd ditto	Madras	861	1,37,504	160	861	1,24,550	145	59,50,568	158	59,84,837	167	3,34,269	...
23rd ditto	South Indian	654	55,393	85	654	66,600	102	33,51,247	123	35,79,835	132	2,25,588	...
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,90,540	526	1,504	7,84,411	522	2,62,17,639	418	2,74,61,370	439	12,43,731	...
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,29,992	499	461	2,31,000	501	94,61,920	492	1,01,01,104	527	6,39,184	...
	TOTAL	4,074	13,16,354	323	4,160	13,30,951	320	4,86,75,045	288	5,15,24,060	303	28,49,015	...
	State.												
30th Jan. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,20,783	544	1,515	9,73,612	643	3,29,73,805	524	3,67,97,620	585	38,23,815	...
23rd ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	80,792	347	233	80,024	369	44,66,689	460	35,37,413	365	...	9,29,276
30th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,215	45	27	1,487	55	60,048	54	61,033	54	85	...
23rd ditto	Northern Bengal	249	37,101	149	249	51,870	208	17,70,030	171	17,83,910	172	13,280	...
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,947	80	37	2,301	62	1,16,870	76	99,207	64	...	17,669
30th ditto	Tirhoot	226	22,574	100	226	22,396	99	9,81,734	115	9,88,814	105	7,080	...
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,015	158	57	7,918	138	4,15,100	174	3,88,371	163	...	26,798
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,836	59	253	21,058	83	7,57,914	73	7,09,997	67	...	47,917
30th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,004	84	12	1,040	87	37,435	75	36,428	73	...	1,007
30th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,17,119	225	1,411	3,60,000	255	1,04,59,966	193	1,27,93,725	218	23,33,759	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,850	330	45	12,778	284	4,93,498	263	4,59,513	246	...	33,985
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	36,100	242	149	47,017	316	9,65,372	155	10,05,682	162	40,310	...
23rd ditto	British Burma	254	38,115	150	327	53,285	163	15,16,084	152	14,55,389	115	...	61,295
30th ditto	Sindia	75	8,041	107	75	7,089	103	2,87,589	92	2,81,398	90	...	6,191
23rd ditto	North-Western	1,803	3,27,795	182	1,803	4,30,007	238	1,72,60,890	228	2,24,04,899	300	52,24,073	...
23rd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,570	65	66	4,723	71	1,72,722	67	2,29,424	83	56,702	...
23rd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	982	27	30	1,957	54	(b)11,461	22	60,151	40	48,690	...
23rd ditto	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,853	185	86	2,180	25	(c)3,702	185	79,020	35	75,318	...
2nd ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(d)	...	...	...	(e)28,139	29	28,139	...
	TOTAL	4,939	9,18,069	186	5,092	11,13,715	219	3,97,88,285	201	4,64,92,483	222	67,04,198	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	30,55,806	290	10,767	34,18,278	317	12,14,37,135	283	13,48,14,163	304	1,33,77,028	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,39,60,358	149	7,33,52,046	165	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,74,76,777	134	6,14,62,117	139	39,85,340	...
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd Jan. 1886	Bengal Central	126	7,674	61	126	8,212	65	4,05,134	78	4,12,720	79	7,586	...
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,409	36	67	3,009	45	(b)41,975	45	1,87,770	67	1,45,795	...
16th ditto	Assam	70	4,920	70	78	6,020	77	1,78,812	63	2,10,507	65	31,695	...
23rd ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	7,991	37	315	21,591	68	2,34,036	39	7,73,546	66	5,39,510	...
23rd ditto	Bengal and North-Western	173	5,800	34	303	28,250	93	(f)74,779	25	10,16,564	81	9,41,785	...
30th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,308	196	22	4,380	197	(g)11,105	208	1,04,576	211	1,83,471	...
	TOTAL	672	33,102	49	911	71,462	78	9,45,841	48	27,95,683	76	18,49,842	...
	Native States.												
16th Jan. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,450	95	193	16,772	87	8,88,926	111	7,50,044	93	...	1,38,882
30th ditto	Jodhpore	44	1,475	34	64	3,590	56	51,976	32	1,37,806	52	85,830	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	121	18,904	156	121	22,297	184	7,70,210	153	9,11,549	181	1,41,339	...
23rd ditto	Mysore	140	6,593	47	140	7,584	54	3,01,853	65	3,51,109	60	49,256	...
23rd ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	639	40	16	1,173	73	(h)6,678	37	38,605	58	31,927	...
	TOTAL	514	46,061	90	534	51,416	96	10,19,643	103	21,89,113	98	1,69,470	...

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 17th January 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th to 17th January 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 2nd January 1886.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 17th January 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st to 17th January 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 17th January 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 11th February 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 10th FEBRUARY 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Tanjore District of the Madras Presidency, in the Sialkot and Multan Districts of the Punjab and in British Burma the week has been practically rainless.

In Madras the standing crops are generally in good condition, and the prospects of the season are fair. In Mysore and Coorg the season promises well.

From Bombay no important change is reported in the condition of the standing crops; the *rabi* is being cut in parts of the Poona, Nasik, and Dharwar Districts. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the prospects of the *rabi* continue good.

The *rabi* harvest continues to promise well in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, and agricultural prospects are on the whole very favourable.

In Bengal the prospects of all the cold-weather crops, including poppy in Behar and Hazaribagh, continue generally favourable; mustard and other early *rabi* crops and sugarcane are being harvested; transplanting of spring rice is still in progress. In Assam the crops are in good condition.

The public health continues good.

Prices show an upward tendency in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Hissar District of the Punjab and are falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 10th)		
Ganjam	·01	Harvest paddy, yield below average, and in parts poor. Fever in one, smallpox in three, and cattle-disease in three taluks; three deaths from cholera.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River 11 feet over Anicut. Fever abating, slight smallpox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 71, this week 33.
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum*, linseed, and wheat suffering from disease in parts of one taluk; harvest 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 one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Chingleput	*Nil*	Standing crops fair; harvest paddy and *ragi*, yield below average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Tanjore	·81	Standing crops good except in parts of one taluk where damage by locusts is reported; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks; three deaths from cholera.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy above average, rest about average. Fever in two and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura	*Nil*	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	·04	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average. Slight smallpox in eight and fever in two taluks; 32 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Harvest almost over, yield good. Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Feb. 10th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 8th 5 feet 10 inches against 6 feet 5 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* crops fair. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri*, in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, in Ghorabari 20, 40, and 36, in Sujawal 26, 44, and 42, and in Johi 36, 40, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	Wheat cultivation good; *jambha* and *sariha* injured by cold in three talukas. River at Kotri on 8th 6 feet 10 inches against 6 feet 5 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven, smallpox in three, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Wheat 27, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 18½, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Crops healthy, except in Modasa where wheat and maize are slightly affected by severe cold. Fever in Sanand. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease in Kherala and Kalol mahals. Crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 23, and rice 16 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Fever in Bardoli. *Jowari* 40 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops fare well in Nasik, Baglan, Kalvan, and Peint talukas; irrigated wheat suffered partially from blight generally throughout the district; *kharif* threshing nearly completed; reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in a few villages of the Kalvan taluka. Public health generally good. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 36½, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool on 3rd and 4th, *nil* on 5th and 6th, and afterwards 1° cool. Vapour in air defective on 3rd, 4th, and 8th, normal on all other days. Abnormal wind northerly on 3rd, 8th, and 9th, easterly on 5th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops except wheat, which is slightly blighted in Purandhar, Haveli, and Marval talukas, are doing well; reaping has commenced in Junnar, Khedgaon, Indapur, and Bhimthadi talukas. Prices of *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 41, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Health good. *Bajri* 45 and *jowari* 53 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur* and gram crops suffered from blight and insects in places; cotton crops inferior in Madha and Kermala talukas; other *rabi* crops doing well. *Jowari* 51 pounds 35 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 17 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* nearly completed, that of wheat and gram commenced; exotic cotton improved in Karajgi and blighted in Hubli, Gadag, and Bankapur. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Bankapur and Hangal. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 48 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Rice and pepper crops and sugarcane thriving. Cattle-disease subsiding; public health generally good. Weather seasonable. Common rice in Karwar and in district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Harvesting of wheat commenced; cotton-picking in progress. Public health generally good. *Bajri* 32, *jowari* 41, and wheat 33 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Shikarpur. Reaping of *rabi* crops commenced in parts of Poona, Nasik, and Dharwar. No change of importance in condition of crops reported. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of three districts..
Bengal—(Feb. 11th)		
Chittagong (Feb. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Rain wanted for spring crops. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of winter crops good; mustard and pulses being gathered, and sugarcane being cut; ploughing for next paddy crops going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops continue favourable; some of the cereals being harvested; outturn estimated at about 14 annas. Public health generally good, though cholera reported from all parts of district. Common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* paddy not finished; winter crops being stored; transplanting of *boro* paddy nearly completed. Some cholera; public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops favourable. Public health good. Common rice 18 to 19 seers per rupee.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold. Winter crops promising; *boro* paddy is being grown. General health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of *rabi* crops good. General health satisfactory.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops good; sugarcane and mustard being harvested. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather still cold; prospects of crops good. Sporadic cholera reported; public health otherwise good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Winter crops continue to promise well. Public health fair. Common rice 14 to 22 seers per rupee.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Prices stationary.
Monghyr		Prospects of opium crop continue favourable.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; tobacco and mustard being harvested. Common rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health very fair. Scarcity of grass from drought.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects continue favourable; early sowings in ear; poppy plants flowering; mustard being reaped. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Mozufferpore		Poppy very promising.
Sarun		Prospects of poppy continues good. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	*Rabi* and poppy prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy continue favourable. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Shahabad		Weather has again cleared up; west winds prevail. Season favourable for opium.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* and other cold-weather crops continue promising; poppy plants in flower. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack	0·35	Weather clear and seasonable. Cutting of late rice continues in some places; *rabi* crops being gathered. Price of rice unchanged. Sporadic cholera and fever; public health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week except a shower in Cuttack. Prospects of all cold-weather crops, including poppy in Behar and Hazaribagh, continue generally favourable; mustard and other early *rabi* crops and sugarcane are being harvested; transplanting of *boro* rice is still going on. Price of rice stationary. Public health continues generally fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 10th)		
Benares (Feb. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* crops continue promising; peas and *arhar* have, however, been damaged to some extent by frost and blight, which have also slightly injured other crops in Gangapur tahsil; sugarcane cutting and pressing continue, outturn average. Supplies ample. Prices show a general rise in food grains. Health generally good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 8th)	*Nil*	Season favourable. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Slight rise in prices. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather fair. *Rabi* prospects and opium crops good. Condition of people and cattle good.
Lucknow („ 8th)	*Nil*	Season favourable. Crops thriving. Slight injuiry is said to have been done in places to the gram and pea crops, which were in flower. Markets well supplied, but fodder is very dear. Prices are gradually rising. No cattle-disease; health of people good.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold with westerly wind. Prospects of crops good. Supplies ample. Prices rising. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; wind east and westerly. *Rabi* prospects favourable; poppy flowering, and the crop promises well. Prices rising. No illness.
Allahabad („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright. Slight damage from frost and blight in places, otherwise crop prospects still continue favourable. Markets fully supplied. Prices show a slightly upward tendency. Condition of men and cattle good.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	No change. Weather continues cold and seasonable. *Rabi* and poppy crop prospects favourable. Prices steady. Condition of people and cattle good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy occasionally. Gram and *arhar* crops injured by frost; poppy thriving. Prices of gram and pulse rising. Public health and condition of cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 9th)	*Nil*	Slight frost in one tahsil damaging gram slightly. Prospects continue excellent. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* prospects continue excellent; poppy crops are healthy. Prices steady. No sickness of any kind reported.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Crops forward and flourishing; poppy promising exceedingly well; plant is healthy and forward. Prices slightly rising. Health of people and cattle good.
Ballia („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather clear with westerly wind. Prospects continue good. Markets well stocked. Health satisfactory; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ „)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* crops progressing well, but require sunshine. Prices stationary. Cattle-disease continues; general health good.
Agra („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects continue favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight rain in Mau Subdivision.	Weather continues cloudy. *Rabi* and poppy crops in good condition. Slight fall in wheat and gram. Health good.
Meerut („ 9th)	*Nil*	Weather extremely cold. Crops in excellent condition. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather generally favourable. Crops have been slightly damaged by frost in some places, but prospects continue good. Supplies are ample, though prices show a tendency to rise. Public health is good.
Punjab—(Feb. 10th)		
Delhi (Feb. 9th)	·12	Health fair. Prospects of current harvest promising.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Jullunder	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	·60	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest fairly good.
Rawalpindi	·80	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest favourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest promising.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts. Health good. Prices of food grains rising in Hissar, but stationary elsewhere. Prospects of current harvest good.
Central Provinces— (Feb. 10th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather warm. Wheat good; other crops fair. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather cold with slight frost. Gram damaged; wheat favourable. Health fair. Prices high.
Saugor (Feb. 9th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. A little injury to linseed and gram from frost. Health good.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. Prospects good. Health improving. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather unsettled. Wheat slightly damaged by frost. Cattle-disease in places. Rice 11, wheat 16½, and *juari* 19 seers per rupee.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather clear. Wheat and gram good; linseed slightly damaged. Health good. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Weather cold. Rice threshing and sugar manufacture in progress. Health generally good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Weather rather changeable. Crop prospects continue generally good. Prices steady.
British Burma— (Feb. 10th)		
Akyab (Feb. 6th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Bassein	2·54	Total rainfall 2·54 inches. Public health good; cattle-disease severe in one township, in other places slight.
Rangoon	1·58	Total rainfall 1·58 inches. Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Tavoy	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Harvesting completed.
Pegu	·55	Total rainfall ·55. (For week ending 30th January). Public health and health and cattle good. Reaping nearly finished. (For week ending 6th February). Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping completed.
Henzada	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	·80	Total rainfall ·06. Slight cholera; cattle healthy.
Toungoo	2·42	Total rainfall 2·42 inches. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo	·13	Total rainfall ·13. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in three districts, elswhere public health good. Cattle-disease severe in one district, slight in three, elswhere health of cattle good. There has been unseasonable rain for 2 or 3 days in ten districts, but the amount of damage done by the rain has not yet been ascertained.
Assam—(Feb. 10th)		
Gauhati	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Cattle-disease in some mauzas; *kalazar* still in some parts of Luki. Gathering of mustard nearly finished. Pressing of sugarcane commenced.
Sylhet	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable. Public health fair.
Cachar	·08	Weather cold. About three-fourths of mustard crop reaped. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Dibrugarh	·07	Weather seasonable. Land being cleared for *aus*; pressing of sugarcane commenced.
Mysore and Coorg— (Feb. 10th)		
Bangalore	. . . .	Crops generally in good condition, but in parts of the Tumkur district *jowari*, Bengal gram and wheat crops are reported to be suffering from blight. Prospects of season fair. Water and fodder diminishing in Kolar District. Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts. No material change in prices.
Mercara	. . . .	Slight fall in price of food grains. Prospects of season continue good. Smallpox prevalent in parts.
Berar and Hyderabad— (Feb. 10th)		
Amraoti	. . . .	Weather cold and occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* crops gathered. *Rabi* in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . . .	Last picking of cotton completed. Prospects of *rabi* good.
Hyderabad (Feb. 4th)	*Nil*	Crops prospering; weeding of *tabi* crops continues; general health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat 14¼, coarse rice 12¼, white *juar* 19¼, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 14¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Feb. 10th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather continues cold. Health and prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good. Cholera still in Rewa State.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Cent. India States—*contd.*		
Neemuch	*Nil*	Opium slightly damaged by cold. Prospects of other crops and health good.
Goona	*Nil*	Weather very cold. Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health good. Opium and gram slightly injured by late frost.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops and public health good.
Nowgong	09	Total rainfall 44·74. Weather cold. Prices rising. Health good.
Rajputana—(Feb. 10th)		
Abu (Feb. 10th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather fine and cold.
Sirohi („ 8th)	*Nil*	Tanks drying. Health and crops good. Weather very cold.
Marwar („ 6th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* in good condition. Weather almost cloudy. Cold intense. Gram crops reported to have suffered from blight. Small-pox still prevalent.
Kherwara („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather colder. Gram in some places nipped by the cold. Prices slightly fallen. Health generally good.
Partabgarh („ 7th)	*Nil*	Health and crops good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and cold.
Meywar („ 8th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Health and crops good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Jhalawar („ 5th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and some damage consequently done to opium crops.
Kotah („ 6th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and cold.
Harowti („ 8th)	*Nil*	During the past week the cold has been great. Winds high. Smallpox decreasing at Tonk. Water low in Deoli.
Ajmere („ 9th)	*Nil*	Fever and smallpox still prevalent. Crops somewhat injured by frost. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Dholepur („ 6th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Crops slightly suffering from frost. Health good. Prices steady.
Kerowlee („ „)	*Nil*	*Arhar* and gram suffering from frost. Prices stationary. Weather frosty.
Bhurtpore („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops in good condition. Prices steady. Health good. Weather very cold.
Bikanir („ „)	*Nil*	Fever and smallpox in Rattangarh; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather very cold and cloudy.
Nepal—(Feb. 4th)	*Nil*	Weather very cold.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SIX GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS IN ENGLAND FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.

No. 45—57.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—dated Calcutta, the 12th February 1886.

READ again the following papers:—

Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June 1868.

Ditto ditto No. 525-32, dated 18th January 1870.

Letter from Mr. Monier Williams, dated 14th January 1884.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 2, dated 4th March 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 52, dated 19th June 1884.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 9, dated 20th October 1884.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 20, dated 12th February 1885.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 4, dated 4th July 1885.

Read also—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 104, dated 22nd October 1885.

RESOLUTION.

IN Home Department Resolution No. 360, dated 30th June 1868, a scheme was promulgated for the creation of a certain number of Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India. It was explained that the object of creating the scholarships was to encourage natives of India to resort more freely to England for the purpose of perfecting their education and of studying for the various learned professions or for the Civil and other services in India. In a subsequent Resolution dated 18th January 1870 the circumstances were set forth under which it had been determined to hold this scheme in abeyance. For some time past the Government of India has been in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State regarding the re-establishment of a limited number of Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India, and the Governor General in Council is glad to be able now to announce that it has been decided to bring into immediate operation a scheme which it is hoped will have the effect of offering a certain measure of encouragement to the youth of this country to proceed to England for the purpose of completing their education either at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge.

2. Six scholarships, the cost of which will be defrayed by the Government of India, will be at once established tenable in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3. The scholarships will be placed at the disposal of the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab in rotation, one scholarship being given to each of the first two Universities during the present year (1886) and one scholarship to each of the last two during next year (1887). In allotting the scholarships in future years the same order will be observed.

3. Each scholarship will entitle the holder to an allowance not exceeding £200 per annum, payable from the date of his arrival in England, and will be tenable for three years. No candidate should be more than 21 years of age. Each candidate to whom a scholarship may be awarded will be required to proceed to England within a reasonable period from the date of his selection and to reside there for a period of three years, unless compelled to return sooner by ill health.

4. Each scholar will be entitled to receive a sum of £100 for passage money, and a similar sum will 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.

5. It is intended to reserve to the scholars the power of selecting, once for all, the course of study to be followed by them in England. Each scholar will be required to bind himself by a written engagement to submit to such regulations as may from time to time be framed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the guidance of the scholars.

6. 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 further be liable to refund the sum of £100 drawn by him as passage money.

7. It will be open to each University to consider whether a special examination should be held for the election of the scholars, or whether the election should be made on the results of its ordinary examinations. If special examinations are held, the regulations which the University concerned may propose to lay down in regard thereto should be submitted for the previous approval of the Government of India, the necessary arrangements for the conduct of the examinations being made under the orders of the University authorities. It is, however, desirable that the examinations should be held at such a time (probably not later than the month of June in each year) as will afford the successful candidates a sufficient interval to complete their arrangements and to reach England before the opening of the October term at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, to one of which Universities the scholarship-holders will be required to proceed. The candidates for the special examinations, when such examinations are held, must be young men of proved ability, and will be selected by the Vice-Chancellor on the report of the Syndicate or governing body, who will in their turn be guided by the opinion of the Professors and Examiners. The candidates for these examinations or the persons elected as scholarship-holders on the results of the ordinary University examinations must in all cases be graduates of the University under 21 years of age, who are willing with the consent of their families to proceed to England in order to complete a University education, and will be required to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor as to their good conduct, knowledge of the English language, and physical capacity to undergo the course of life and study which they will have to follow in England. The tenure of the scholarships will be strictly dependent on good conduct in England, and will be conditional on satisfactory progress being made in study.

8. The Governor General in Council desires to take this opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments to Mr. Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Oxford, with whom the present scheme originated and who has always taken a deep interest in any measures designed to promote the educational progress of natives of India.

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, British 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*.

(True Extract.)

F. C. DAUKES,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 8.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 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.

CIVIL WORKS.

Telegraph.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 21 T., Fort William, 12th February 1886.

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

Read—

Letter from the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, No. 862, dated 28th August 1885, and its enclosure, the Report for 1884-85.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Report for 1883-84 the total Capital Account of the Department was shown to stand at £1,125,589-12-5; on 31st March 1885 it stood at £1,128,947-11-3.

2. The total receipts of the Department in 1884-85 were £93,693 as against £91,242 in 1883-84; these totals are exclusive of the value of "news free" messages, £3,685, and of work done for other Departments, £2,100, which includes the laying of the Ceylon cable. The increase in the value of traffic being £1,788.

3. In the Report for 1883-84 the revenue receipts and expenditure showed a net loss of £3,471-14-10; but the accounts of that year were weighted with an adjustment on account of store transactions of previous years. Excluding these transactions, the accounts showed a profit of £18,566 (including the value of news free messages and work done for other Departments) on the normal operations of the year 1883-84, yielding about 1·65 per cent. on the capital

expended. During the year under review the net debit brought against the Department is £63,191 only, showing an apparent profit of £30,503 on the year's working. This profit is not, however, absolutely real owing to the reduction of expenditure by a drawback entry of £19,763 for stores credited to Revenue on their re-transfer to Capital. On the actual operations for the year the gross revenue shows an increase, but this is more than counterbalanced by increased expenditure, and the net revenue realised is less than that of the former year by £3,346. Taking into account "*pro forma*" revenue, the total net earnings of the Department amount to £16,525 against £18,566 in the previous year.

4. The Persian lines are reported to be in very good condition. The interruptions on the cables have been rather frequent during the year; but the third cable between Jashk and Bushire has since been successfully laid, and will, it is expected, render the Gulf system thoroughly trustworthy. The Mekran land line has worked well.

5. The working of the traffic has been very satisfactory during the year 1883-84, and during the year under review. The number of paid messages carried during 1884-85 was 93,335 as against 90,052 of the previous year. There has been a decrease of total purely Indian traffic; the receipts fell from £368,881 to £360,470, while trans-Indian receipts rose from £175,123 to £195,974.

6. The new cable between India and Ceylon was successfully laid by the staff of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with aid of the cable steamer "*Patrick Stewart*."

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

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

Also to the Government of Bombay and to the Director General of Telegraphs in India, for information.

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

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

Enclosure to P. W. D. Resolution No. 21T. of 1886.

No. 862, dated 28th August 1885.

From—Colonel J. U. Bateman-Champain, R.E., Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department,

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1884-85.

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Government of India, my usual report of the working of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year ending the 31st March 1885.

CAPITAL.

Capital, last year.

2. In the Administration Report for the year 1833-84, the total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1884 was shown as £1,125,589-12-5. This figure, however, had to be modified later on for the Parliamentary Accounts owing to the finance figures of the Examiner and those of the yellowbook differing therefrom. The modified total, as shown in Home accounts, page 39, was £1,105,826-12-5, and the difference was due to the Indian accounts having omitted to debit the closing balance of stores re-transferred to Capital on 31st March 1882, amounting to £19,763. The Capital Account on 31st March 1885 stands at £1,128,947-11-3.

Capital, this year.

REVENUE.

3. The total receipts of the Department in 1884-85 were—

	£		£	
Traffic ...	91,706	as against	89,918	in 1883-84.
Miscellaneous ...	1,987	"	1,324	"
	93,693		91,242	

4. The increase in the value of traffic taken as a whole appears satisfactory: it is further dealt with and analysed under the head of "Traffic."

Extra work done by the Department.

5. Besides the receipts brought to account, the Department transmitted 506 news messages for the information of the Political Officer of the Persian Gulf of the value of £3,685, and the cable steamer performed work for other Departments to the estimated value of £2,100.

Expenditure of the Department.

6. On the expenditure side of the account the net debit brought forward against the Department is £63,191 only, showing an apparent profit of £30,503 on the year's working. This profit, however, is not absolutely real owing to the reduction of expenditure by a drawback entry of £19,763 for stores credited to Revenue on their re-transfer to Capital. This entry was made by the London Office in the Administration Accounts for 1883-84, or as soon as possible after the discovery of the error in India which necessitated it, but it was not taken up by the Examiner in his Finance Accounts for 1883-84; the adjustment, therefore, is repeated in this year's Administration Accounts in order to make them agree, as far as possible, with the Indian Finance Accounts and the Parliamentary Accounts.

7. The following is a comparison of the principal items of expenditure in 1884-85 with those of the previous year, eliminating book transactions under stores:—

	1884-85. More.	1884-85. Less.
	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs	11,646	...
Tools and Plant	...	16,442
Establishment	..	1,557
Cable steamer	5,799	...
Profit and loss	..	1,639
Stores	10,910	...
Share of Chief Direction, &c.	...	333
Advertising and Agencies	5,640	...
	33,995	19,971

LINES, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

Alteration of Teheran-Koom section.

8. In my last year's Report I explained why the operation of shifting the hundred miles of line between Teheran and Koom to a more suitable route had been postponed. The change was forced upon us by the fact of the Persian Government having decided to abandon the old desert track and to make a "carriageable" road to the west of the Kevir—a salt marsh which has always been a terrible obstacle in wet weather. The new road is about eight miles longer than the old one, but is fairly supplied with water, and the Persians have provided at intervals of about sixteen miles decent, convenient "Travellers' houses" with comforts which a few years ago were unheard of in the country.

New rest-houses in Persia.

Method of shifting the wire.

9. The transfer of the wires had to be effected in such a way as not to interrupt the traffic, and the method adopted by Colonel Smith was as follows. He first erected along the new route a temporary line of wooden posts, attaching to it one new wire sent out for the purpose from England, and also one of the three wires, coiled up, and carried across from the old line. During this operation the two remaining wires of the old line sufficed to carry the traffic—one being set apart for the international, the other for the local business. As soon as the temporary line was finished, the traffic was transferred to it, while the old iron posts were dismantled, carried across, and re-erected alongside the wooden posts, the two wires being gradually transferred to the iron poles as the work of erection proceeded. A third wire was then added, and thus the new line, on the old iron posts, was ready for permanent service.

10. The oldest wire of all, *viz.*, that provided in 1863-64, was coiled up and stored in Teheran.

11. The work was tedious and troublesome owing to the rough character of the country, the scarcity of water, and the difficulty of obtaining workmen and transport animals. Colonel Smith states that he was most ably and energetically assisted by Mr. Preece, Assistant Superintendent, and by the four Inspectors and the Persian Linesmen.

Two hundred and fifty new iron poles used.

12. Two hundred and fifty new iron poles had to be supplied for this work from England, and for about ten miles of the road the ground was so hard and rocky that holes could not be dug, but the standards were built up with masonry, the materials for which, including water, had to be brought from a considerable distance.

Severe season in Persia.

13. The winter of 1884-85 was unusually severe, especially in the south of Persia, where our lines were most seriously damaged by heavy rain and snow-storms. On the 20th January a length of about 130 miles was almost completely wrecked. Temporary repairs were carried out and communication restored as quickly as possible. The Inspectors and Linesmen of the several sections, as usual, did their best to overcome the great difficulties of the situation, and it must be remembered that to mend the Telegraph among the mountains of Persia, after a heavy fall of snow, exposes the men engaged to serious suffering, and in many cases to imminent danger.

Exertions of the Inspectors and Linesmen.

Wilful damage.

14. Only one case of wilful damage worth mention occurred. This was, as usual, in the neighbourhood of the village of Borazjoon, where an unruly individual thought fit to destroy half a dozen poles and sever the wires with the object of bringing trouble on the Local Governor.

15. Compensation for all outstanding items of wilful damage was recovered at the end of the year through Her Majesty's Legation.

Present state of Persian lines.

16. With the exception of some cracks which have shown themselves in a number of the iron poles to which clamps have now been attached, Colonel Smith reports the Teheran-Bushire Division to be in very good condition.

Cables lately reported on.

17. As regards the state of the Persian Gulf cables, I have so very lately submitted to the Government of India a special and complete account of the condition of the several sections, that it is unnecessary for me to treat again of the subject in detail.

My proposals for the future maintenance of the Gulf communication.

18. In my letter No. 585 of the 15th October 1884, I showed that in consequence of decay and corrosion of the outer wires, due to age, the interruptions were becoming year by year more numerous and more difficult to put right, and I proposed several alternative measures which would more or less adequately meet the necessities of the case. In that letter I gave the reasons which led me to depute Mr. Preece to travel over the country between Shiraz and Jashk, and report on the question of constructing an aërial line between those places which would complete the land communication from India, the whole way to the German Ocean. But after carefully weighing the advantages and the objections to the several plans, I concluded by strongly advising that a new cable should be laid between Jashk and Bushire so as to render our Gulf system thoroughly trustworthy, for the next twenty years at least, by means of the cable to Fâo for the Turkish line, as well as to Bushire for the Teheran route.

New Jashk-Bushire cable now being made.

19. This proposal was eventually approved, and a new gutta-percha cable, of a type almost similar to that of the existing Gulf lines, is now being manufactured at Silvertown, and will be laid, I trust, in November of this year.

Interruptions in Gulf.

20. As, therefore, I feel persuaded that due precautions for the future maintenance of communication have now been taken, I am less disturbed, than I otherwise should be, by the rather formidable list of interruptions during 1884-85, which will be specified and tabulated below.

Present length of cables.

21. The total length of the cables submerged is 1,722·45 knots, made up as follows :—

	Knots.
Fâo-Bushire gutta-percha	152·59
Bushire-Jashk ditto	507·18
Jashk-Gwadur ditto	273·33
Gwadur-Manora ditto	271·62
Karachi Harbour (3) ditto	17·67
Total Gutta-Percha	1,222·39
Bushire-Jashk India-rubber	500·42
	1,722·81

The total length has, by reason of repairing operations, been increased during the twelve months by 2·46 knots.

22. I may here point out that by far the greater number of breaks in our gutta-percha cable have happened on the Bushire-Jashk Section, in which, however, there is a length of not less than 200 miles, where no defect has occurred since the line was laid more than 21 years ago! This circumstance is probably due to the fact that for that distance the sea bottom is soft and level, and it is believed that most of our accidents can be ascribed to the cable having been laid too tight on an uneven surface and too near certain islands and parts of the coast where rocks are met with. We shall, I need not say, do our best to avoid these sources of danger when laying the new line.

Engineer's Report.

23. As customary, I beg to attach hereto the annual report on the cables, prepared by the Engineer and Electrician, Mr. Possmann, who is at present acting for Sir Henry Mance, absent in England. Mr. Possmann states that during the twelve months under report no fewer than 29 faults showed themselves in the different cable sections. This figure compares very unfavourably with that for the previous year, when 16 faults were reported.

24. Mr. Ffinch, the Director of the Persian Gulf Division, states that the Mekran land line worked, with a few exceptions, well during the year.

Length of Mekran land line.

25. The total length of this section from Karachi through Ormara, Gwadur and Charbar to Jashk is now 698 miles; the length of the wires employed being altogether 1,394½ miles.

26. Its extent is therefore 6½ miles more than last year owing to an alteration of course at the Jagin river.

Wooden posts.

27. As mentioned in my last year's Report, we have found that the iron standards on parts of this section are rather quickly corroded by the excessive moisture of the atmosphere, and Mr. Ffinch has been introducing here and there creosoted wooden supports which he thinks promise to prove satisfactory.

28. The season was excessively rainy, and many repairs and slight diversions—none, however, of very great importance—were effected during the year.

Laying of new Ceylon cable.

29. On the 27th September 1884, I received a telegram asking me to purchase, on account of the Director General of Indian Telegraphs, enough materials of the different kinds needed to manufacture 29 knots of new cable. The materials were to be sent to Mr. Ffinch at Karachi and made up in our factory at Manora. The cable was to be laid by our telegraph steamer, the *Patrick Stewart*, if possible by the month of March 1885. Although I lost no time in ordering the core and covering materials through the India Stores Department, it is probable that the work would not have been completed by the specified time had the Director not been able to make use of some of our own stores in hand at Karachi. The cable was finished under Mr. Possmann's careful superintendence, and successfully laid by that officer and Captain Bishop on the 7th March, the *Patrick Stewart* having sailed from Karachi on the 15th February. A complete report of the operations, with detailed tests, &c., was submitted by Mr. Ffinch to Mr. Cappel on the 7th April, and I think that Messrs. Ffinch, Possmann, and Bishop deserve much credit for the punctuality with which the work was done. Messrs. Brown and Elton, who have served for many years as Head Cable Foremen and Jointers respectively, performed their duties, as usual, exceedingly well.

Cable Factory at Manora near Karachi.

30. Under the supervision of Messrs. Mance and Possmann the cable factory at Manora has been of extraordinary service. Including the Ceylon cable, to which I have just alluded, no less than 84 14 knots were covered during the year 1884-85. Ten knots of old cable besides were re-taped and a quantity more stripped. More than a mile of cable of the ordinary type can now be covered per diem, but some slight additions may be required to enable our machinery to deal satisfactorily with the heavier pattern used for the shore ends.

INTERRUPTIONS.

31. In last year's Report I drew attention to the practical difference between what are called "partial" and what "total" interruptions. During 1884-85 the former were very numerous and annoying, but total interruption of the Persian Gulf cable route to Europe lasted altogether less than 6 days, *viz.*, from the 3rd to the 8th January, when both cables were simultaneously disabled by wear and tear.

Total interruption of London-Teheran lines.

32. Between Bushire and London the Perso-Russian, commonly known as the Indo-European route, was totally incapacitated for work as follows:—the Company's section London to Teheran for 6 days 3 hours 17 minutes, and our own Persian length between Teheran and Bushire 13 days 11 hours 42 minutes.

Serious breakdown of Bushire-Fâo cable.

33. The Turkish route from Bushire to London *viâ* Fâo was interrupted in Asia Minor for 16 days 22 hours 54 minutes, and between Fâo and Bushire, the portion under our charge, for no less than 75 days 18 hours 6 minutes. This last section of our oldest cable broke down unluckily at a most unfortunate time when our cable steamer was in dock at Bombay and could not possibly be sent to effect the necessary repairs. The laying of the new line next November will supply us with an amount of cable amply sufficient to allow of our thoroughly overhauling and strengthening this portion of our Gulf system.

34. The precise particulars of the total interruptions are clearly given in Appendix attached to this report.

Causes of accident in Persia.

35. Colonel Smith attributes the breaks in Persia to exceptionally severe weather; in one case to wilful damage near Borazjoon mentioned above, to the effects of a violent hurricane in April 1884, and to decay of some of the poles which are now being gradually replaced.

Causes of accident in Gulf.

36. The cause of so many failures in the cables may be traced simply to old age and natural decay.

Breaks on Mekran line.

37. The breaks on the Mekran land line were few and of short duration, the most serious accident being due to a heavy flood in March, which caused a total interruption of 1¼ days.

TRAFFIC.

London Convention.

38. The tariffs and regulations of the London Convention remained in force throughout 1884-85.

Analysis of paid traffic.

39. The paid messages carried by the Department during the year, as well as those of 1883-84 (given for the purpose of comparison), are as follows:—

	1884-85.		1883-84.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
Government	2,616	95,748	2,119	74,151
Private (commercial, &c.)	90,525	1,150,535	87,838	1,140,323
Press at reduced rates	194	79,085	95	65,062
Totals	93,335	1,325,368	90,052	1,279,536

Average length of a message.

The average length of the messages classed as Private (commercial, &c:) was about 12¾ words. For the last four years this figure has fluctuated between 12½ and 13.

Common Purse receipts.

40. In 1884-85 the total receipts of the Common Purse for division between the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo European Telegraph Company, and this Department amounted to £556,444, or about £12,440 more than in the preceding twelve months.

Decrease o total purely Indian raffic.

41. It is noticeable that the traffic to and from India itself has rather fallen off, but the decrease has been more than made up by the development of business with the far East. Purely Indian receipts fell from £368,881 to £360,470; Trans-Indian rose from £175,123 to £195,974.

Shares of work done.

42. The Indo-European route carried 7·37 per cent. more than its calculated proportionate share of the Indian work, 3·91 per cent. less than its share of the Trans-Indian. In accordance with an agreement we paid over about £8,640 to the Eastern Telegraph Company.

Traffic *viâ* Turkey.

43. The percentage of the Gulf traffic that passed *viâ* Teheran was 94·72, by Fâo and Constantinople 5·28. In the previous year these figures were respectively 93·26 and 6·74. The comparative decrease *viâ* Turkey was doubtless caused by the unfortunate and prolonged interruption of our Bushire-Fâo cable referred to above.

Speed of transmission.

44. According to the *Government Telegraph Gazette*, the average speed of transmission in 1884-85 between the United Kingdom and Calcutta was—

Viâ Teheran.	*Viâ* Turkey.	*Viâ* Suez.
1·58	10·20	3·15

Last year these figures were respectively—

1·34	13·12	3·25

I may, however, observe that the general working in Persia and the Gulf was, to a certain extent, impeded by the great number of long cipher messages to and from the Afghan Frontier Commission.

Accuracy.

45. In accuracy of transmission a slight improvement is reported, and fewer complaints from the public have been received than in 1883-84; the numbers being respectively 45 and 75.

Checking of Common Purse.

46. As regards the checking of the Common Purse, the Indo-European Company's accounts for 1883-84, four months of which were treated of in my last year's Report, were closely checked for the remainder of the year. A considerable number of petty discrepancies appeared, but it is satisfactory to find that no errors of principle were discovered, the errors being due to the multiplicity of details in the accounts. The result showed that altogether the sum of £52-10 too little had been credited, which deficiency will be made good.

47. The Eastern Company's accounts were tested, as usual, by the examination of a portion of the returns for each month. No error was detected in the accounts themselves, but there was a serious discrepancy of some 1·87 per cent. between the number of words given respectively by the Check Office, Calcutta, and by the Company.

48. Some correspondence has taken place with a view to the introduction of a better form of return, and I trust that no difficulty will occur in the future.

49. The examination of the Common Purse accounts for 1884-85 has been commenced, but is not yet sufficiently advanced for report.

50. The settlement between this Department and the Indian Department was based on the arbitrary rate, fixed some years ago by India, of francs 25·05=£1, the exchange between English and Indian currencies being regulated by the Secretary of State's monthly drawings. This exchange varied between *d.*19·75 and *d.*18·79, the mean for the year being *d.*19·2427=1 Rupee.

51. The settlements between the Department and the English Companies on the general traffic account, and on the Common Purse account, were made at the rate of francs 25=£1. The settlement with Turkey was made, as usual, by the purchase at Constantinople of a three months' bill on London for the equivalent in sterling of the balance in francs due to the Department.

INSPECTIONS.

Colonel Smith's inspection.

52. In April and May 1884, Colonel Murdock Smith completed his tour, begun in March, over the lines under his direction between Teheran and Bushire. On his return journey he spent two months in Shiraz, and made arrangements for the future shelter of the clerks in houses specially built for their accommodation. The new site is excellent and spacious, and lies about half a mile to the westward of the city. Colonel Smith saw the buildings commenced, and Dr. Odling and he are convinced that the new quarters, which have long been wanted, will, when occupied, prove of very great benefit to our men, particularly as regards their bodily health. Colonel Smith also succeeded in persuading the Persians to thoroughly repair the rather dilapidated Shiraz Office, an old palace which is used both by the Persian signallers and our own, and which includes quarters for the clerk in charge.

Mr. Ffinch's inspection.

53. In the Gulf Division Mr. Ffinch visited the Mekran Coast offices between Karachi and Jashk, and travelled over a considerable portion of the land line. His inspection of the Bushire and Fâo stations did not take place till after the conclusion of the year under report.

54. I myself, having just returned from the Persian Gulf at the end of the official year 1883-84, made no journey during 1884-85.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Slight change in Persia.

55. A slight but advantageous change was made in the classification of the signalling establishments in Persia.

56. Captain Wells, R E., the Assistant Director, was away from the country throughout the year on sick certificate. Mr. Inspector Whittingback returned to duty from furlough on the 31st January.

57. In the Persian Gulf no changes were made. Three clerks resigned the service, and two were engaged on probation.

DEPARTMENTAL STEAMER.

Work done in 1884-85 by the cable ship.

58. The usual tabular statement showing the work done during the year by the cable ship, the *Patrick Stewart*, is appended. The vessel made six repairing trips to the Gulf, steaming over 11,000 miles. The Engineering staff were on board for no less than 157 days.

Laying of Ceylon cable.

59. In addition to these duties, the ship laid the new Ceylon cable which I have described in a previous paragraph of this letter. On this occasion the vessel was absent from her regular work for 35 days, and steamed 3,700 miles. The value of the work done by the *Patrick Stewart* for other Departments, including the laying of the Ceylon cable, was Rs. 21,001-10-8.

Correspondence relating to control of ship.

60. In last year's Report, para. 53, I observed that I was not altogether satisfied with the system of control in force on board, and I expressed my intention of referring the case exhaustively for the consideration of the Government of India. This I did in my letter No. 587 of the 28th October 1884, which, for reasons therein given, was submitted through the India Office. I have recently received the decision of His Excellency the Viceroy, as given in Despatch No. 5 (Military Marine) of the 11th May 1885, to Lord Kimberley, and I see that my suggestions are not considered practicable.

STORES.

61. The principal items of expenditure under the head of Stores during the year, exclusive of those used for the Indian Ceylon cable, which are to be replaced, were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Purchase of stores in India	11,780	12	2
London stores, including freight and landing charges	1,58,019	4	4
Stores for other Departments	5,068	11	2
Total	1,74,868	11	8

The issues of stores were as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For cable	69,208	5	1
For land line	13,667	11	6
For offices	11,869	7	0
Total	94,745	7	7

62. The value of the manufacture outturn was Rs. 70,235-5-6 ; out of this, Rs. 46,178 was for gutta-percha cable, and Rs. 23,186 for India-rubber cable manufactured.

GENERAL.

63. In October last, at the urgent request of His Excellency Sir Ronald Thomson and of General Sir Peter Lumsden, Colonel Smith, with my consent, ordered Signaller Gray to Meshed to do the telegraph work of the Boundary Commission, and made special arrangements with His Excellency the Mukhber-ud-Daulah for facilitating and expediting the service. As it soon became apparent that the number of messages, almost all in cypher, would be very great, another clerk, Mr. Bull, was told off for the Teheran part of the Commission's work. The Persian line from Teheran to Meshed consists of a single wire, about 600 miles long, very badly insulated on short wooden poles, and, generally speaking, unworkable at night and in wet weather. It consequently required great skill, patience and perseverance on the part of Messrs. Gray and Bull to get the long cypher telegrams through by such a line, which, moreover, was not always at their disposal. Messrs. Gray and Bull exerted themselves with success, and gave great satisfaction both to Her Majesty's Legation and to the Commission. In connection with this service, Colonel Smith received a letter from Mr. Condie Stephen, C. B., Assistant Commissioner, dated Meshed, 11th April, in which the following passage occurs :— "Mr. Gray has been most energetic, and had it not been for his indefatigable attention at the office, I don't think any telegrams would have been received at all. Mr. Bull, too, appears to be very attentive, and I am sure the greatest service has been rendered to the Commission in your so kindly detaching them to the Meshed line." As an illustration of the way in which the work was sometimes got through, I may mention the following instance. On the 7th April, after the line had been interrupted for a week, communication, with feeble and intermittent signals, was partially restored. Messrs. Gray and Bull were immediately at the instruments and with the greatest difficulty and endless repetitions, got through the greater part of a very important cypher telegram,—the one in fact announcing the Russian attack on the Afghan post near Penjdeh. Mr. Gray had probably been told by Mr. Stephen that that particular telegram was specially important. He therefore very wisely gave it priority over the other telegrams that had accumulated during the break, and Mr. Bull showed similar presence of mind in at once sending to the Legation the portion of the message he had received when the line again broke down, without waiting for its completion or for an opportunity of collating what he

had got. Such an opportunity did not, in fact, occur till the 9th, although on the 8th the line was open for a very short time, during which the Persians kept possession of it for cypher messages to the Shah, which no doubt also referred to the battle of Penjdeh. The promptitude, skill and well-advised suspension of ordinary regulations on the part of the two clerks, thus got the report of the battle through an almost unworkable line to Her Majesty's Legation, and the Government in England, and in India, two days before it would have reached them in the ordinary course of telegraph business.

64. As regards the conduct of the staff, I extract the following from Colonel Smith's Annual Report :—

"I am much indebted to Mr. Daniell (Superintendent in charge of Accounts) and to the Assistant Superintendents, Messrs. Preece, Hoeltzer and Fahie, for their constant care and attention to their several duties. Also to the Inspectors for the great interest they have always taken in their work. The Signalling staff, among whom may be specially mentioned Mr. Fargues, clerk in charge at Shiraz, have also, as a rule, been regular and punctual, well conducted and attentive to their duties. Mr. Churchill, clerk in Director's Office, has given me every satisfaction.

"The Medical Officers, Drs. Baker and Odling, have, I need hardly say, shown their habitual kindness to all requiring their attendance. I am glad to say the amount of sickness among the staff was decidedly less than during the previous year.

"The general business of the Department has been conducted without the slightest friction either with the Persian Gulf Department, the Indo-European Company, or the Persian Telegraph officials."

65. Mr. Ffinch writes as follows of the officers and clerks of his Division :—

"In conclusion, I desire to place on record my appreciation of the services of the whole of my staff, who continue to work to my entire satisfaction. Most of the signalling clerks now in the service have been with us for many years, and consequently promotion among them is slow. I think, therefore, the time has come when a re-organization in their favour should be carried out, and I shall have the pleasure to shortly submit my proposals on their behalf.

"I especially desire to bring once again to your favourable notice the ready assistance, at all times given, and cordial aid rendered me, by Messrs. Herbage, Mance, and Possman; to Captain Bishop, also, the best thanks of the Department are due for the good services rendered. Mr. Betts, while in charge of the Traffic Branch, conducted the duties most satisfactorily. My best thanks are also due to Messrs. Pierce, Newnham, and Allen for good work done on the land line during a very trying season."

66. Mr. Brasher, Director of Traffic, and the clerks who assist in carrying on the duties of this Office, gave me, as usual, complete satisfaction.

APPENDIX A.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(PREPARED PARTLY FROM TELEGRAMS.)

Summary of Expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1885.

	Charges. In India.	Charges. In England.	Charges. Total.	Credits. In India.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1884					...	1,105,826 12 5
Capital Expenditure from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—						
Persian Gulf Section—						
Works	683 12 0	...	683 12 0	...		
Expenditure of Public Works Department	11,718 0 0	...	11,718 0 0	...		
Tools and Plant	1,519 14 10	...	1,519 14 10	...		
Cable Steamer	3,896 0 0	...	3,896 0 0	...		
Suspense Heads—						
Stores	3,15,403 10 0	1,69,475 0 0	5,11,878 10 0	3,10,741 14 6		
Advances	52,426 1 6	...	52,426 1 6	43,849 10 11		
Sales	525 8 0	...	525 8 0	559 0 0		
Balance debited Capital Account	...	...	...	2,22,705 4 11	22,270 10 7	
	4,08,580 14 4	1,69,475 0 0	5,77,855 14 4	5,77,855 14 4		
Persian Section—						
Works	22,285 14 3	...	22,825 14 3	...		
Suspense Heads—						
Stores	...	...	...	6,610 0 0		
Advances	15,147 1 3	...	15,147 1 3	10,858 13 5		
Balance debited Capital Account	...	...	...	20,504 2 1	2,050 8 3	
	37,972 15 6	...	37,972 15 6	37,972 15 6	24,320 18 10	
Deduct.—Miscellaneous receipts in India— Three instalments on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden poles in Persia				12,000 0 0	1,200 0 0	23,120 18 10
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1885						1,128,947 11 3

LONDON OFFICE; *28th August 1885.*

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

A. BRASHER, *Director of Traffic.*

APPENDIX B.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr. *For year ended 31st March 1885 (prepared partly from telegrams).* *Cr*

To Traffic Earnings, 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Net earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian and local traffic, including the profit on mean rates *via* Turkey	8,96,893 13 4	1,07,828 8 9	10,04,722 6 1	
=£	89,689 7 9	10,782 17 1	1,00,472 4 10	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Common Purse—				
Credit	74,961 16 3	10,414 13 0	85,376 9 3	
Debits	67,248 3 4	9,361 19 8	76,610 3 0	
Balance due to Common Purse	7,713 12 11	1,052 13 4	8,766 6 3	
Net Traffic Receipts	81,975 14 10	9,730 3 9	91,705 18 7	91,705 18 7
	Persian Gulf Section.	Persian Section.	Total.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
To Miscellaneous Receipts—				
In India	1,818 4 9	17,721 0 8	19,539 5 5	1,953 18 8
To Profit and Loss—			£ s. d.	
Difference between the equivalent in rupees of the sum in francs due to the Persian Government for 1883-84 as shown in the accounts of that year, and the sum afterwards shown in Finance and Revenue Accounts on the same account			15 0 2	
Balance of Unsettled Traffic Accounts for 1881-82 written off to Profit			39 9 10	
Less—			54 10 0	
Loss by exchange on remittance from Constantinople of Ottoman balance for 1883-84			20 19 3	
				33 10 9
			£	93,693 8 0

By Expenditure from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—	In India.	In England.	Total.	£ s. d.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Persian Gulf Section—				
Repairs	1,04,143 7 6	...	1,04,143 7 6	
Establishment	2,67,076 11 2	9,368 11 4	2,76,445 6 6	
Tools and Plant	27,695 2 11	...	27,695 2 11	
Cable Steamer	1,16,710 11 9	...	1,16,710 11 9	
Stores	1,53,376 0 0	...	1,53,376 0 0	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices	...	29,318 9 11	29,318 9 11	
Share of advertising and agency charges for 1883	...	8,268 7 7	8,268 7 7	
Royalty for use of the Brown Allan Relay	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	
Total Persian Gulf Section	3,62,250 1 4	48,955 12 10	4,11,205 14 2	
Persian Section—				
Repairs	5,775 2 5	...	5,775 2 5	
Establishment	1,90,500 10 6	1,104 7 4	1,91,605 1 10	
Tools and Plant	1,574 13 10	...	1,574 13 10	
Profit and Loss	361 4 2	...	361 4 2	
Stores	1,579 0 0	5,888 8 0	4,309 8 0	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices	...	12,942 6 9	12,942 6 9	
Share of advertising and Agency charges for 1883	...	4,134 3 9	4,134 3 9	
Total Persian Section	1,96,632 14 11	24,069 9 10	2,20,702 8 9	
Total Indo-European Telegraph Department	5,58,883 0 3	73,025 6 8	6,31,908 6 11	63,190 16 10
By Balance				30,502 11 2
			£	93,693 8 0

LONDON OFFICE; *28th August 1885.*

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

A. BRASHER, *Director of Traffic.*

APPENDIX C.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

COMMON PURSE.

TABLE A.

Division of Receipts.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.					TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.					TOTAL.				
	Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	1,720,865	310,009 16 2	187,214 18 10	69,256 3 5	53,538 13 11	841,866	117,170 15 7	94,357 12 6	14,095 13 2	8,717 9 11	2,562,731	427,180 11 9	281,572 11 4	83,351 16 7	62,256 3 10
1879-80	1,916,511	337,767 6 8	204,191 16 10	75,339 7 7	58,236 2 3	1,030,666½	142,541 14 11	114,667 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,668 7 11	2,947,171½	480,309 1 7	318,858 17 3	92,545 14 2	68,904 10 2
1880-81	2,143,516	379,839 8 8	229,385 0 9	84,856 2 5	65,598 5 6	1,043,695½	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,187,211½	523,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,295 5 5
1881-82	2,012,597½	360,011 1 9	221,721 18 1	78,165 12 1	60,123 11 7	1,140,106	155,093 0 1	118,529 6 4	21,889 15 3	14,673 19 1	3,152,703½	515,104 2 5	340,251 4 5	100,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83	2,086,976½	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,737 13 1	68,129 9 4	1,196,822½	161,035 16 7	119,310 9 1	24,940 13 8	16,784 13 10	3,283,799	545,043 2 4	346,390 12 5	113,738 6 9	84,914 3 2
1883-84	2,056,841½	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 6	81,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,286,201½	175,123 6 7	140,324 19 11	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,159	544,003 15 9	364,238 3 5	103,181 15 5	76,583 16 11
1884-85	2,033,938	360,469 16 5	218,775 8 4	79,930 9 2	61,763 18 11	1,421,111	195,974 2 6	157,057 2 4	23,943 8 0	14,973 12 2	3,455,049	556,443 18 11	375,832 10 8	103,873 17 2	76,737 11 1

TABLE B.

Division of Traffic as actually carried.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES.				TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES.				TOTAL.			
	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1878-79	310,009 16 2	221,062 0 7	48,021 2 0	40,026 13 7	117,170 15 7	111,616 0 7	3,316 9 4	2,238 5 8	427,180 11 9	332,678 1 2	52,237 11 4	42,264 19 3
1879-80	337,767 6 8	229,381 19 1	59,437 16 3	48,947 11 4	142,541 14 3	134,124 5 8	4,877 2 3	3,540 7 0	480,309 1 7	363,506 4 9	64,314 18 6	52,187 18 4
1880-81	379,839 8 8	262,115 19 4	64,967 10 10	52,755 18 6	143,776 3 1	132,990 5 3	6,307 8 7	4,478 19 3	523,616 1 9	395,106 4 7	71,274 19 5	57,234 17 9
1881-82	360,011 1 9	232,682 0 4	71,429 14 11	55,899 6 6	155,093 0 8	126,038 4 1	17,846 9 11	11,208 6 8	515,104 2 5	358,720 4 5	89,276 4 10	67,107 13 2
1882-83	384,007 5 9	185,637 10 3	113,201 11 7	85,168 3 11	161,035 16 7	95,426 5 8	40,049 13 6	25,559 17 5	545,043 2 4	281,063 15 11	153,251 5 1	110,728 1 4
1883-84	368,880 9 2	206,426 16 6	82,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	175,123 6 7	146,277 15 11	17,609 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	100,891 8 2	81,407 15 2
1884-85	360,469 16 5	191,129 15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	195,974 2 1	165,173 1 3	18,809 7 5	11,691 13 10	556,443 18 11	356,602 16 9	114,464 12 11	85,376 9 3

LONDON OFFICE;
August 1884.

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

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX D.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Total interruptions to through traffic on the Constantinople-Karachi Section of the Turkish route during the year 1884-85.

Month.	Constantinople-Fão Section.			Fão-Karachi Section.			Turkish route totally interrupted.			Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April 1884	5	5	48	5	4	34	10	10	22	
May "	3	12	42	7	19	48	11	8	30	
June "	1	8	..	...	...	...	1	8	...	
July "	5	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	4	
August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September "	...	23	47	...	...	...	...	23	47	
October "	...	...	...	4	7	40	4	7	40	
November "	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	
December "	...	...	...	27	13	...	27	13	..	
January 1885	...	7	50	5	19	...	6	2	50	
February "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March "	...	12	43	15	2	4	15	14	47	
	16	22	54	75	18	6	92	17	...	
	Comparison with preceding two years.									
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
1882-83	29	14	13	31	9	16	60	23	29	
1883-84	31	5	5	17	1	30	48	6	35	

List of Total interruptions to through traffic on the Teheran route in 1884-85.

Month.	Indo-European Company's Section.			Indo-European Departmental Lines. In Persia.			In Persian Gulf.			Deduct for simultaneous interruptions on two or more sections of Indo-European route.			Indo-European route as a whole, *viâ* Téheran totally interrupted.			Remarks.
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
April 1884	...	12	27	...	12	40	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	7	
May "	...	3	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	
June "	...	19	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	35	
July "	...	15	34	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	15	34	
August "	...	4	55	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	55	
September "	..	5	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	39	
October "	...	1	25	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	
November "	...	23	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	25	
December "		2	45	...	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	25	
January 1885	...	...	25	9	23	50	5	19	...	1	11	50	14	7	25	
February "	2	9	45	2	2	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	12	3	
March "	...	...	...	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	
	6	3	17	13	11	42	5	19	...	1	11	50	23	22	9	
	Comparison with preceding two years.															
	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	
1882-83	29	10	16	1	4	31	*5	18	24	...	...	..	36	9	11	
1883-84	9	7	11	...	13	41	*17	1	30	...	13	18	24	9	4	

* Included also in Fão-Karachi Section.

LONDON OFFICE;
28th August 1885.

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

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

APPENDIX E.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Statement of work done by the I. M. S. "Patrick Stewart" *during the year 1884-85.*

Date. From		Date. To		Particulars.
1884.				
April	1	April	1	On passage to Karachi from Persian Gulf.
"	2	"	2	Arrived at Karachi.
"	3	"	17	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, cleaning and scraping double bottoms, heeling ship over, coaling and preparing vessel for sea.
"	18	May	30	Left Karachi and repaired Gwadur-Jashk, Jashk-Bushire cable (2 faults) and Bushire-Fâo cable (2 faults), and returned to Karachi with S. S. *Comet* in tow from Gwadur.
May	31	June	21	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour.
June	22	"	23	Vessel beached for repairs.
"	24	August	19	Vessel hauled off and moored.
August	20	September	3	Left Karachi and repaired 3 faults in the Jashk-Bushire gutta-percha cable, and returned to Karachi.
September	4	"	15	Lying in Karachi Harbour prepared for sea.
"	16	October	7	Left Karachi and repaired Jashk-Bushire and Gwadur-Karachi gutta-percha cable, and returned to Karachi.
October	8	"	12	Lying in Karachi Harbour, prepared ship to proceed on cable work near Bushire.
"	13	November	9	Left Karachi and repaired 2 faults in Jashk-Bushire, 1 fault in Bushire-Fâo cables, and returned to Karachi.
November	10	"	10	Left Karachi and repaired fault in Karachi-Gwadur cable off Cape Monze, and returned to Karachi.
"	11	"	15	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, removing cable, &c., and preparing ship to proceed to Bombay.
"	16	"	16	Left for Bombay.
"	16	"	19	On passage.
"	20	"	20	Arrived Bombay and discharged stores, &c.
"	21	December	1	Docked vessel and under going repairs, &c.
December	2	"	2	Hauled out of dock.

Statement of work done by the I. M. S. "Patrick Stewart" *during the year 1884-1885*—(contd).

Date. From		Date. To		Particulars.
December	3	December	4	Employed coaling ship, taking in Government stores for Karachi. Left at midnight.
"	5	"	6	On passage.
"	7	"	7	Arrived at Karachi.
"	8	"	11	At Karachi discharging stores and taking in cable and telegraph stores for Persian Gulf.
		1885.		
"	12	January	17	Left Karachi and repaired Karachi-Gwadur gutta-percha cable off Milan, 2 faults in Jashk-Bushire India-rubber cable off Hengam Island and Tomb Island, and one fault in Bushire Fâo-cable, and one fault in Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha cable off Great Tumb, and returned to Karachi.
January	18	"	26	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, coaling and preparing ship for sea.
"	27	February	5	Left Karachi and repaired fault in Jashk-Bushire gutta-percha west of Jashk, and returned to Karachi.
February	6	"	14	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, coaling and preparing ship, taking in cable, &c., preparatory to leaving for Paumben to lay a new cable between India and Ceylon.
"	15	"	15	Left for Ceylon.
"	16	"	28	On passage.
March	1	March	1	Arrived at Paumben.
"	2	"	7	Employed submerging new cable between Ceylon and India.
"	8	"	8	Left for Colombo, *viâ* Galle, through Palks Straits.
"	9	"	10	On passage from Point Pedro to Colombo.
"	11	"	11	Arrived at Colombo.
"	12	"	13	Coaling ship, filling up boiler with fresh water, &c., and left at 10 P.M. for Karachi.
"	14	"	22	On passage.
"	23	"	23	Arrived at Karachi.
"	24	"	31	Lying at moorings in Karachi Harbour, cleaning, scraping boilers, coaling ship, and taking in cable, &c.

KARACHI;
13th June 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX F.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, 1884-85.

The lengths of the various sections on the 31st March 1885 were as follows :—

	Knots.
Fâo-Bushire gutta-percha	152·59
Bushire-Jashk ditto	507·18
Jashk-Gwadur ditto	273·33
Gwadur-Manora ditto	271·62
Bushire-Jashk India-rubber	500·42
Total	1,705·14

the total length having by the various repairs during the last year been increased 2·1 knots.

ELECTRICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

Appendix A.

All the sections being faulty at the close of the last official year, I have given in Appendix A the electrical condition during the month preceding that in which the various faults occurred. These figures show the cable throughout to be electrically in very fair order, and I have no doubt that as soon as the various repairs are completed, the insulation will compare well with that of last year.

The faults in the Bushire-Jashk India-rubber, Jashk-Gwadur and Gwadur-Manora gutta-percha sections are partial earth ones, and have not up to the present interfered with the working in any way.

FAULTS AND INTERRUPTIONS.

Appendix B.

The faults during the last official year reached the large number of 29, of which 22 have been repaired, while 3 partial earth faults and 4 total breaks are still waiting repair. This delay has been caused by the cable ship having been away five weeks to lay the Ceylon cables and afterwards breaking down after leaving Karachi on the way to repair the faults in question.

The Fâo-Bushire cable had 4 faults, and was interrupted during the last year for 70 days. The Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha section, with 13 faults, was broken down 119 days. The India-rubber cable had 5 faults, and failed for 40 days. The Jashk-Gwadur section had but 2 partial earth faults, and was interrupted for repairs only for 20 hours; while the Gwadur-Manora section, with 4 defects, was interrupted 40 days.

One circuit from Karachi to Bushire was available for 360 days, and a second line was working for 7 months; while the Persian Gulf system was totally interrupted for 5 days only, in consequence of both the Bushire-Jashk cables being broken down simultaneously.

REPAIRS.

Appendix C.

To execute the 20 repairs, the cable ship *Patrick Stewart* made six trips, during which she steamed over 11,000 miles. The Engineering staff were absent from head-quarters, up the Gulf, 157 days, besides 35 days laying the Ceylon cable, during which the ship steamed another 3,700 miles. Of the 46 miles of cable cut out, 20 per cent. had to be left on the ground, being too weak to be lifted; 62 per cent. was stripped for the core, only a small part of which can be re-made into cable, on account of its being recovered in too short lengths; and only 18 per cent. was found good enough for re-laying after being repaired and re-taped.

It is a very significant fact that out of 7 miles India-rubber cable recovered in the various repairs, only one mile was in a sufficiently good state to repair and re-lay, the other six miles being in short pieces or having guards completely decayed.

It is in a great measure due to the accuracy with which Captains Bishop and Finney put the ship near the positions of the faults, that the expenditure of cable per repair does not exceed the average of the previous years.

EXPENDITURE OF CABLE AND CABLE IN STOCK.

Appendix D.

The total quantity of cable expended during the year was 83·25 knots, but from this must be deducted 29·19 knots handed over to the Indian Department and laid between India and Ceylon. Of the remaining 54 knots, 6 were expended in renewing two sections of the harbour cables, leaving 48 knots for the 20 repairs along the line, or 2·4 knots per repair. Considering the age of the cable and the very bad state of the guards, this is a very satisfactory result.

During the year 20 knots of cable of a smaller type were manufactured at Manora. It is intended to lay this piece in one place, where an extensive renewal may be found necessary. Including this cable, the stock in hand at the close of the last official year was 77·78 knots, with enough material in reserve to manufacture another 24 knots. This may appear a large stock of cable to have in hand, but when it is considered that lately faults have been much more frequent, there being at present 7 defects to be repaired, it will be seen that we have done right in increasing our reserve; especially bearing in mind that most of the cable now picked up at sea cannot be re-used.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE CABLES DURING 1884-85.

Fâo-Bushire Section, 152·59 knots.

The partial earth fault still existing at the close of the year 1883-84 was repaired in May 1884, when a total break in this section necessitated the despatch of the repairing vessel to this end of the Gulf. The total number of faults that occurred in this section during the past year amounted to four, of which three, caused by corrosion of the guards, have been repaired, while the fourth still causes an interruption. The long interruption of 37½ days was due to the ship being in dock in Bombay at the time the cable failed.

Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha section, 507·18 knots.

Thirteen defects occurred in this section during the year, of which only ten have been repaired up to the present. Of these ten, five were due directly to the corrosion of the guards where the cable was tightly laid across submarine ravines, one to a bugla's anchor where the guards were much decayed, one to a fish-bite where the core was quite exposed, and three to the decay of the percha in shallow water near Jashk.

The state of the original cable is now so bad that I have found it necessary to splice on to the first fair piece of the cable we lifted, it being too dangerous to examine the cable for any distance on either side of the repair, as experience showed it probable that doing so might necessitate the insertion of several more miles of cable. During the repair of a fault off Musendom in April 1884, it was found necessary to insert over 7 miles, although the cable was first grappled half a mile from the fault. The cable proved so bad that only 2·79 knots could be recovered, in short pieces, and over 4 knots had to be left on the ground.

The interruptions on this section amounted to 119 days, of which 35 days are due to the repairing vessel having been away, laying the cable between India and Ceylon.

Bushire-Jashk India-rubber cable, 500·42 knots.

Five faults occurred in this section during the past year, of which number four have been repaired and one is not yet removed. This latter is a partial earth fault, and does not interfere with the working. Of the four faults removed, two were caused by the corrosion of the iron guards, and two by chafes on the rocky ground off the Tumb Islands, where the cable spans declivities 30 fathoms deep.

This section failed for 40 days, of which 35 days may be credited to the ship being away in dock.

The cable on either side of the faults has been found to be in indifferent order, and of the 7 knots recovered in the repairs, only one knot was good enough to be re-taped for re-laying after being turned over in the factory, and the rest had to be stripped, partly because the pieces recovered were too short for splicing on, and partly because the guards were found to be unreliable.

Jashk-Gwadur cable, 273·33 knots.

This section had but two faults, both partial earth, during the past year; one of these was repaired in May 1884, and the other has not yet been removed, because its resistance has until lately been too high and variable for exact localization. This defect has not in any way interfered with the working, but will be cut out the next time the repairing vessel proceeds up the Gulf.

This section was only interrupted for 20 hours during the year, and that only for repairs.

Gwadur-Manora cable, 271·62 knots.

This cable had two partial earth faults and two total breaks. One of the former is still unrepaired owing to the difficulty in localizing it. As the working is good, and we have a double land line over this section, it has been deemed hitherto unadvisable to attempt the repair of this defect with the probability of expending several more miles of cable than will be necessary after its locality has been accurately determined. The other partial earth fault only occasioned an interruption of eight hours during repairs, and was found to be caused by the

cable having opened out by being rolled along the bottom of the sea by the swell, and the core being damaged by a broken wire.

The two total breaks were caused—one by the decay of the guards, and the other by the cable having been twisted to breaking point by rolling up and down a declivity. The long interruptions of 24 and 17 days respectively were caused—the first by the ship being up the Gulf repairing other faults, and the second by her being in dock in Bombay.

Harbour cables 1, 2 and 3.

Only one fault occurred, and that in cable No. 1; but on being lifted, all the cables were found to be in such a state of decay that it was thought advisable to renew them across the harbour from box 6 to box 8, a distance of about two miles. The route was altered by the cables being taken along the training groyne from the native jetty instead of crossing over to Baba Island from box 7. At the end of the groyne sufficient slack was laid to lead the cables into another cable box to be erected here, should it be found advisable. The expenditure of cable for this renewal was 6·14 knots. The total length was increased by 0·12 of a knot, the total length of each now being 5·89 knots.

The ends in the cable boxes have been renewed, and the tests are satisfactory.

CABLE HOUSES AND LAND LINES TO OFFICES.

The roof of the cable house on the Manora beach has been renewed. All the cable boxes between Manora and Karachi have been freshly cement-pointed. The cable land line in connection with the Jashk gutta-percha cable at Bushire showed an extraordinary low insulation in February. All insulators were examined and cleaned without any improvement. I then instructed the Superintendent, Bushire, to replace them by new insulators. Unfortunately in taking out the old ones they were nearly all broken, so that I was unable to trace the cause of the defect, but I have no doubt it was a cracked insulator.

The cable land lines at Jashk were blown down by a hurricane on the night of the 30th March and temporarily re-erected the next morning. Some of the iron posts were broken and others bent by the force of the wind. The interruption due to this accident lasted 12 hours.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF THE CABLES.

The gutta-percha cable has now entered on the 22nd year of its existence, and the iron guards have decayed in most places. Very little of the cable recovered in repairs can be used again, though a few of the larger pieces of core can be re-made into cable. The amount of the latter is also getting less every month, as most of the old cable is now recovered only in very short pieces, and even where longer pieces are taken on board, the core stretches under the heavy weight in 30 to 50 fathoms of water, and so mostly becomes unfit for re-manufacture. The Bushire-Jashk section of this cable has supplied by far the greatest number of interruptions; yet there is a length of over 200 miles in which not a single defect has occurred since the cable was submerged. This, I think, must be owing to the cable here being laid on a perfectly level bottom, as the great majority of interruptions have been caused by the cable being laid too tight on an uneven surface; and where the guards corroded, the core has been stretched to breaking point.

I can only re-echo Mr. Mance's observations on this head in his report for the year 1883-84, and add, that from the appearance of the cable lifted in various parts of the line during the 15 repairs effected by me since I took charge of the Engineering duties, it is clear that the only perfectly reliable cable in the whole of our system is that which has been inserted in our various repairs during the last few years.

The prompt laying of a new cable between Jashk and Bushire is of the utmost importance. By then picking up the present gutta-percha cable in this section, sufficient good cable will doubtless be obtained to put all the other sections in a thorough state of repair, as all the worst parts in all the sections are known.

The India-rubber cable is also beginning to show signs of breaking up, the cable on either side of late repairs having shown that decay of the iron guards has commenced, and that this cable cannot any longer be absolutely depended upon to keep up communication. This core is, from the flexibility of its de-electric, much more liable to be pierced by broken wires, and consequently to the development of partial earth faults. It is also very liable to injury in being handled in the factory, minute faults having been discovered in cable re-made from old core. I have lately noticed in recovered core that the inner coating of the India rubber (*i. e.*, that nearest to the conductor) is in most cases in a state of decay, being as soft as if under the influence of strong heat.

MANORA CABLE FACTORY.

A large additional piece of ground between the factory and the harbour has been reclaimed during the year, leaving now only one large space to be filled up, for which Rs. 3,500 have been sanctioned in the Budget for the present year, and the work will be proceeded with at once. This gives us a large space for storing posts for the land line, &c., and for erecting a shed for pitch and taping which is much needed.

A coal-shed has been erected on part of the reclaimed ground, and is proving a perfect success, as we are now able to buy coal in large quantities at a great reduction in price.

I have had part of the works enclosed by wooden strip fencing, as the place was too open and was used as a public way by all comers, which led to a great deal of petty pilfering. But much more has to be done in this direction, and I hope to be able to fence in the whole of the compound during the present year.

The large boiler purchased and set up during the year 1883-84 has done excellent work, but lately a small crack has shown itself in one plate, which the engine foreman states is due to our having used brackish water: a thick deposit of salt had formed in a place inaccessible for cleaning, and the iron there was burnt. The boiler is now under repair, and I shall use only fresh water for the future, under which condition, I am informed by competent authority, the boiler will be good for at least ten years more.

The out-turn of cable from the factory has been larger than that of any previous year, no less than 84·14 knots having been manufactured, of which 8·24 knots were shore-end cable covered with No. 3 B. W. G. iron guards, 19·89 knots thin type cable covered with No. 9 iron guards, and the rest our ordinary type main cable. Of the total manufactured, 29·19 knots were made for Ceylon and laid by the *Patrick Stewart* in March last.

In addition to this, 10 knots of old cable picked up at sea were covered with taping and re-submerged, and 26 knots were stripped for the sake of the core, of which, however, only 6½ knots were good enough to re-make into cable after careful examination.

I am happy to say that I have succeeded in turning out over a mile of our ordinary main cable per day while making the cable for Ceylon; but I had great difficulty in making the shore-end cable, as our machinery is not strong enough for making such a heavy type of cable. It was only with the utmost care I succeeded in finishing the 8 knots required for Ceylon, and I was only able to turn out one-third of a mile per day.

WORKING AND TESTING.

No change in the method of working has been found necessary. The faults have been localized with the usual accuracy; the average distance between the assumed and real position of all the faults during the year is one-third of a knot.

These excellent results are in a great measure due to Mr. Mance's formula for eliminating the disturbing elements of earth and polarization currents. This formula has been found of the greatest benefit, and cannot be too highly praised, as by the use of it many miles of cable have been saved. With an old cable like ours, it is of the first importance to get as near to the fault as possible, as most of the cable picked up now is absolutely useless.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Good communication with Europe by our system of cables has been kept up during the past year with the greatest exertion and at considerable expense. It has been found necessary to send out the repairing vessel immediately on the occurrence of one fault, while formerly it was the custom to wait for the development of a second defect, but the age of the India-rubber cable has necessitated this change in procedure.

I think I have shown clearly that the laying of a new cable between Jashk and Bushire during the next cold season is absolutely necessary, if communication with Europe by this route is to be kept up at all fairly well. After this cable is laid, it would be well if an extensive examination of the other sections and renewal of the weak places therein were taken in hand. This we will be able to do with little expense, as a great portion of the present Jashk-Bushire gutta-percha cable after being picked up and repaired in our cable factory will be available for these renewals, and it will not be before this has been done that we shall be able to look forward to comparative freedom from interruptions.

Since writing the above, all the total breaks and two partial defects have been repaired, and all sections are in excellent working order.

KARACHI;
22nd May 1885.

J. POSSMANN,
Acting Engineer and Electrician,
Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing insulation of the Persian Gulf cables during March 1885.

Sections.	Length, knots.	Original insulation, megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1884, megohms per knot.	Insulation, March 1885, megohms per knot.	Insulation, month preceding fault.
Fâo-Bushire	152·59	600	Faulty	190	190
Bushire-Jashk gutta-percha	507·18	400	94	Faulty	86
„ India-rubber	500·42	2,000	450	„	356
Jashk-Gwadur	273·33	400	153	„	161
Gwadur-Manora	271·62	275	214	„	190
Harbour Cables, No. 1	5·77	24	7	7	
„ „ 2	5·77	4	4	4	
„ „ 3	5·77	75	6	6	

KARACHI;
22nd March 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

J. POSSMANN,
Acting Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX C.

Statement shewing the repairs and renewals of harbour cables during the official year 1884-85.

Number of repair.	Date of development of fault.		Date of completion of repair.		Number of cable.	Locality of fault.	Cause of fault.	Remarks.
	1884.		1884.					
1	June	24	June	25	2	In box 2	Percha perished.	
2	July	9	July	10	1	Between boxes 7 and 8	Corrosion of guards.	
3	—		„	30	1, 2, 3	„ „ 6 and 7	„ „	Renewed throughout the section by laying 416 fathoms of old repaired deep sea cable in each line.
4	—		„	30	1, 2, 3	„ „ 7 and 8	„ „	Renewed throughout the section by laying 1,660 fathoms of new deep sea cable (old core) in each line.

KARACHI;
22nd May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

J. POSSMANN,
Acting Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX D.

Statement shewing expenditure of cable during 1884-85 and quantity remaining on hand on the 31st March 1885.

Description.	Balance, 31st March 1884. Knots.	Received since.			Total receipts, 1884-85.	Total expenditure.	Balance in hand, 31st March 1885.	Remarks.
		Manufactured at Manora.	Received from England.	Picked up at sea.				
Gutta-percha.								
Shore-end cable	...	8·24	...	...	8·24	8·07	0·17	8·07 knots made for Ceylon.
Main cable	48·93	42·62	...	9·204	100·754	67·26	33·49	21·12 do. do.
Small type cable, core sheathed with No. 9 wire	...	19·89	...	...	19·89	...	19·89	
Small type cable, P. G., core sheathed with No. 9½ wire	0·75	...	...	...	0·75	0·75	...	
India-rubber.								
Shore-end cable	4·00	...	...	...	4·00	...	4·00	
Main cable	13·01	13·39	...	1·00	27·40	7·173	20·227	

KARACHI; 22nd May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

J. POSSMANN,
Acting Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX G.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Return of total interruptions which occurred on the Mekran Coast land line of the Persian Gulf Telegraphs during the year 1884-85.

No.	From.			To.			Duration.			Cause.	Remarks.
	Date.		Time.	Date.		Time.	D.	H.	M.		
										Karachi-Ormara Section. Nil.	
										Ormara-Gwadur Section.	
1	December	24	2 A. M.	December	24	7-22 A. M.	0	5	22	Three posts blown down during storm near Gwadur.	
2	March	26	3-20 P. M.	March	27	1-54 P. M.	1	22	34	Posts washed down during heavy flood and storm at Bassoli river.	
3	,,	30	4 P. M.	,,	31	9-53 P. M.	0	17	53	Unknown.	
										Gwadur-Charbar Section. Nil.	
							2	21	49	*Charbar-Jashk Section.* Nil.	

KARACHI; 13th June 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX H.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Showing the traffic received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Telegraph lines and from stations of the Section, during the year 1884-85.

1884-85.	India.			Persia.			Turkey.			Stations of the Persian Gulf Section			Gross Total.		
	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.	Number of messages.	Number of words.	Net receipts to Persian Gulf Section.
Month.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
April	3,643	47,769	37,747 6 0	3,024	46,456	31,818 14 0	220	2,135	1,506 11 0	269	3,045	531 0 0	7,156	99,405	71,603 15 0
May	3,941	51,021	40,406 14 0	3,858	55,711	38,032 5 0	220	2,582	2,067 9 0	276	2,953	591 0 0	8,295	112,267	81,097 12 0
June	3,514	45,104	35,922 4 0	3,133	46,885	31,115 6 0	275	2,397	1,939 13 0	210	2,667	489 8 0	7,132	97,053	69,366 15 0
July	3,947	52,106	41,317 6 0	3,512	53,593	36,107 14 0	342	3,270	2,571 11 0	236	3,016	699 10 0	8,037	111,985	80,696 9 0
August	4,270	53,948	42,643 6 0	3,388	52,441	35,244 14 0	343	3,210	2,535 1 0	204	1,843	407 6 0	8,205	111,442	80,830 11 0
September	4,277	54,443	42,898 3 0	3,613	56,493	36,423 12 0	334	2,714	2,231 2 0	240	2,581	693 6 0	8,464	116,231	82,246 7 0
October	4,429	54,575	42,709 4 0	3,507	51,915½	35,498 2 0	309	2,592½	1,978 4 0	313	3,424	838 12 0	8,558	112,507	81,024 6 0
November	4,106	53,795	42,325 15 0	3,339	51,021½	34,193 9 0	209	2,195	1,616 12 0	282	3,720	1,004 5 0	7,936	110,731½	79,140 9 0
December	4,441	60,660	47,681 7 0	3,383	55,224½	36,098 11 0	53	587	522 12 0	263	3,145	701 10 0	8,140	119,616½	85,004 8 0
January	2,527	35,681	27,818 11 0	2,239	31,897	22,137 12 0	303	2,666	2,189 12 0	312	3,639	722 0 0	5,381	73,883	52,868 3 0
February	3,294	47,867	37,972 12 0	3,104	55,222	37,668 5 0	317	2,815	2,381 10 0	313	4,024	829 11 0	7,028	109,928	78,852 6 0
March	4,777	76,679	60,145 9 0	3,726	66,986	45,840 3 0	151	1,331	1,063 1 0	349	5,359	1,567 3 0	9,003	150 355	1,08,616 0 0
Total for the year	47,166	633,648	4,99,489 1 0	39,826	623,845½	4,20,179 11 0	3,076	28,494½	22,604 2 0	3,267	39,416	9,075 7 0	93,335	1,325,404	9,51,348 5 0
Average per mensem	3,931	52,904	41,624 1 5	3,319	51,987	35,014 15 7	256	2,374	1,853 10 10	272	3,285	756 4 7	7,778	110,450	79,279 0 5

KARACHI;
25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX I.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Showing the number of messages and words and the percentage of messages received from, and forwarded to, the Persian and Turkish lines during the year 1884-85, compared with the previous year.

Month.	1884-85.												1883-84.											
	Viâ Teheran.						*Viâ* Turkey.						*Viâ* Teheran.						*Viâ* Turkey.					
	From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.		From.		To.		Total.	
	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.	Messages.	Words.
April	3,024	46,456	3,470	45,965	6,494	92,421	220	2,135	145	1,453	365	3,588	3,499	51,430½	3,668	48,794	7,167	100,224½	248	2,335	139	1,476	387	3,811
May	3,858	55,711	3,841	49,717	7,699	105,428	220	2,582	129	1,429	349	4,011	3,527	52,620	3,763	50,728	7,290	103,348	32[illegible]	3,081	159	1,554	487	4,635
June	3,133	46,885	3,387	43,798	6,520	90,683	275	2,397	136	1,250	411	3,647	3,207	45,114	3,526	45,784	6,733	90,898	315	3,555	125	1,296	440	4,851
July	3,512	53,593	3,811	50,374	7,323	103,967	342	3,270	167	1,957	509	5,227	2,911	43,096	3,217	44,236	6,128	87,332	316	3,699½	151	1,567	467	5,266½
August	3,388	52,441	4,114	52,438	7,502	104,879	343	3,210	178	1,615	521	4,825	3,228	48,034	3,623	49,374	6,851	97,408	386	4,088	221	2,399	607	6,487
September	3,613	56,493	4,109	52,729	7,722	109,222	334	2,714	167	1,707	501	4,421	3,144	50,586	3,268	43,266	6,412	93,952	380	3,496½	225	2,365	605	5,861½
October	3,507	51,915½	4,281	53,065	7,788	104,980½	309	2,592½	169	1,513	478	4,105½	3,173	45,102	3,530	47,460	6,703	92,562	343	3,560	220	2,238	563	5,798
November	3,339	51,021½	3,973	52,477	7,312	103,498½	209	2,195	162	1,545	371	3,740	2,030	32,353	2,330	32,871	4,360	65,224	205	1,949	146	1,321	351	3,270
December	3,383	55,224½	4,352	59,652	7,735	114,876½	53	587	46	479	99	1,066	3,072	51,090	3,300	46,921	6,372	98,011	251	2,248	180	1,913	431	4,161
January	2,239	31,897	2,362	33,946	4,601	65,843	303	2,666	148	1,486	451	4,152	3,752	60,014	4,213	59,658½	7,965	119,672½	248	2,319	139	1,499	387	3,818
February	3,104	55,222	3,160	45,967	6,264	101,189	317	2,815	146	1,704	463	4,519	3,091	58,004	3,869	33,650	7,560	111,654	332	3,214	187	1,861	519	5,075
March	3,726	66,986	4,632	75,127	8,358	142,113	151	1,331	91	756	242	2,087	3,609	55,239	3,806	54,087	7,415	109,326	382	3,400	226	2,287	608	5,687
Total for the year	39,826	623,845½	45,492	615,255	85,318	1,239,100½	3,076	28,494½	1,684	16,894	4,760	45,388½	38,843	592,782½	42,113	576,829½	80,956	1,169,612	3,734	36,945	2,118	21 776	5,852	58,721
Percentage of messages *viâ* Teheran	...	...	...	...	94·72%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93·26%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
percentage of messages *viâ* Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·28%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·74%	...

KARACHI;
25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Section.

APPENDIX K.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Showing the maximum, minimum and mean rate of transmission from the United Kingdom to Karachi during the year 1884-85 compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1884-85. United Kingdom to Karachi. Viâ Teheran. Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Viâ Turkey. Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Remarks. Teheran route.	Turkish route.
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
April	6	8	0	6	1	15	33	26	3	20	7	47		
May	5	19	0	5	1	12	40	21	1	2	9	59		
June	3	39	0	7	0	55	21	39	2	7	10	28	It was during the months of June and July only that the section had uninterrupted use of its two lines, and for the rest of the year was compelled to rely on one line for many days in each month, consequently decreasing its speed of transmission.	
July	4	37	0	8	1	1	27	15	1	47	9	27		
August	3	59	0	10	0	59	30	43	3	45	8	27		During the year the Turkish route was totally interrupted for 17 days on the Fao-Bagdad section, and for 71 days by the failure of the Bushire-Fao cable.
September	3	56	0	9	1	5	44	12	1	58	12	30		
October	1	41	0	8	1	6	30	53	4	0	13	5		
November	6	1	0	8	1	15	24	59	4	29	10	19		
December	9	30	0	8	1	47	†165	24	2	57	†42	50		
January*	20	13	0	11	4	4	23	47	2	57	12	0	Serious interruption on the Persian lines.	† Messages passed over the interrupted section between Fao and Bushire by post.
February*	31	54	0	8	3	37	27	13	4	20	12	35	Bad working and interruptions in Persia; also interruptions on the Indo European Telegraph Company's lines in Europe.	
March	6	20	0	8	2	6	15	52	6	33	9	43		
Average per mensem.	8	36	0	8	1	41	40	28	3	16	13	15		

Month.	1883-84. United Kingdom to Karachi. Viâ Teheran. Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Viâ Turkey. Maximum.		Minimum.		Mean.		Turkish Route. Teheran route.	Turkish route.
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.		
April	‡24	34	0	5	0	54	22	50	3	4	10	48	1 message viâ Tauris delayed in transit; 5th to 8th one cable only to Bushire.	We received during the year 35 reports of interruption to the Fao-Bagdad line to the extent of 15 days on that Section.
May	4	25	0	5	0	50	31	45	2	42	11	32		
June	3	11	0	3	0	51	38	6	3	1	12	40		
July	3	53	0	6	1	9	32	47	4	13	11	57	1st to 10th one cable only to Bushire. 15th to 16th one cable only to Bushire.	
August	8	6	0	6	1	9	45	16	2	15	12	28	8th to September 21st Karachi-Gwadur cable interrupted. Working by the Mekran Coast land line.	
September	3	4	0	4	1	3	39	26	2	41	9	3		
October	2	51	0	6	0	54	19	6	2	44	6	2	19th to 31st one cable only to Bushire.	
November	5	15	0	6	1	7	23	45	2	34	16	56	1st to 7th one cable only to Bushire; 7th to 20th total interruption.	
December	4	58	0	8	1	12	70	36	2	52	22	50	29th to 7th February working viâ land line. Cable interrupted.	
January*	‡160	10	0	7	1	57	100	19	2	45	26	21	‡Traffic viâ Tauris much delayed westward of Teheran.	
February*	5	49	0	6	1	11	80	3	1	16	7	28	29th one cable only to Bushire.	
March	7	7	0	6	1	36	11	37	2	56	5	15	1st to 22nd one cable only to Bushire; 22nd to 23rd total interruption.	
Average per mensem.	19	26	0	5	1	9	42	58	2	45	12	47		

* Excluding the exceptional months of January and February, the { Maximum average is 5 7; Mean " 1 16

‡ Excluding April and January, the average monthly maximum is 4 51

KARACHI; 25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX L.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages from the United Kingdom to Calcutta by the Indo-European line viâ *Teheran, and Indian lines* viâ *Karachi, and the Eastern Telegraph Company's line* viâ *Suez, and the Indian lines* viâ *Bombay, as recorded in the* "Government Telegraph Gazette" *during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.*

Month.	1884-85. Indo-European route viâ Teheran and Karachi. Average monthly speed.		Shortest time during the month.		Longest time during the month.		Eastern Telegraph Company's line viâ Suez and Bombay. Average monthly speed.		Shortest time during the month.		Longest time during the month.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
April	1	58	0	29	4	21	3	13	1	17	5	58
May	1	44	0	24	4	7	3	13	0	20	8	43
June	1	33	0	43	3	54	3	14	0	50	6	38
July	1	41	0	30	2	56	3	25	1	44	5	10
August	1	27	0	36	2	34	2	28	0	48	3	39
September	1	27	0	35	2	24	2	27	0	40	3	28
October	1	32	0	36	2	23	2	41	1	9	4	16
November	1	30	0	42	3	5	3	3	1	31	4	48
December	1	39	0	30	3	6	3	6	1	56	4	53
January	A 3	25	0	32	A 13	2	4	31	2	16	11	46
February	A 3	17	0	52	A 15	59	4	11	1	24	10	28
March	B 2	14	0	40	3	55	3	33	1	43	5	9
Monthly average during the year	1	57	0	35	5	8	3	14	1	18	6	14
Excluding January and February	1	40	0	34	3	16	...	...	...	...	...	...

Month.	1883-84. Indo-European route viâ Teheran and Karachi. Average monthly speed.		Shortest time during the month.		Longest time during the month.		Eastern Telegraph Company's line viâ Suez and Bombay. Average monthly speed.		Shortest time during the month.		Longest time during the month.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
April	1	13	0	13	2	19	3	17	1	41	9	39
May	1	19	0	33	2	54	2	17	1	11	4	03
June	1	35	0	40	3	52	3	40	1	10	6	54
July	1	39	0	39	2	33	2	47	1	22	6	41
August	1	32	0	33	2	48	2	33	1	29	4	04
September	1	34	0	31	2	41	2	54	1	43	4	45
October	1	21	0	38	2	31	2	33	1	17	3	57
November	1	29	0	34	3	39	3	49	1	09	9	07
December	1	34	0	22	3	10	3	03	1	54	4	43
January	1	54	0	45	5	26	2	49	0	44	3	52
February	1	38	0	51	3	07	3	48	1	53	6	19
March	2	01	0	49	4	59	3	41	2	18	6	52
Monthly average during the year	1	34	0	35	3	19	3	5	1	28	5	54
Excluding January and February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

A.—Unusually high rate was caused by the defective working of the Persian lines through severe weather in South Persia.
B.—Extra pressure of traffic and long Government cypher messages.

KARACHI; 25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

APPENDIX M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION).

Showing the accuracy with which the traffic was conveyed, and the percentage of errors committed in transmission during the year 1884, compared with that of the previous year.

Month.	1884. Persian Gulf Section. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors. Clerical.	Instrumental and doubtful.	Total.	Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors. Clerical.	Instrumental and doubtful.	Total.	Total percentage for both sections of the Department between Karachi and Teheran.	Remarks.
January	126,949	99·737	·243	·020	·263	...	...	...	...	...	...	
February	133,568	99·744	·219	·037	·256	...	...	...	...	...	...	
March	119,478	99·846	·123	·023	·154	...	...	...	...	...	...	
April	99,405	99·816	·138	·046	·184	...	...	...	...	...	...	
May	112,267	99·793	·154	·053	·207	...	...	...	...	...	...	The statistics for these months from Teheran are not available.
June	97,053	99·829	·154	·017	·171	...	...	...	...	...	...	
July	111,935	99·739	·229	·032	·261	...	...	...	...	...	...	
August	111,442	99·804	·166	·030	·196	...	...	...	...	...	...	
September	116,231	99·903	·165	·032	·197	109,222	99·783	·205	·012	·217	·414	From the 1st of September, 1884, the Traffic Office at Karachi undertook the examination of messages transmitted by the Persian Section, and the recording of errors committed in transit between Teheran and Bushire.
October	112,507	99·788	·180	·032	·212	104,930	99·775	·203	·022	·225	·437	
November	110,731	99·710	·247	·043	·290	103,498	99·764	·194	·042	·236	·526	
December	119,616	99·768	·193	·039	·232	114,876	99·709	·218	·073	·291	·523	
Average monthly percentage	...	99·751	·185	·034	·219	...	99·759	·205	·037	·242	·475	

Month.	1883. Persian Gulf Section. Number of words transmitted.	Percentage of words correctly transmitted.	Monthly percentage of errors. Clerical.	Instrumental and doubtful.	Total.
January	143,575	99·650	·335	·015	·350
February	121,499	99·735	·257	·008	·265
March	100,941	99·742	·246	·012	·258
April	107,249	99·744	·250	·006	·256
May	110,916	99·838	·148	·014	·162
June	97,591	99·819	·170	·011	·181
July	95,071	99·843	·147	·010	·157
August	106,728	99·753	·233	·014	·247
September	102,605	99·799	·191	·010	·201
October	102,431	99·837	·147	·016	·163
November	72,129	99·772	·190	·038	·228
December	104,520	99·775	·196	·029	·225
Average monthly percentage	...	99·776	·209	·015	·224

Remarks:

KARACHI; 25th May 1885.

B. FFINCH,
Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

A. HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraphs.

No. 223B, dated 3rd November 1885.

From—Lieut.-Col. J. Grierson, Bo. S. C., Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, Calcutta,

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

I have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the differences between the Capital and Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1884-85 and those submitted by this Office.

Statement of differences between the Capital and Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for the year 1884-85 and those submitted by the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

Items.	As per Administration Report	As per Annu Account.	Difference. More in Administration Report.	Less in Administration Report.	Explanation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Capital outlay to end of the year 1884-85.	1,12,89,475	1,12,89,473	2	...	Difference on account of annas and pies.
Receipts on Revenue Account.	9,36,934	9,38,322	...	1,388	This difference is due to the earnings of the "*Patrick Stewart*" not being included in the Revenue Account accompanying the Administration Report.
Expenditure on Revenue Account.	6,31,908	7,83,679	...	1,51,771	This difference is made up of the following items, and is due to their being excluded from the Revenue Account of the year submitted by this Office owing to their having been included in the Revenue Accounts of previous years, while they have been included for the first time in the Revenue Accounts accompanying the Administration Report of the year :—
					Revenue Account Cr. Rs. 1,97,630 Balance of stores in stock at Karachi on 31st March 1881 transferred to Capital Account.
					" Dr. " 41,964 Net credit to "Stores" in the accounts for 1881-82 transferred to Capital Account.
					" Dr. " 3,896 Value of a cable-covering machine twice debited to Capital Account.
					" 45,860
					" 1,51,770 Net difference.
					" 1 Difference on account of annas and pies.
					" 1,51,771

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JANUARY 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 (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Mandua 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	13 5	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	23 13	22 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	11 11	...	10 14	14 5	23 0	21 2	27 5	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Kistna	8 13	...	11 14	13 0	15 10	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 5	...	12 6	15 8	21 10	22 3	25 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	10 11	12 0	22 2	27 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	16 3	
	Anantapur	11 8	...	10 11	11 14	30 14	19 11	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	14 5	
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 13	13 0	25 11	24 6	31 0	...	...	...	...	94 13	14 14	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 11	12 2	26 0	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	139 8	14 0	
	Madras	11 5	...	11 2	12 5	17 5	21 13	25 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	15 0	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 3	...	...	24 11	...	...	...	...	100 14	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	12 8	12 14	20 14	18 2	30 13	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	8 10	...	12 3	14 6	...	28 14	29 13	...	...	...	...	201 11	16 3	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	12 6	15 14	26 3	24 10	33 3	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 3	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	...	11 14	13 13	...	21 10	27 8	...	...	...	...	97 3	16 3	
	Madura	10 2	...	11 13	12 3	25 14	23 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	116 10	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	8 8	...	10 11	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	15 11	
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	7 13	...	9 10	10 6	15 6	16 13	17 5	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	19 2	18 14	26 8	...	...	...	...	238 2	15 11	
	South Canara	9 11	...	9 6	12 8	...	...	21 2	...	...	...	...	157 14	17 0	
	Malabar	10 1	...	12 2	12 8	...	...	16 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	11 4	19 15	7 6	11 4	20 7	16 9	19 15	15 13	18 4	25 5	17 9	67 3	14 6	
	Ahmedabad	16 8	23 0	6 8	11 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	22 8	...	16 0	80 0	16 0	
	Kaira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Surat	16 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	...	16 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	15 8	...	11 0	105 0	14 12	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	...	8 10	10 5	12 0	15 0	...	...	14 5	...	9 4	74 8	16 6	
	Colába (Alibag)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	16 4	...	7 4	9 4	26 8	17 12	...	...	18 7	...	8 10	200 0	13 12	
	Násik	17 9	...	10 6	12 0	..	17 10	20 11	...	18 8	...	9 15	128 0	14 0	
	Ahmednagar	15 9	10 1	8 4	9 5	22 4	19 4		...	17 8	...	11 5	80 12	14 0	
	Poona	12 10	9 4	9 3	10 7	19 9	17 4	6 3	...	16 2	...	9 0	68 0	13 6	
	Sholápur	14 15	...	10 15	11 12	29 7	22 8	...	...	15 12	...	17 9	71 2	13 4	
	Bijapur (Bagalkot)	15 6	...	7 1	8 14	20 4	22 1	...	...	15 4	...	10 2	120 0	11 4	
	Satara	10 11	...	8 4	9 5	16 0	14 4	...	...	13 0	...	9 10	116 8	14 9	
	Belgaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	21 0	31 0	16 0	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	9 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	11 6	13 7	15 10	15 5	16 7	...	15 6	...	12 4	150 0	14 14	
Bom.	Kanara (Karwar)	14 0	...	7 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	21 0	...	16 0	...	12 0	213 5	12 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	...	9 8	10 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	22 13	24 0	11 6	160 0	15 4	
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Asirgarh	15 11	...	10 7	12 0	24 4	24 12	...	18 0	17 0	...	10 15	155 0	12 0	
	Baroda	12 13	13 11	6 14	9 2	18 0	16 0	18 14	12 13	18 0	...	9 2	80 0	14 0	
	Disa	17 8	...	6 8	9 6	21 8	21 13	...	...	21 6	...	11 12	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach	19 0	33 8	8 0	9 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	27 4	29 0	26 0	180 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad	23 0	35 0	7 0	8 0	32 8	23 14	...	14 0	37 0	35 0	15 12	00 0	14 0	
	Rajkot	17 0	...	6 0	9 8	19 12	17 0	...	...	21 4	...	...	80 0	35 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	15 0	22 12	10 0	11 4	21 4	22 12	60 0	...	22 4	...	11 0	160 0	12 10	
	Karachi	14 0	19 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	17 0	8 0	85 0	17 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	13 0	20 0	8 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	8 0	150 0	14 0	
	Shikarpur	13 8	22 8	10 0	12 0	19 8	23 8	...	...	22 8	...	11 0	160 0	13 8	
	Sukkur	15 0	25 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	25 0	...	11 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	15 0	...	11 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	22 0	120 0	13 8*a*	
	Bankoora	16 8	18 8	18 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	28 0	16 0	240 0	12 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	...	13 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	21 0	160 0	12 0*c*	
	Midnapore	12 0	...	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	120 0	13 9*e*	
	Howrah	15 0	...	8 14	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	16 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	14 4	19 15	6 4	8 14	13 0	15 1	...	16 0	18 8	20 0	19 14	90 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	17 12	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	17 12	21 4	...	100 0	12 13*e1*	
	Nuddea	16 13½	...	12 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	21 5½	...	...	...	11 10¼*f*	
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 8	200 0	12 0*g*	
	Jessore	12 4	...	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	120 0	11 12*h*	
	Moorshedabad	16 0	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	22 0	120 0	12 0*i*	
	Dinagepore	14 12	17 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	8 0	140 0	12 8	
	Rajshahye	13 8 to 16 8	...	11 4	19 11	...	...	...	...	17 4 to 19 11	...	...	240 0	12 12*j*	
	Rungpore	18 0	...	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	14 0	120 0	12 12*k*	
	Bogra	15 0	...	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Pubna	16 8	...	8 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	22 8	200 0	12 6*l*	
	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	...	10 0	20 0	...	120 0	8 0*m*	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	20 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	20 0	128 0	12 0*n*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	120 0	12 0*o*	
	Furreedpore	16 0	20 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	140 0	12 0*p*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 8*q*	
	Mymensingh	11 8	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	...	...	12 8*r*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	120 0	13 0*s*	
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	
	Tipperah	13 14	...	16 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	13 15	...	16 0	...	12 8*t*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 6	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Cutwa 14 seers, and Raneegunge 13-5 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:—Ghatal 14 seers and Tumlook 11 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour—Maugrahat 10-8 seers, and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea and Chooadanga 13 seers, Meherpore, 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In 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 and Magoora 10-12 seers.
i In Lalbagh and Kandi sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were—Gaibanda 12-8 seers and Kurigram 12 seers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
m Retail price of salt at Silliguri 11-8 seers per rupee.
n Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 8 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers and Moonsheegunge 12 seers.
p In Madaripore retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
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 seers 10¾ chittacks, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10 seers 10 chittacks, Sherpore 10 seers and Netrokona 12 seers 5 chittacks.
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 JANUARY 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.													
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, Chena, 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.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	26 0	10 11	15 0	...	25 0	22 0	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	100 0	10 12	
	Gya	18 0	23 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	180 0	11 0*u*	
	Shahabad	21 0	26 0	10 0	17 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	120 0	12 8*v*	
	Durbhunga	17 8	30 0	9 8	18 0	...	...	28 0	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	11 8*w*	
	Mozufferpore	18 0	24 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 0	...	140 0	12 0*x*	
	Sarun	20 0	29 0	8 8	19 8	...	...	24 0	16 0	21 0	25 8	23 0	100 0	11 8*y*	
	Chumparun	...	22 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	
	Monghyr	20 0	27 9	13 9	16 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	...	126 0	13 2*z*	
	Bhágalpur	18 4	27 12	16 6	18 15	...	...	...	...	20 13	22 11	21 7	156 8	12 10*z*1	
	Purneah	17 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	10 8*z*2	
	Maldah	17 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	100 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	28 0	23 0	200 0	13 0*z*3	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	15 12	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	13 2	...	18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	15 12	...	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	13 2	...	...	80 0	14 7*z*4	
	Balasore	14 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	120 0	10 8*z*5	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	...	12 0	21 0	...	...	32 0	...	18 0	24 0	20 0	240 0	10 0*z*6	
	Lohardugga	15 0	...	20 0	25 0	...	...	44 0	...	12 0	24 0	16 0	120 0	10 8	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 0	...	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	240 0	10 10*z*7	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 0	...	11 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 8	108 0	12 0	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	9 6⅖	14 8⅖	...	...	...	...	13 5⅕	...	11 10	64 0	11 13⅖	
	Goálpará	18 0	...	8 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	70 0	12 0	
	Gáro Hills	...	...	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	100 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	6 0	...	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	9 0	100 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibsagar	...	...	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	9 8	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	15 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	4 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	3 0	...	4 0	120 0	3 0	
N.-W. Provinces.	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 5½	32 4	9 11	12 14½	30 1½	25 13	...	...	27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	22 0	37 6	6 9	14 5	29 11	25 5	...	...	28 13	30 12	19 12	132 0	12 10	
	Meerut	20 8	34 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	28 8	24 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	23 8	33 0	6 0	10 10½	26 0	25 0	...	...	27 12	25 0	24 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh	19 8	27 8	5 8	11 8	23 0	21 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	23 0	140 0	12 0	
	Kumaun	13 8	15 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	18 0	22 0	8 0	13 12	...	25 0*	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	160 0	8 2	* Mandwa.
	Bijnor	22 4	35 6	13 8	14 10	..	26 6	...	...	24 12	...	19 2	135 0	12 2	
	Moradabad	22 3	33 0	11 8	15 8	27 8	25 8	...	...	26 8	29 4	25 8	125 0	13 0	
	Budaun	19 8	26 6½	7 3	15 9½	...	20 6	...	...	23 6½	...	20 6½	192 0	11 6½	
	Bareilly	18 12	25 0	6 4	14 6	22 8	21 14	...	...	23 2	24 6	20 0	220 0	11 14	
	Sháhjahánpur	20 8	30 0	8 0	16 8	...	25 0	...	...	23 0	...	23 0	150 0	12 0	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	27 8	8 12	15 8	31 4	23 12	...	...	22 0	30 0	21 4	100 0	11 0	
	Muttra	19 8	29 0	7 8	13 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	29 8	28 0	24 0	140 0	13 0	
	Agra	18 0	28 0	5 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	14 0	
	Farukhabad	17 8½	24 2½	6 8	14 14½	21 3	20 9	...	...	23 10½	26 6	18 6	140 0	11 2	
	Mainpuri	18 8	25 11	4 8	13 8	21 7	20 0	...	...	23 6	29 8	21 4	160 0	12 4	
	Etáwah	20 4	26 0	6 0	14 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	24 4	25 0	24 0	120 0	11 8	
	Etah	20 0	26 4	8 0	16 0	...	21 8	...	...	23 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	11 8	
	Jalaun	19 0	22 0	9 0	11 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	20 11	31 0	9 0	17 0	26 0	23 7	...	...	29 1	...	24 1	200 0	11 0	
	Lalitpur	18 0	30 0	12 0	15 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	28 0	17 0	160 0	11 0	
	Cawnpore	20 0	27 8	10 0	15 0	24 8	23 8	...	...	27 4	27 0	21 0	150 0	13 8	
	Fatehpur	16 12	23 12	14 0	16 0	23 8	20 4	...	...	24 8	...	20 12	160 0	10 8	
	Bánda	19 0	24 0	8 0	16 8	29 0	26 8	...	...	32 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	19 12	29 0	7 0	15 0	31 0	27 0	...	...	27 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hamírpur	19 2	...	11 4	14 10	22 10	22 4	...	...	30 6	...	28 2	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	22 8	31 8	10 5½	18 14½	25 3	27 0	...	...	22 15	25 3	18 6½	160 0	11 3	
	Basti	23 0	30 0	10 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	24 0	...	20 0	160 0	10 0	
	Azamgarh	20 10	28 12	10 5	14 12	26 9	20 10	...	...	22 8	...	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	20 1	27 14	12 7½	19 8	24 11	25 8	...	...	23 14	...	19 12	90 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	19 15½	27 11	6 7	15 7	25 12	23 13½	...	...	21 14	24 7	18 10½	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	20 0½	27 0	13 8	18 1	...	...	...	...	23 2	24 6	18 10	120 0	11 12	
	Pailibhít	18 12	31 8	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 8	150 0	12 0	
	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	22 7	35 13	18 11	21 5	35 0	32 13	...	...	29 13	.	21 5	194 0	11 0	
	Fyzabad	20 10	31 0	12 0	17 0	...	26 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	11 0	
	Kheri	23 10	34 8	9 0	15 0	34 0	30 0	...	...	27 8	34 0	22 8	140 0	11 0	
	Lucknow	19 12	26 2	6 0	16 2	25 0	23 8	...	...	23 2	...	22 0	120 0	11 8	
	Bára Banki	18 0	26 0	6 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	...	22 0	120 0	11 0	
	Bahraich	24 8	37 0	15 0	20 0	38 0	22 0	...	...	35 0	...	23 0	170 0	11 0	
	Rai Bareli	19 8	26 0	...	18 8	27 0	26 8	...	...	24 0	25 0	29 0	200 0	10 0	
	Sitapur	22 0	32 0	8 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	28 0	27 0	28 0	160 0	11 8	
	Gonda	24 4	33 8	15 12	19 8	...	32 0	...	...	29 6	31 8	22 5	200 0	12 0	
	Unáo	18 8	24 0	9 0	16 0	23 8	23 8	...	...	25 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	11 8	
	Hardui	20 2	26 0	6 0	13 0	25 0	24 4	...	...	24 0	...	28 0	160 0	7 0	
Punjab.	Hissar	25 0	40 0	...	10 0	36 0	29 0	...	...	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8	
	Rohtak	24 0	37 0	...	14 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	36 0	30 0	...	80 0	12 8	
	Gurgaon	24 0	38 0	...	10 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	32 0	28 0	...	120 0	12 0	
	Delhi	21 0	34 0	...	13 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	30 0	25 0	...	75 0	12 0	
	Karnál	22 0	38 0	...	9 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	34 0	32 0	...	160 0	11 8	
	Umballa	26 0	40 0	...	13 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	120 0	13 12	
	Simla	16 0	24 0	...	11 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	26 0	...	70 0	9 8	
	Kángra	23 0	36 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	...	120 0	11 0	
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	36 0	...	10 0	34 0	26 0	...	...	33 0	38 0	...	100 0	13 12	
	Jullundur	23 0	40 0	...	8 0	37 0	20 0	...	...	33 0	33 0	...	100 0	14 8	
	Ludhiána	26 0	38 0	...	12 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	100 0	14 8	

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Aurangabad 11-8 seers, Nowada 10 seers, and Jehanabad 12 seers.
v In Buxar and Sasseram sub-divisions retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Sitamarhee 11 seers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.
z In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
za In Begu Serai and Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
*z*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopool 11 seers.
*z*2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
*z*3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Pakour and Rajmehal 12 seers.
*z*4 In Khoorda retail price of salt 16 seers per rupee.
*z*5 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
*z*6 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 12 seers per rupee.
*z*7 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st 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, 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.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	22 0	35 0	...	11 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	38 0	34 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	17 0	26 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	23 0	...	100 0	14 12	
	Jhang	18 0	27 0	...	10 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	20 0	26 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	22 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	21 0	24 0	...	10 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	31 0	26 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	22 0	34 0	...	13 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	29 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	32 0	...	16 0	22 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	20 0	32 0	...	13 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	110 0	16 0	
	Gujrát	22 0	30 0	...	12 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	19 0	30 0	...	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	26 0	...	90 0	15 8	
	Shahpur	20 0	25 0	...	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	19 0	30 0	...	12 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	28 0	25 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	22 0	41 0	...	12 0	25 0	31 0	...	...	29 0	31 0	...	120 0	12 0	
	Hazára	24 0	36 0	...	14 0	...	28 0	...	...	24 0	34 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	20 0	38 0	...	14 0	38 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	28 0	...	98 0	41 8	
	Kohát	17 0	41 0	...	17 0	...	26 0	...	...	26 0	27 0	...	153 0	58 11	
	Bannu	28 0	45 0	...	10 0	45 0	31 0	...	...	31 0	38 0	...	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	22 0	35 0	...	9 0	34 0	28 0	...	...	29 0	...	...	134 0	45 4	
	D. G. Khán	17 0	25 0	...	9 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	125 0	25 0	
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	23 0	...	6 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	No return received													
	Damoh	20 0	...	12 5	13 5	24 0	...	...	...	26 11	...	...	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	...	11 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	20 0	...	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	256 0	10 13	
	Seoni	20 6	...	10 7	17 15	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	17 10	...	10 15	12 12	26 3	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 10	...	8 7	10 14	21 4	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Nimár	17 10	...	8 7	11 7	27 9	...	...	...	19 9	...	...	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	12 1	12 8	20 3	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 4	...	10 0	12 0	21 10	...	...	...	17 8	...	...	160 0	9 2	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	13 5	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	21 14	...	8 7	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	100 0	11 12	
	Chánda	17 6	...	...	14 14	23 0	...	...	...	14 6	...	...	65 0	10 14	
	Bhandára	20 0	...	10 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	200 0	10 8	
	Bálaghát	23 10	...	13 2	22 15	...	...	...	...	21 10	...	...	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	No return received													
	Bilaspur	39 15	...	20 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	28 0	...	21 0	26 4	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	280 0	30 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	12 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	36 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	
British Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	11 2	...	11 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	9 14	13 6	...	...	...	...	10 1	...	...	46 9	26 14	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	12 2	...	14 15	17 2	...	...	...	...	10 6	...	...	104 12	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	22 0	20 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	245 8	26 11	
	Henzada	...	...	15 15	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	12 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 13	...	...	295 3	29 9	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	...	11 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	392 0	14 3	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	16 4	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4-8 0	14 0	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	18 14	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	7 8	11 4	20 1	...	24 14	...	14 13	19 7	10 6	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	18 8	...	8 13	11 1	24 4	...	...	...	15 15	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	9 8	...	7 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	...	10 0	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	No return received.													
	Akola														
	Ellichpur														
	Buldana														
	Wun														
	Básim														
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 12	11 4	8 8	9 8	21 13	...	28 4	...	19 2	...	...	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	32 0	...	20 0	...	...	192 0	11 0	
	Túmkúr	12 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	36 0	...	21 0	...	...	340 0	10 8	
	Mysore	11 0	...	10 0	11 4	22 0	...	25 0	...	23 0	...	...	78 0	10 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	10 8	13 10	29 6	...	37 13	...	23 0	...	...	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	32 0	...	20 0	...	...	64 0	9 0	
Coorg.	Coorg	No return received.													
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	21 0	32 0	6 0	9 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Kishengurh	21 4	34 0	9 0	10 0	43 0	21 8	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	23 12	30 0	10 0	13 12	31 4	23 2	...	...	31 0	...	...	...	12 12	
	Ulwur	22 6	33 7	6 12	10 11	27 8	23 7	...	...	33 7	...	...	...	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 10	28 8	7 4	8 8	24 9	21 10	...	...	31 12	...	...	...	12 0	
	Ajmere	19 0	33 0	3 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	...	34 0	32 0	14 0	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 11	38 4	...	9 4	38 14	31 0	...	...	37 1	38 0	...	240 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	19 0	31 0	...	7 4	20 0	20 8	...	...	32 0	...	...	360 0	13 4	
	Sirohee	18 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	16 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	22 8	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	18 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	15 0	
	Bálmere	18 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	240 0	17 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 7	...	10 6	13 0	19 4	16 8	...	...	15 2	...	...	...	25 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	27 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...*	11 0	* Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5¾	25 0	8 15¾	...	...	...	...	...	21 7¾	21 14	...	200 0	12 8	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	No return received.													
	Partábgarh (")	20 0	...	8 2	11 4	...	...	...	...	31 4	27 8	...	...	17 10	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	19 12	16 4	6 4	7 8	23 12	20 0	...	...	27 8	...	...	90 0	16 4	

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

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 Sunagra (*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	14 8	...	3 12	6 8	...	17 6	...	...	21 8	...	9 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 8	40 0	8 8	9 0	34 8	21 0	...	...	34 8	40 0	...	160 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	8 8	9 8	32 8	23 0	...	...	36 0	...	...	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	24 4	35 5	9 8	14 4	39 8	26 2	...	...	33 0	32 4	...	100 0	13 4	
	Jhallawar	21 6½	25 14	...	11 13	28 5	16 9	...	...	31 4	35 6	...	...	10 13	
	Shahpoora	24 4	40 0	9 6	11 0	35 0	31 0	...	...	34 4	41 1	...	160 0	13 0	
	Dholpur	19 2	30 6	10 2	11 4	25 14	22 8	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	12 4	
Central India.	Indore	16 0	20 0	9 3	10 0	29 0	20 12	†	...	23 8	...	...	100 0	12 0	† Not sold.
	Gwalior	17 0	25 9	7 13	10 1	22 7	24 10	†	...	25 5	...	...	136 14	10 15	
	Goona	22 0	20 0	9 8	10 8	29 0	†	†	...	29 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	23 0	32 4	8 0	17 0	28 8	24 0	†	...	26 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 OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 182, 183, 184, 185, 190 AND 191 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 30th JANUARY 1886.

| Provinces. | Districts | Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLII OF 1885-86.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th Jan. 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 24th Jan. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd Jan. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 23rd Jan. 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th Jan. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 24th Jan. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd Jan. 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 23rd Jan. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
30th Jan. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,05,793	178	686	1,12,423	165	40,90,464	170	45,12,337	173	4,12,873	...
30th ditto	Madras	861	1,43,879	167	861	1,31,[illegible]02	152	57,94,447	158	61,13,036	167	3,18,589	...
30th ditto	South Indian	654	65,114	100	654	79,473	122	34,[illegible],301	123	36,50,370	132	2,40,009	...
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,45,768	562	1,504	8,00,909	530	2,70,03,407	421	2,82,68,279	442	12,04,872	...
30th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,47,138	536	461	2,59,000	562	97,00,058	403	1,03,71,926	520	6,62,868	...
	TOTAL	4,074	14,07,692	346	4,160	13,83,067	334	5,00,82,737	289	5,20,21,948	304	28,39,211	...
	State.												
6th Feb. 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,68,990	576	1,515	9,64,699	637	3,38,42,705	525	3,77,62,319	586	39,19,524	...
30th Jan. 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	85,771	368	233	90,208	387	45,52,400	457	36,27,621	365	...	9,24,839
6th Feb. 1886	Nalhati	27	1,170	43	27	1,858	68	62,124	53	63,237	55	1,113	...
30th Jan. 1886	Northern Bengal	249	35,572	143	249	48,070	193	18,06,[illegible]02	171	18,32,045	173	25,843	...
30th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,483	94	37	2,047	55	1,[illegible]0,359	70	1,01,334	64	...	19,025
6th Feb. 1886	Tirhoot	236	24,590	109	220	26,205	119	10,06,324	114	10,20,130	107	13,806	...
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,491	166	57	7,874	138	4,24,000	174	3,96,245	103	...	28,415
23rd Jan. 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	23,437	94	253	20,810	82	7,81,351	74	7,30,816	68	...	50,535
6th Feb. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	781	65	12	1,112	93	38,[illegible]10	74	37,540	74	...	670
30th Jan. 1886	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,34,416	237	1,411	3,61,600	256	1,07,94,382	194	1,31,77,048	219	23,82,666	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	18,032	401	45	22,472	499	5,11,530	266	4,82,883	252	...	28,647
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	44,919	301	149	50,732	340	10,10,291	159	10,56,306	167	46,015	...
30th ditto	British Burma	254	46,065	181	327	60,720	186	15,02,749	153	16,26,393	126	93,644	...
6th Feb. 1886	Sindia	75	10,357	138	75	7,077	102	2,97,946	93	2,89,075	90	...	8,871
30th Jan. 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,15,712	230	1,803	4,58,005	254	1,76,85,068	228	2,20,79,632	300	52,94,024	...
30th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,655	71	66	4,477	68	1,77,377	67	2,33,901	83	56,524	...
30th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,329	37	36	1,910	53	(b)12,700	22	61,322	40	48,532	...
30th ditto	Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,819	182	86	2,710	31	(c)5,521	184	81,721	35	76,200	...
15th ditto	Jorhat	...	...	..	...	(d)	...	...	...	(e)29,095	28	29,095	...
	TOTAL	4,939	10,61,605	215	5,002	11,07,962	229	4,08,49,890	201	4,78,26,344	222	69,76,454	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,522	33,38,287	317	10,797	35,21,728	327	12,47,75,422	282	13,85,10,611	304	1,37,35,189	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	6,58,29,898	149	7,52,37,235	165	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	5,89,45,524	133	6,33,73,376	139	43,27,852	...
	Assisted Companies.												
30th Jan. 1886	Bengal Central	126	9,129	72	126	9,547	76	4,14,263	78	4,22,267	78	8,004	...
30th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,243	33	67	4,131	62	(b)44,218	40	1,89,386	67	1,45,168	...
23rd ditto	Assam	70	5,148	74	78	5,959	76	1,83,959	62	2,16,465	63	32,506	...
30th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	9,693	45	315	20,739	66	2,43,720	40	7,94,285	66	5,50,536	...
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	12,840	42	303	33,210	110	(f)81,255	25	10,69,961	83	9,88,706	...
6th Feb. 1886	Tarakessur	22	5,830	265	22	5,254	239	(g)16,935	225	1,09,830	211	1,82,895	...
	TOTAL	802	44,883	56	911	78,840	87	9,84,359	40	28,02,194	77	19,07,835	..
	Native States.												
30th Jan. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	19,946	103	193	17,298	90	9,08,873	110	7,68,183	93	...	1,40,690
30th ditto	Jodhpore	44	2,479	56	64	3,380	53	54,455	32	1,41,186	51	86,731	...
23rd ditto	Nizam's	121	19,583	162	121	26,720	220	7,89,793	153	9,39,949	183	1,50,156	...
23rd ditto	Mysore	140	6,989	50	140	7,479	53	3,08,842	64	3,58,588	60	49,746	...
30th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	619	39	16	1,655	103	(h)7,207	38	40,280	59	32,983	...
	TOTAL	514	49,616	96	534	56,532	106	20,69,260	103	22,48,180	99	1,78,920	...

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 24th January 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th to 24th January 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th January 1886.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 24th January 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st to 24th January 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 24th January 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 18th February 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

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

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

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

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

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 February, 1886.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.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.
The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble H. St.A. Goodrich.
The Hon'ble G. H. P. Evans.
The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the voluntary Registration of certain Births and Deaths, for the establishment of General Registry Offices for keeping Registers of certain Births, Deaths and Marriages, and for certain other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The main object of this Bill is, as I explained last year, to provide means of obtaining more satisfactory evidence of births, deaths and marriages occurring in certain classes of the community. The Bill is limited in its scope and permissive in its character. It does not seek to establish a general system of registration of births, deaths and marriages for all classes, still less to make that system compulsory. It applies only to a comparatively small class, and only to those members of that class who choose to avail themselves of its provisions. It will not set up any new and expensive machinery, and it is expected that any extra cost which it may involve will be recouped by the fees levied under it.

"The Bill is intended primarily for the benefit of Christians, whose baptisms and burials are registered by their clergymen, and whose marriages are solemnized in accordance with the Christian Marriage Acts. When the Bill was introduced a suggestion was made that the provisions of the chapter relating to the registration of births and deaths should be extended to Hindus and Muhammadans, and this suggestion was much discussed in the papers which were laid before the Select Committee. On the one hand, it was urged—and it must, I think, be admitted—that Hindus and Muhammadans would often be glad to secure the advantages of registration for evidential purposes; but, on the other hand, it seemed clear that any large and general extension of the scope of the Bill would be inconsistent with its character, would require the establishment of machinery on a scale altogether incommensurate with that which had been contemplated, and might involve indefinite expenditure. Under these circumstances, the Select Committee came to the conclusion that they would not be justified in going further than to insert a provision enabling Local Governments to extend the system of voluntary registration cautiously and experimentally to other classes within limited areas. If the result of any such experiment should show that there is a genuine demand for an extension of the system, a strong case would be made out for legislation to supply the requisite machinery.

"In the meantime we must be content to work with existing machinery. Doubts have been expressed whether in those towns where a system of registration for statistical purposes already exists it will work in harmony with our new system of registration for evidential purposes; but I feel pretty confident that the difficulties which have been suggested may be overcome by suitable administrative arrangements. Throughout the greater part of the country we shall have to rely mainly on the voluntary agency of those ministers of religion who at present keep registers of baptisms and burials. Many of these gentlemen have supplied us with useful suggestions, but I observe that some of them do not fully understand the grounds on which this legislation has been undertaken. Thus a chaplain writing from Delhi remarks that the existing ecclesiastical registers are carefully kept, that the entries are made under the signature of respectable persons, and the particulars given are obtained from the parties concerned. Why, he asks, should they not be admissible in evidence, and why set up what he describes as the 'cumbrous and expensive machinery excogitated in the Bill.' I hope that the machinery proposed will prove to be neither cumbrous nor expensive, but perhaps I did not sufficiently explain in introducing the Bill the nature of the objection which has been taken to the evidence obtainable under the existing system. It is a purely technical objection, and implies no disparagement of the care with which ecclesiastical registers are kept. There is a section in the Evidence Act which gives relevance to entries in public records made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duty, or by any other person in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the record is kept, and it has been questioned by high legal authority whether entries in ordinary ecclesiastical registers fell within the category to which this section refers. This is the doubt which we desire to remove with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements. If those clergymen who, we hope, will act as voluntary Registrars will compare the revised Bill with the Bill as originally introduced, they will see that the Select Committee have endeavoured to meet their wishes in every way, and to avoid imposing on them duties which would be inconsistent with the discharge of their ecclesiastical functions. For instance, the original scheme was to establish Registrars for specified local areas. But it was represented that, whilst a minister might be willing to act as Registrar for his own congregation, he might be disinclined to undertake the duty for the benefit of members of other congregations. The objection seemed reasonable, and accordingly it will be found that, under the revised Bill, Registrars may be appointed not merely for specified areas but also for specified classes. Again, we have modified, in accordance with wishes which have been expressed, the section of the Bill which directs certain clergymen to send entries to the central office through their ecclesiastical superiors. This particular section has had to encounter another objection which I have been unable to remove by amendment, but which I can satisfactorily explain away. It refers to 'the Churches of England, Rome and Scotland' in that order, and I am told, in one of the papers from Bombay, that to place the words 'Church of Rome' before the words 'Church of Scotland' is an error which will give grave offence. Now the truth is that the draughtsman was wholly guiltless of any sinister desire to depreciate the status of the Church of Scotland, and had merely adopted an alphabetical arrangement as being the least invidious. If the Church of Rome appears to take precedence of the Church of Scotland in this section, it is merely because in the English alphabet, as in alphabets which existed long before any of the Christian churches were dreamt of, the letter R takes precedence of the letter S. As a matter of fact, lower down in the same section, the Church of Scotland is, for reasons not unconnected with draughtsmanship, mentioned before the Church of Rome.

"I need not explain in detail the other alterations which have been made in the Bill. The chapter relating to registration of marriages has, on the

advice of a leading member of the Parsi community at Bombay, been extended to certain Parsi marriages which are at present registered much in the same way as marriages under the Christian Marriage Acts.

"The alterations in the chapter relating to the registration of births and deaths have been suggested by the criticisms which we have received, and by a further comparison with the English registration law. In considering the applicability of the latter law the Committee have borne in mind the essential difference between a system of registration which is universal and compulsory and a system which is partial and permissive. Thus the English law imposes on certain persons the obligation of giving notice of a birth or death. The Indian Bill merely requires the Registrar to make an entry on the receipt of notice from any one of certain persons authorized to give the notice, and we have found it possible to extend this latter class so as to make it include all persons who are likely to be in a position to give satisfactory evidence of the event. But we have not seen our way to a provision authorizing notices of births and deaths to be sent by post. The whole value of the measure depends on the register book being kept, and the entries in it being authenticated, in such a manner as to minimize the risk of fraud or error, and it is obvious that a book made up of loose fly-leaves would be open to serious objection on that score. If this were a compulsory measure, arguments based on the difficulty and inconvenience of personal attendance would be entitled to great weight. But it is only a permissive measure, and those who wish to take advantage of its provisions must be prepared in some cases to face a certain amount of trouble and expense.

"On the whole, I can confidently commend the Bill to the Council as one which, though modest in its scope, will, I believe, prove a very useful addition to our Statute-book."

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 REGISTRATION ACT, 1877, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1877, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"The principal object of this Bill was to facilitate the issue of mortgage-debentures by companies by exempting them from registration under the Indian Registration Act when the mortgage-deed to which they refer is so registered.

"All the proposals of the Bill as introduced have met with general approval, but the Select Committee have received various suggestions for amending the Registration Act in other respects. Only one of the amendments suggested appeared to be of sufficient urgency to justify its being dealt with in the present Bill. There is a recent decision of the Allahabad High Court to the effect that receipts for payment of mortgage money are compulsorily registrable. Almost all the authorities whom we have consulted are agreed that, whether this interpretation of the Act is right or wrong, it cannot be enforced without causing great practical inconvenience. Accordingly, a clause has been added to the Bill in Select Committee expressly exempting from compulsory registration any endorsement on a mortgage-deed acknowledging the payment of the whole or any part of the mortgage-money, whether the endorsement does or does not purport to extinguish the mortgage, and any other receipt for payment of money due under a mortgage when the receipt does not purport to extinguish the mortgage. In so framing the clause we have, as regards endorsements, followed the course recommended by the High Court at Bombay, and, as regards other receipts, the general tenor of the opinions expressed by the authorities whom the Government of India has consulted."

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.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT, 1885, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as follows: It 'is to limit the registration of mortgages in landlords' records to those mortgages which are accompanied by possession and usufruct, and thereby to give effect to what was in fact the intention of the legislature when the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed.' The necessity for this very small measure arises in this way. The object of these two sections, 12 and 13, of the Bengal Tenancy Act is to substitute an official record in the first instance, and an official machinery for recording the transfer of permanent tenures, providing that the fee which the landlords are entitled to receive upon such transfers should be sent to the Collectors, who should themselves notify the transfers to the zamíndárs, who are to be able to make the necessary entries in their sheristas for their own guidance in dealing with the tenures. Formerly the state of the law was that it was necessary, when any transfer by gift, sale or otherwise took place of a permanent tenure that this transfer should be registered in the zamíndári sherista, and on that registration the zamíndárs were in the habit of getting a small fee. It was found inconvenient for many reasons which I need not dilate upon, and it was proposed in the new law that the registrar should take the fee and register, and that no such transfer should take place without registry and the payment of a fee and a notification through the Collector to the zamíndár. This was the machinery which was substituted for the former one and considered more effective. It will be noted from what I have said that the old words were a 'transfer by gift, sale or otherwise', and it had not, as a matter of fact, been held that a mortgage came within this definition at all, nor was it the practice that zamíndárs should demand that mortgages should be registered in their sheristas, and the reason, of course, is not far to seek. It was because, while the mortgages were simply intended to raise money on lands, without any transfer or the creation of new tenants by such mortgage, it did not, as a matter of fact, concern them at all. When the new Act was being made, and when provisions were being introduced for the transferability of raiyati holdings, it was feared by the zamíndárs that, under the guise of mortgages by which a mortgagee was to be put in possession, a transfer would, in point of fact, be effected of these occupancy-holdings, so as to defeat their right of pre-emption. A good deal of discussion took place in regard to that matter, but, although some proposals were made for limiting the operation of this word 'mortgage' to a mortgage involving immediate possession, the matter was dropped out of sight owing to the abandonment by the Government of the provisions with regard to the transferability of occupancy-holdings; and so it came to pass that, when there existed the corresponding words in the provisions with regard to the registration and transfer of permanent tenures, the matter was also more or less lost sight of. The result is that, as the words stand at present, in certain classes of mortgages, particularly in mortgages after the English form, which are declared by the Transfer of Property Act to be transfers of property with the right of reconveyance, the result is that, whereas an English mortgage is really only a method of raising money which allows the tenureholder to remain in possession, the transaction being one with which the landlord has nothing to do, yet this transaction may not take place without all those formalities, the description of the tenure, the payment of a fee and notices to the landlord, and all the rest of it; and although it is probable that the simple mortgage-bonds which do not carry possession with them can be made without this difficulty, still it is very certain that mortgages in the English form may not be made without this result. The result of the law has been very serious inconveniences. Although the number of mortgages registered in Calcutta since the passing of the Act is very small, yet a very considerable number of mortgages are kept back

owing to this difficulty. I am informed that the Chamber of Commerce is about to make a representation on the subject. Under these circumstances, seeing that it was never the intention of the legislature to do anything more than to subject a transfer by mortgage with possession to the same rule as sales, it appears to me that it is highly desirable that the inconveniences that have arisen from inadvertence should be removed. Under these circumstances I have brought forward this Bill, and beg leave to introduce it. The effect of it will be, so far as I understand, merely to do that which we arranged with the zamíndárs to do, to avoid doing that which we never intended to do, which they never asked us to do, which they had no reason for asking us to do, and which they do not at present desire us to do."

The Hon'ble PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI said :—" I wish to observe that, in the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, not only I but the hon'ble member who represented the views of the Bengal Government moved to limit the definition of 'transfer' among other transactions, to mortgages with possession. That amendment was accepted by the Committee when there was in the Bill a section providing for the transfer of occupancy-holdings, and the definition of 'transfer' was intended to apply both to tenures and to occupancy-holdings. When the section about the transfer of occupancy-holdings was abandoned, the definition of 'transfer' was also struck out of the Bill, and it was simply a matter of oversight, as has been observed by the hon'ble mover of this Bill, that the word 'transfer,' with reference to the tenure sections of the Bill, was not qualified in the way in which the Select Committee intended it to be qualified. I think therefore that the Bill which the hon'ble member intends to introduce will simply give effect to what was the intention of the legislature. But I should mention that in Behar generally and in parts of Bengal this amendment will perceptibly curtail the gains of landholders."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said :—" The question raised by this Bill appears to be one purely between tenureholders and zamíndárs. The amendment is moved on behalf of tenureholders, and I understand the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji to say that he accepts it on behalf of zamíndárs, and he is very probably right in saying—although I do not remember precisely what took place—that it was the intention of the Select Committee to qualify sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act in some such way as the Hon'ble Mr. Evans now proposes. Under these circumstances I need hardly say that no objection will be offered to the Bill on behalf of the Government of India."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

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

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 17th February, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Tanjore district of Madras and parts of the Punjab, the week has been practically rainless.

In Madras and Mysore agricultural prospects remain fair. In Coorg the threshing of rice and coffee-picking have been almost completed, and the season promises well.

In Bombay the *rabi* harvest is in progress in most districts of the Deccan and in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, and prospects are good. In the Berars, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the standing crops continue in good condition.

The *rabi* crops in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab are generally in excellent condition and promise well, though in the former provinces frost and blight have done harm in some places. In the Central Provinces prospects are favourable, but some injury has been caused to the crops by frost and insects.

In Bengal the *rabi* crops are being cut in places with a good outturn. The spring rice is thriving and transplanting operations have nearly been finished. Gathering of opium has commenced in Gya, Sarun, and Monghyr. In Assam the mustard crop has been nearly harvested.

In British Burma the recent rain has injured the rice crop in Bassein, Shwegyin, and Thonegwa; the extent of damage in other districts is not yet known.

The public health is generally good.

Prices are rising in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Multan district of the Punjab, and in the Jubbulpore and Hoshangabad districts of the Central Provinces, and are falling in the Mysore district. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Feb. 17th)		
Bellary	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum*, linseed and wheat suffering from disease in parts of one taluk; harvest dry grains, yield about average.
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 and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	*Nil*	Fever in one, smallpox in four, and cattle-disease in seven taluks; 12 deaths from cholera.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, but some dry crops slightly affected by insects in parts; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River below Anicut crest. Fever abating, slight smallpox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 58, this week 72.
Chingleput (Madras)	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, yield below average. Fever in one, smallpox in another, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	*Nil*	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever in two taluks.
Tanjore	(Average) ·54	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura	Last week since revised . ·02 This week . ·06	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	*Nil*	Harvest second crop paddy, outturn below average; slight smallpox in eight, and fever in two taluks; nine deaths from cholera; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore	*Nil*	Harvest almost over. Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Feb. 17th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 14th 5 feet 3 inches against 6 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices of wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, in Sakro *nil*, 35 and 47, in Jati 26, 40, and 42, and in Sehwan 32, 44, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Slight rain on 13th	Wheat cultivation in Hyderabad and Guni talukas injured by frost. River at Kotri on 15th 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in three and smallpox in one taluka. Wheat 26 pounds 10 ounces, *bajri* 37 pounds 4 ounces, *jowari* 40, white rice, 18½, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Cotton picking commenced in Dholka and Sanand talukas; standing crops healthy. Fever in Sanand. Wheat 36 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*	Standing crops healthy. Cotton-picking commenced. Fever in Jalalpur and Mandvi talukas. Average prices—*jowari* 39 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops fare well in Nasik, Baglan, and Kalvan talukas. Irrigated wheat partially blighted throughout the district; *kharif* threshing nearly over; *rabi* reaping commenced in Dindori and Kalvan talukas. Foot-disease among cattle in parts of Peint taluka; public health good, save in Peint where fever and ague have appeared. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 32¾, and rice 20¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature rose from 1° cool on 10th to 1° warm on 12th; remained 1° warm till 15th and then fell to 2° cool on 16th; vapour in air normal on 10th, afterwards excessive; abnormal wind southerly on 13th and 14th, northerly on 16th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well; wheat slightly blighted in Purandhar and Haveli talukas; reaping commenced in some talukas. Prices of *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 42, in Poona *bajri* 34 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping commenced. Wheat and gram injured by cloudy weather. Health good. Fever in Akola. *Bajri* average 45 and *jowari* 54 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Linseed, wheat, *tur*, and gram crops have suffered from blight and insects in places; cotton crops inferior in Madha and Karmala talukas; reaping of *rabi* crops has commenced in portions of the Madha and Malsiras talukas. *Jowari* 5¾ pounds 14 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 24 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice and early *jowari* completed; that of wheat and gram in progress; exotic cotton blighted in three talukas. Slight fever and cattle-disease in Bankapur and Hangal. Rice 22 to 32 and *jowari* 48 to 64 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Second crop rice good; pepper and sugarcane harvest commenced. Cattle-disease in Karwar and Siddapur; slight fever and small-pox in three talukas. Weather warm. Common rice in Karwar 14, in district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Fever and bowel complaints prevalent. Weather cold and windy. *Bajri* 32, *jowari* 43, and wheat 33 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of Hyderabad and Shikarpur. Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress in most districts of the Deccan and in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar. Fever in parts of 13, cattle-disease in parts of 10, and small-pox in parts of three districts.
Bengal—(Feb. 17th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of spring crops generally fair. Rain wanted. Prices rising. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops continue favourable; mustard and pulses being gathered; *boro* paddy doing well; ploughing going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of cold-weather crops good; some cereals being harvested, outturn estimated at 14 annas. Average price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. Stray cases of cholera reported from all sub-divisions.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Aman* harvest not finished, outturn good; winter crops being stored; transplanting of *boro* paddy nearly completed. Public health fair.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops favourable. Public health good. Price of rice stationary.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine. Prospects of winter crops good. A little rain wanted, especially in Serajganj. Sugarcane being cut. Public health good.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather fine. Prospects of *rabi* crops good; sugarcane in great part cut. Average price of rice 22 seers per rupee.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable; mustard being gathered; land being ploughed in some places. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops fair. Public health good, but sporadic cholera still reported.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops good. Public health fair. Common rice 17 to 22 seers per rupee.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good; mustard and *kali* pulse being harvested. Prices risen slightly.
Monghyr		Gathering of opium somewhat interfered with by west winds.
Purneah	*Nil*	Crops doing well; grass drying up; harvesting of mustard and tobacco continues. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Public health very fair.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops in ear and look very promising; mustard being harvested; poppy doing well. Prices almost stationary. Public health good.
Mozufferpore		Prospects of opium crop continue very promising.
Sarun		Condition of poppy good. Weather favourable; gathering of opium commenced.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy crops continue good; poppy plants beginning to come into flower. Prices stationary. Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* and poppy good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects favourable; extracting from poppy seeds begun in places; prospects fair generally, but less satisfactory in Tehta Sub-Agency. Prices of food grains stationary. Public health good.
Shahabad		Poppy not completely recovered from effects of December rain in places where it was heavy, hence poor and irregular in appearance and inferior to last year's crop.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	*Rabi* and poppy continue promising; mustard and *til* being harvested. Public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; mornings foggy. *Rabi* crops being gathered; spring rice growing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell in the Lower Provinces during the week. All *rabi* crops are generally promising; some of them are being harvested with good results; sugarcane is being pressed; *boro* rice is thriving; transplanting is nearly finished; prospects of poppy are favourable except in Shahabad where they are indifferent; gathering of opium has commenced in Gya, Sarun, and Monghyr. Prices of rice generally stationary. Public health is generally fair.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Feb. 17th)		
Benares (Feb. 16th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. *Rabi* prospects good. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Public health is good; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy but favourable. Poppy and *rabi* crops in good condition; *rabi* is being reaped. Slight rise in prices. Health good.
Fyzabad („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* and opium crops continue promising; sugarcane pressing continues. Markets well supplied, but fodder is very dear. Health generally good; no cattle-disease.
Lucknow („ 15th)	*Nil*	Strong west wind. Prospects very favourable. Poppy is being irrigated. Markets well supplied, though prices are rising. Fodder very dear. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rae Barelli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *rabi* crops continue favourable. Prices rising. General health good.
Partabgarh („ 16th)	A slight sprinkle of rain on 15th.	Westerly wind; weather fine, but somewhat cloudy. *Arhar*, gram and peas somewhat damaged by blight; peas and *sarson* being cut. Prospects generally good. Prices almost stationary. No sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; somewhat cloudy of late. Crops excellent; peas only slightly damaged by frost. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. No sickness either of men or cattle.
Cawnpore („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Slight injury to crops by frost reported from three parganas. Poppy coming into flower. Prices have risen. Condition of people and cattle good.
Farakhabad („ 16th)	*Nil*	Damage to crops apprehended from recent high winds and cold. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Crops slightly damaged by insects, but benefited by westerly winds; poppy crops satisfactory; early sown plants coming into flower; fodder very scanty. Prices rising. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Condition of crops including poppy excellent. Markets well supplied, and prices almost stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Banda („ „)	Slight rain on 15th	Weather cloudy. Gram, *arhar* and linseed much injured by frost, and wheat in parts by blight. Prices rising. Health good; no cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy off and on. Sunshine required for the *rabi* crops which are progressing well. Prices stationary. General health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 15th)	*Nil*	Slight damage reported from frost and blight, otherwise crops continue favourable. Prices rising. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather continues cloudy. Crops good, except in a few villages where grain and linseed crops have slightly suffered from blight. Prices rising. Condition of people and cattle good.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops in good condition; sugarcane planting commenced in some places. Supplies sufficient. Health good.
Meerut („ 16th)	Slight shower on 9th.	*Rabi* crops flourishing; sugarcane pressing continues; ploughing for next year's cane commenced. Slight tendency to rise in prices of wheat; other grains stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather has been generally cloudy and crops have been damaged in some places by frost and blight, but prospects continue favourable. Prices are rising, and fodder is reported dear in Oudh. The general health is good.
Punjab—(Feb. 17th)		
Delhi (Feb. 16th)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of current harvest promising.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest flourishing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
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 flourishing.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Rawalpindi	·07	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	Slight rain at Sadr	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest favourable.
Dera Ismail Khan	Slight rain	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has fallen in the Rawalpindi district and slight rain at Multan and Dera Ismail Khan. Health generally good. Prices of food grains rising in Multan, elsewhere stationary. Fodder for cattle scarce in Lahore district and in the Kushab tahsil of the Shahpur district. Foot-and-mouth disease among cattle in parts of tahsil Bhera in the Shahpur district. Prospects of current harvest good.
Central Provinces—(Feb. 17th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather warm. Linseed injured; wheat good. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore (Feb. 16th)	·10, with thunder-storms.	Weather cold. Gram and *masur* injured by frost; wheat slightly injured, otherwise prospects favourable. Health good. Prices high.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prospects good. Slight smallpox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. Prospects good, except of wheat. Cattle-disease in places. Prices rising.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather slightly cloudy and warm. Prospects good. Health good. Prices stationary.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm. Wheat and gram good; linseed injured by insects. Health good. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Days warm. Rice-threshing and sugar-making continue. Health good. Trade brisk.
		General Remarks.—Weather becoming warm. Prospects continue favourable, although some damage is reported by frost and insects. Prices rising in two districts; elsewhere steady.
British Burma—(Feb. 17th)		
Akyab (Feb. 13th)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Bassein	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date 2·54 inches. Public health good; cattle-disease severe in two townships. Damage amounting to 20 per cent. has been caused to crops all round from the recent rain.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date 1·58 inches. Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*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 and health of cattle good. Crops have sustained no damage from rain.
Henzada	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date ·06. Public health and health of cattle good. Crops did not suffer from the rain which fell last week.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date 2·42 inches. Public health and health of cattle good. No reports received of injury caused to crops by late rain.
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Total rainfall to date 0·13. Public health and health of cattle good.
		General Remarks.—Cholera slight in one district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one district and slight in one district, elsewhere health of cattle good. The rain at the beginning of the month is said to have done no damage in Pegu and Prome; in Bassein the rain is estimated to have damaged 20 per cent. of the crop, in Shwegyin 10 per cent., and in Thonegwa ½ per cent. The amount of damage done in other districts is not yet known.
Assam—(Feb. 17th)		
Gauhati	. . .	Weather seasonable. Public health fair; cattle-disease in some mauzas; *kalazar* still in some parts of Luki. Gathering of mustard nearly finished; pressing of sugarcane in progress. Rain wanted for *ahu* crops.
Sylhet	. . .	No change in crops since last report. Cholera lingering in Karimganj sub-division.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—*contd.*		
Cachar	. . .	Weather getting warm. Reaping of mustard crop nearly finished. Common rice 16 seers per rupee. Three deaths from cholera in Sadr, 18 in Hailakandi, and one in Karimganj reported.
Dibrugarh	·04	Weather seasonable. Land being cleared for *ahu*; pressing of sugarcane commenced; mustard crop being gathered.
Mysore and Coorg—(Feb. 17th)		
Bangalore	. . .	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season fair. Supply of water and fodder reported to be diminishing in the Kolar district and inadequate in parts of the Tumkur district. Public health good; cattle-disease continues in affected parts. Prices fallen considerably in the Mysore district.
Mysore	. . .	
Mercara	. . .	Threshing of rice and coffee-picking nearly completed; prospects of season good. Smallpox and fever prevalent in parts.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Feb. 17th)		
Amraoti	. . .	Weather clear. Prospects of crops good. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	. . .	Weather becoming warm. Crops in good condition. Reaping of linseed commenced.
Hyderabad	. . .	Standing crops prospering. General health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 21¼, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 14½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Feb. 17th)		
Indore	*Nil*	Weather changeable, but warmer than last week, and slightly cloudy. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health good. Crops doing well.
Goona	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health good. Opium crops fair.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. *Rabi* crops being harvested. Prospects and health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Feb. 17th)		
Abu (Feb. 17th)	*Nil*	A little fever, health otherwise good. Weather fine and cold.
Sirohi („ 15th)	*Nil*	Health and crop prospects good. Tanks drying. Weather cold.
Marwar („ 13th)	Slight rain on night of 7th.	Smallpox abating. Weather cloudy with cold winds, generally from north and east. *Rabi* in some places damaged a little by cold. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 15th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing. Prospects fair. Pneumonia decreasing. Prices slightly fallen. Weather somewhat warmer.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Crop prospects and health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting warmer. Smallpox abating. Crops good.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	*Nil*	Considerable damage done to opium crop by continued cold weather. Health good.
Kotah („ 13th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good. Opium and gram have suffered in some places from frost.
Ajmere („ 17th)	Slight rain	Fever and smallpox still prevalent. Poppy crop seriously injured by cold wind.
Jeypore („ 16th)	Slight rain	Prospects favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
Uwlur („ „)	*Nil*	Crop prospects and health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Bikanir („ 13th)	Slight rain in the districts of Rattangarh and Sonatgarh on 6th.	Fever and smallpox in Rattangarh; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather clear and cold.
Nepal—(Feb. 17th)	*Nil*	

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 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.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 25th February, 1886.

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

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 ₹6. 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 ₹6. 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 ₹8. 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 ₹9 per well on the Chenáb and ₹8 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.

Gross result of the fluctuating assessment.

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

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 ₹15,000 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.

* *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. Jágír 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 ₹1,45,900, ₹1,48,800, ₹1,60,500, and ₹1,71,300. 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

A larger area of sugarcane was sown on account of anticipated better prices than those formerly prevailing. Rice shows an increase of 3,299 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	35,338	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.	1885-86 as compared with 1884-85. 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	1,522,088	1,008,800	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	12·9	4·2	11·8	8·7	·1	8·3	30·2	24·6
Etah	1,112,832	686,512	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	6·6	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	39·5	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	820,048	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.	Saháranpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etáwah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarái.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.	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	508	200	136	622	211	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845
Maize	159	2,509	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	1,944	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	175,038
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	31,970	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	499
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	29,515	43,096	66,111	40,454	201,772	71,661	93,680	5,391	39,078	2,408	2	114	778,315

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 o previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton-mileage.		Value of Goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.	Collections during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
														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.	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.					R R R	R R R		
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.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	R	R	R	R	R	R		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					R	R		
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	2,000,264	102,351	...	6
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.

| Provinces. | Districts. | Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolahs. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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
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, (Cicer arietinum). (Tola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Tur (Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Fineweed.	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.	
Coorg.	Coorg	8 12	8 0	11 8	13 0	...	...	24 0	...	17 0	...	...	110 0	10 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. 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.	Receipts for week ending 31st Jan. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 30th Jan. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 30th Jan. 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st Jan. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 31st Jan. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 30th Jan. 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 30th Jan. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
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	2,90,82,080	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	3,45,404	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	Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,759	176	86	2,925	34	(*c*)7,280	182	84,427	35	77,147	...
23rd Jan. 1886	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	...	...	(*e*)29,470	27	29,470	...
	Total	4,939	11,24,189	228	5,092	11,98,497	235	4,19,74,079	201	4,91,26,541	223	71,52,462	...
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	10,522	34,71,180	330	10,767	35,93,929	334	12,82,46,602	284	14,22,59,600	306	1,40,12,998	...
	Gross Estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,77,73,759	150	7,71,49,219	166	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,04,72,843	134	6,51,10,381	140	46,37,538	...
	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 ditto	Tarakessur	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	19,27,254	...
	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	...
6th 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	...

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 January 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts 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.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 25th February 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 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. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(Feb. 24th)		
Karachi . . .	*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 . .	0·08	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 anticipated 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.
Meerut („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Weather cold; high west winds rather damaging to crops. Cane-pressing still continues. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather seasonable. Crops in good condition. Prospects generally favourable. Prices tolerably 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 . . .	1·0	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 . . } Mysore . . }	. . . .	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.
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 12⅛, 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.
Sutna . . .	·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)		
Aba (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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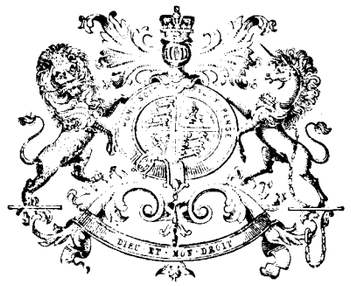

SUPPLEMENT TO

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 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.

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.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 1st March, 1886.

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

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 256 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 (*Penicillum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Cholai, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur 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
	Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
BRITISH BURMA.	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.																
RAJPOOTANA.	Jhallawar (revised)	21 8¼	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.

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 JANUARY 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 (*Penicillaria typhoidea*).	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 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	13 5	...	12 2	13 0	...	...	23 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	16 0	...	9 0	10 3	20 8	22 13	24 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	14 0	...	10 14	14 8	22 2	19 0	25 3	...	...	...	...	170 2	13 8	
	Kistna	8 13	...	11 14	13 0	15 10	...	25 0	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 5	...	12 0	15 8	21 10	22 3	25 0	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 1	...	10 11	12 0	22 4	27 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	104 6	15 5	
	Anantapur	12 0	...	10 11	11 14	20 3	18 5	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	18 3	...	11 3	12 6	25 11	24 9	31 0	...	...	...	...	94 13	13 11	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 0	12 2	20 11	24 6	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	14 0	
	Madras	11 5	...	11 2	12 5	17 5	21 13	25 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	15 0	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 3	...	...	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	12 8	12 14	20 14	16 13	30 3	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	8 3	...	12 10	15 3	...	28 14	28 3	...	...	...	...	177 0	10 3	
	Tanjore	6 4	...	13 5	15 14	28 10	20 2	34 11	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 10	
	Trichinopoly	9 4	...	13 11	14 8	...	24 2	32 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	10 3	
	Madura	10 2	...	11 5	11 3	25 14	23 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	110 10	15 14	
	Tinnevelly	8 8		10 11	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79 0	15 11	
	Coimbatore	12 8		12 10	13 10	20 14	30 3	24 10	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	8 5	...	8 13	10 6	15 0	19 13	17 5	...	...	...	...	101 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	21 13	19 11	27 0	...	...	...	...	238 2	15 11	
	South Canara	9 11	...	12 6	14 0	...	...	21 2	...	...	...	...	157 14	17 0	
	Malabar	10 [illegible]	...	12 2	12 8	...	...	19 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	10 9	18 2	7 3	10 13	18 14	14 11	17 13	14 11	16 13	20 9	15 6	62 6	12 9	
	Daskrohi (Ahmedabad)	10 0	2 0	6 8	11 0	22 0	17 8		...	22 0	...	16 0	86 0	10 0	
	Kaira	3 4	18 4	9 0	9 4	20 0	...	18 4	17 0	17 0	...	12 4	80 0	10 0	
	Surat	10 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	17 2	...	16 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	14 8		8 0	11 0	16 4	15 8	...	...	18 4	...	10 4	101 0	14 2	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 10	...	8 10	19 5	12 0	15 0	...	...	14 5	...	...	74 8	16 0	
	Colába (Abbas)	8 8		6 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	7 8	115 0	11 8	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	17 5	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	17 13	...	...	18 9	...	...	213 0	14 0	
	Násik	17 12		10 8	12 4		18 0	21 0	...	19 0	...	10 5	39 0	15 0	
	Ahmednagar	17 4	...	8 4	9 0	23 5	19 9		...	17 4	...	11 0	95 0	14 7	
	Poona	[illegible]	8 5	8 7	9 13	19 9	17 4	6 3	...	16 2	...	10 2	68 0	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 12		10 15	11 12	25 4	22 15	...	...	14 10	...	14 7	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur (Bagalkot)	15 0		7 1	8 14	20 4	22 1	...	...	14 14	...	10 2	120 0	11 4	
	Satara	16 11	...	8 4	9 5	17 5	15 8	...	...	13 0	...	9 10	116 8	14 9	
	Belgaum	15 0	15 0	13 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	...	14 0	...	7 0	99 6	13 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0		10 0	11 0	25 0	21 0	31 0	17 0	14 0	...	8 0	89 0	9 0	
	Ratnagiri	9 4		9 4	12 11	15 9	13 7	16 7	...	14 0	...	10 3	120 0	14 3	
Bom	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	...	7 0	12 4	18 0	13 0	21 0	...	16 0	...	13 0	213 5	12 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	22 13	24 0	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	24 0	...	18 4	17 11	...	10 0	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda (Camp Sadar Bazar)	12 13	13 11	6 14	8 12	17 11	15 12	18 5	11 7	18 0	...	11 7	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	17 12	...	6 4	9 4	22 0	22 0	...	...	21 12	...	11 12	135 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	20 4	33 1	8 0	9 0	28 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	29 0	26 0	180 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad	23 0	35 0	7 0	8 0	34 7	26 6	...	14 0	37 0	35 12	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	13 4½	22 14	10 11	11 7	23 11	23 12	...	...	23 12	...	10 11	160 0	12 12	
	Karachi	12 0	19 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	13 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	18 0	23 0	8 0	150 0	14 0	
	Shikarpur	15 0	22 8	10 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	140 0	12 8	
	Sukkur	16 0	27 8	10 0	14 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	24 8	...	...	120 0	14 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	14 8	...	16 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	23 0	120 0	13 8 *a*	
	Bankoora	10 8	18 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	22 0	22 0	240 0	12 12 *b*	
	Beerbhoom	14 4	...	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	18 12	160 0	12 0 *c*	
	Midnapore	14 0	...	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8 *d*	
	Hooghly	10 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 8	120 0	13 9 *e*	
	Howrah	15 8	...	8 14	13 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	16 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	14 4	10 15	6 4	8 14	13 0	15 1	...	16 0	18 9	19 15	19 14	90 0	13 4	
	24-Pergunnahs	15 4	17 8	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	19 0	20 0	100 0	12 13 *f*	
	Nuddea	13 5¼	...	12 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	...	11 10¼ *g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 8	200 0	12 0 *h*	
	Bakergunge	12 4	...	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	120 0	11 12 *i*	
	Mymensingh	16 0	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	20 0	120 0	12 0 *j*	
	Dacca	14 12	17 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	8 0	140 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	12 0 to 14 4	...	15 0	18 12 to 19 8	...	...	...	...	17 4 to 19 11	...	...	240 0	12 12 *k*	
	Rungpore	18 0	...	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	14 0	120 0	11 0 *l*	
	Bogra	15 0	...	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Pubna	17 0	...	8 4	20 10	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	21 0	200 0	12 6 *m*	
	Darjeeling	10 0	9 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	...	10 0	20 0	8 0	120 0	8 0 *n*	
	Jalpáguri	13 5	20 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	...	128 0	12 0 *o*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	15 0	26 0	8 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	13 0 *p*	
	Furreedpore	10 0	25 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 0 *q*	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	120 0	12 8 *r*	
	Mymensingh	11 8	...	11 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	16 0	...	12 0 *s*	
	Chittagong	10 0	...	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	120 0	12 0 *t*	
	Noakholly	...	...	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	10 0	
	Tipperah	13 4	...	14 14	18 4	...	...	...	...	14 10	...	8 0	...	12 8 *u*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	11 0	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Cutwa 14 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 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—Maugrahat 10-8 seers, and Kulpihat 12-4 seers, Barrackpore 12-2 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 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:—Lallagh 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 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 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:—Kishoregunge 10 seers 10¾ 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.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 12-8 seers and Chandpore 11 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
		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 (*Penniseturn typhoideum*).	Murua 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	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	100 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	100 0	11 8*z*	
	Chumparun	16 0	22 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	30 0	...	...	12 0*z1*	
	Monghyr	18 15	27 12	10 8	16 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 2	...	126 0	13 2*z2*	
	Bhágalpur	17 11	40 6	16 6	18 15	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	21 7	151 8	12 10*z3*	
	Purneah	19 0	...	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	160 0	10 8*z4*	
	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*z5*	
	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*z6*	
	Balasore	14 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	13 0	120 0	10 8*z7*	
	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*z8*	
	Lohardugga	15 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	38 0	...	14 0	20 0	18 0	120 0	10 8*z9*	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	20 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*z10*	
Assam.	Sylhet	14 8	...	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	12 8	108 0	12 4	
	Cáchar	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	1.0 0	10 0	
	Sibsagar	...	...	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	9 8	...	10 10	13 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	1[illegible] 4	160 0	11 4	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	8 6	14 0	8	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	4 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 0	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 8	31 0	6 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	26 8	28 0	16 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saharanpur	26 7	32 4	9 11	12 14½	30 1½	25 13	...	...	27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	21 0	25 5	6 9	14 5	29 11	24 6	...	...	28 1[illegible]	20 12	18 [illegible]1	110 0	2 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	
	Kumaun	13 8	15 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	18 0	22 0	8 0	13 0	...	25 0†	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	160 0	8 2	† Mandwa.
	Bijnor	20 10	36 0	13 8	14 10	...	24 8	...	...	27 0	...	19 2	125 0	12 2	
	Moradabad	21 0	32 8	11 8	15 8	27 8	23 8	...	...	27 0	29 4	24 0	125 0	13 0	
	Budaun	19 8	27 9½	7 3	14 0½	2[illegible] 9½	21 0	...	...	24 0	...	20 6½	192 0	11 6½	
	Bareilly	17 13	23 12	6 4	13 12	22 8	20 10	...	...	23 12	22 3	20 0	100 0	11 14	
	Sháhjahánpur	18 8	26 0	8 0	10 8	...	24 0	...	...	22 0	...	21 0	150 0	12 0	
	Tarái 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	40 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	
	Etawah	18 0	25 0	6 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	23 8	25 0	23 8	1.0 0	11 8	
	Etah	19 8	25 0	7 0	14 0	...	21 8	...	...	23 8	32 0	21 0	1.0 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	20 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	1.0 0	11 8	
	Hamírpur	20 4	...	11 4	14 12	23 6	22 3	...	...	30 11	...	18 10	140 0	11 0	
	Jaunpur	19 0	28 8	7 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	20 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	
	Azimgarh	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	1.0 0	11 12	
	Pilibhít	19 4	31 0	15 0	17 0	26 0	26 4	...	...	2[illegible] 8	...	20 0	150 0	11 4	
	Almora	No return received.													
Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	35 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	1.0 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	1.0 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	15 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	
	Hardui	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 0	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	28 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	20 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	
	Kángra	23 0	36 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	...	1.0 0	11 0	
	Hoshiarpur	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	35 0	24 0	...	...	33 0	34 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Ludhiana	26 0	38 0	...	12 0	35 0	26 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	...	100 0	14 8	

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Aurangabad 11-8 seers, and Nowada 10 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:—Hajipore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12-4 seers and Sitamarhee 11 seers.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 10-4 seers.
z1 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z2 In Begu Serai 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 and Soopeol 11 seers.
z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 11 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
z5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, Pakour 12 seers, and Rajmehal 1[illegible]-8 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 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 12 seers per rupee.
z9 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 10·79 seers per rupee.
z10 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

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 (*Penniseum 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.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	22 0	35 0	...	11 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	37 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	17 0	25 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	100 0	14 12	
	Jhang	17 0	26 0	...	10 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	200 0	14 12	
	Montgomery	20 0	26 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	22 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	20 0	34 0	...	10 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	27 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	22 0	34 0	...	13 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	30 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	30 0	...	10 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	20 0	33 0	...	13 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	110 0	10 0	
	Gujrát	23 0	30 0	...	12 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	29 0	32 0	...	100 0	10 4	
	Gujránwála	19 0	31 0	...	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	29 0	27 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	20 0	25 0	...	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	23 0	31 0	...	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	27 0	20 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	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	20 0	38 0	...	14 0	38 0	19 0	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	105 0	47 8	
	Kohát	18 0	43 0	...	17 0	...	28 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	...	153 0	58 11	
	Bannu	29 0	43 0	...	10 0	45 0	31 0	...	...	30 0	36 0	...	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	21 0	34 0	...	9 0	33 0	26 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	152 0	47 4	
	D. G. Khan	16 0	25 0	...	9 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	15 0	...	125 0	26 4	
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	23 0	...	6 0	23 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	18 7	...	10 3	11 9	...	...	...	...	20 10	...	...	160 0	9 2	
	Damoh	17 2	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	15 8	...	12 8	15 8	24 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	100 0	11 0	
	Mandla	19 0	...	14 0	17 13	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	256 0	11 0	
	Seoni	20 6	...	12 2	17 15	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	18 2	...	10 5	12 12	22 7	...	...	...	23 5	...	...	160 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	19 10	...	8 7	10 14	19 5	...	...	...	21 10	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Nimár	18 4	...	8 7	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	18 9	...	...	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	19 12	...	12 1	12 8	20 3	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 4	...	10 0	13 5	21 10	...	...	...	16 14	...	...	160 0	9 13	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	22 8	...	8 7	15 0	27 8	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	100 0	11 12	
	Chánda	18 10	...	...	15 8	23 11	...	...	...	15 2	...	...	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	21 4	...	11 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	...	220 0	10 8	
	Bálaghat	21 0	...	13 2	20 6	...	...	...	...	19 3	...	...	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	30 10	...	13 11	24 5	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	11 3	
	Bilaspur	35 8	...	29 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	28 0	...	19 4	24 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	280 0	30 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	17 14	19 6	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	36 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	
British Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	15 2	...	10 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	320 0	29 3	
	Pegu	...	...	8 9	12 1	...	...	...	...	10 1	...	...	46 9	26 14	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	25 1	
	Prome	11 3	...	16 12	12 7	...	...	...	...	9 9	...	...	104 12	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	23 7	21 3	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	245 8	28 7	
	Henzada	...	...	15 15	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	12 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 13	...	...	295 3	29 9	
	Thayetmyo	9 4	...	11 10	14 10	...	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	392 0	14 3	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	15 6	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 0	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	14 3	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	280 0	14 2	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	...	7 8	11 4	17 12	20 1	25 4	...	13 13	18 13	9 4	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	18 3	...	9 0	11 4	24 7	...	...	...	15 15	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	9 0	...	7 8	9 8	19 8	21 0	...	...	14 0	...	10 8	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	No return received.													
	Akola														
	Ellichpur														
	Buldana														
	Wun														
	Básim														
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 8	11 4	8 6	9 3	19 14	...	27 3	...	20 9	...	...	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	32 0	...	24 0	...	...	192 0	11 0	
	Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	33 0	...	22 0	...	...	340 0	11 0	
	Mysore	11 0	...	10 12	11 6	25 0	...	24 0	...	25 0	...	...	78 0	10 8	
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	11 9	13 10	25 3	...	38 14	...	21 1	...	...	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	32 0	...	20 0	...	...	64 0	9 0	
Coorg.	Coorg	9 8	8 8	11 8	13 8	...	...	25 0	...	18 0	...	...	110 0	11 8	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	21 0	31 0	6 0	9 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	31 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Kishengurh	20 8	34 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	22 8	28 12	10 0	13 12	30 0	23 6	...	...	31 4	...	...	200 0	12 6	
	Ulwur	22 11	32 4	6 12	10 11	27 1	23 15	...	19 0	33 5	29 13	50 0	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 15	29 4	7 4	8 4	24 10	22 3	...	...	30 12	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	19 0	32 8	3 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	...	34 0	34 0	14 0	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	25 0	38 10	...	9 4	38 12	31 0	...	...	35 6	38 2	...	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 0	...	...	...	25 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	24 0	28 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...*	11 0	* Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 15½	24 3½	9 6	10 15	23 7	14 13½	...	14 1	21 1½	21 14	12 8	200 0	12 1¾	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	...	6 4	13 12	27 8	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (")	20 10	31 4	9 6	11 4	25 0	17 8	...	...	32 8	30 0	25 0	...	18 12	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	19 12	26 4	6 4	7 8	23 12	20 0	...	...	27 8	22 8	...	90 0	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 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 (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur (Cajan 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 6	* * * *	...	21 8	...	...	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 12	45 0	9 8	10 0	38 8	22 0		...	38 8	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	8 8	9 8	32 0	23 0		...	36 0	38 8	...	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	23 1	36 0	9 8	13 8	42 0	36 0		...	35 0	30 0	...	120 0	13 4	
	Jhallawar	21 8½	26 9	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13		12 0	32 3	32 8	...	175 0	10 13	
	Shahpoora	22 8	34 0	10 2	15 0	39 12	27 0		...	29 12	35 6	...	160	13 0	
	Dholpur	No return received.									38 0				
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	14 12	20 0	9 4	10 0	30 0	20 0		...	24 0	...	...	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	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			...	28 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 0	30 4	8 0	17 0	27 0	23 0		...	24 8	...	...	160	11 2	

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Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIV 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 FEB. 1885. Total.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH FEB. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH FEB. 1886. Total.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH FEB. 1886. Per mile open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 7TH FEB. 1885. Total.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 7TH FEB. 1885. Per mile open per week.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH FEB. 1886. Total.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1885 TO 6TH FEB. 1886. Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13th Feb. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,03,490	174	680	1,18,206	174	43,08,667	170	47,53,989	173	4,45,322	...
13th ditto	Madras	861	1,42,769	166	861	1,33,130	155	61,06,[illegible]77	159	64,19,469	167	3,13,292	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	90,424	138	654	80,595	123	35,8[illegible],525	123	38,19,884	131	2,38,[illegible]59	...
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,90,545	526	1,504	7,89,297	524	2,80,62,235	4[illegible]6	2,98,80,669	446	12,18,434	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,57,736	559	461	2,30,000	499	1,02,27,816	496	1,08,93,981	530	6,66,165	...
	TOTAL	4,074	13,84,984	340	4,160	13,51,228	325	5,28,86,420	292	5,57,67,992	305	28,81,572	...
	State.												
20th Feb. 1886	East Indian	1,509	9,17,251	608	1,515	9,77,982	646	3,56,88,338	528	3,97,06,519	588	40,18,181	...
13th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	97,073	417	233	95,299	409	47,43,507	455	38,42,236	370	...	9,01,271
13th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,500	56	27	1,675	62	65,075	53	66,491	55	1,416	...
13th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	35,817	144	249	48,600	195	18,91,326	171	19,43,664	175	52,338	...
13th ditto	Kauria-Dharla	37	3,308	89	37	2,954	80	1,27,413	77	1,06,967	64	...	20,446
20th ditto	Tirhoot	226	25,136	111	226	26,365	117	10,63,538	115	10,74,542	100	11,004	...
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,900	191	57	8,078	141	4,45,371	174	4,12,228	162	...	33,143
13th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,547	58	253	22,715	90	8,12,309	73	7,75,236	69	...	37,073
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	710	59	12	770	64	39,729	74	39,268	73	...	461
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,411	3,45,933	245	1,411	3,57,600	253	1,14,85,779	197	1,38,59,936	220	23,74,177	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	17,550	390	45	32,763	728	5,35,127	270	5,24,353	261	...	30,774
13th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	38,217	256	149	24,752	166	10,85,751	163	11,31,125	170	45,374	...
6th ditto	British Burma	254	40,208	182	327	67,983	208	16,50,078	154	17,64,187	130	1,14,109	...
20th ditto	Sindia	75	9,381	125	75	6,893	92	3,15,305	95	3,02,734	91	...	12,571
13th ditto	North-Western	1,803	4,49,362	249	1,803	4,72,299	262	1,85,84,928	2[illegible]8	2,41,55,272	300	55,70,344	...
13th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,627	70	66	4,533	69	1,86,8[illegible]6	67	2,42,715	83	55,889	...
6th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	871	24	36	1,979	55	(*b*)16,077	27	64,029	40	47,952	...
13th ditto	Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	2,007	201	86	2,488	29	(*c*)9,287	186	86,915	34	77,628	...
30th Jan. 1886	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	...	...	(*e*)30,059	27	30,059	...
	TOTAL	4,939	11,03,347	223	5,092	11,77,146	231	4,30,77,426	198	5,04,21,977	222	73,44,551	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	34,05,582	324	10,767	35,06,356	326	13,16,52,184	282	14,58,96,488	305	1,42,44,304	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,96,80,885	149	7,90,04,032	165	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,19,71,299	133	6,68,92,456	140	49,21,157	...
	Assisted Companies.												
13th Feb. 1886	Bengal Central	126	10,176	81	126	9,260	73	4,34,261	78	4,43,542	79	9,281	...
6th ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	2,450	37	67	3,402	51	(*b*)54,621	48	1,96,858	66	1,42,237	...
6th ditto	Assam	70	4,707	67	78	6,581	84	1,93,731	62	2,29,503	64	35,772	...
13th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	10,204	48	315	24,115	76	2,36,966	36	8,32,986	66	5,96,020	...
13th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	20,373	67	303	31,590	104	(*f*)1,15,537	29	11,26,310	78	10,10,773	...
20th ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,693	259	22	5,023	228	(*g*)29,405	246	2,09,759	211	1,80,354	...
	TOTAL	802	53,603	67	911	79,971	88	10,64,521	50	30,38,958	78	19,74,437	..
	Native States.												
6th Feb. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,939	98	193	15,083	78	9,49,142	110	7,99,513	93	...	1,49,629
6th ditto	Jodhpore	44	2,507	57	64	3,920	61	59,441	32	1,48,486	52	89,045	...
13th ditto	Nizam's	121	20,790	172	121	25,346	209	8,31,343	154	9,94,209	184	1,62,866	...
13th ditto	Mysore	140	6,834	49	140	7,574	54	3,23,489	63	3,75,847	60	52,358	...
13th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	714	45	16	1,546	96	(*h*)8,751	39	43,634	61	34,883	...
	TOTAL	514	49,784	97	534	53,469	100	21,72,166	103	23,61,689	99	1,89,523	...

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 7th February 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 7th February 1885.
(*d*) Return not received.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 30th January 1886.
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 7th February 1885.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st January to 7th February 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st November 1884 to 7th February 1885.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 4th March 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Post Office.

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 1090, dated Calcutta, the 5th March 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

READ—

Report on the operations of the Post Office of India for the year 1884-85.

RESOLUTION.—This report is submitted at a considerably earlier date than that for last year, having been received in print on the 15th February. The President in Council hopes that next year the Annual Report will be submitted not later than 31st December.

2. During the year to which the report relates an International Postal Congress was held at Lisbon at which the Indian Post Office was represented by Mr. H. E. M. James, whose services were specially acknowledged by the Secretary of State for India. The Convention concluded at the Paris Congress of 1878 was continued with some slight amendments.

3. New contracts with the British India Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance of mails by sea by several local steam lines, and with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails on the Tigris, between Bussorah and Bagdad, came into operation during the year. By both these contracts a reduction in the cost to the Post Office was secured.

4. The working and progress of the Post Office was, as in previous years, very satisfactory.

5. The work done by the Post Office Savings Banks increased greatly: 300 new Banks and Sub-Banks were opened, and the balance rose from 75 lakhs to 134¼ lakhs. The operations of the Post Office Savings Banks have been noticed with those of other Savings Banks in the Comptroller General's Report, published in the *Gazette of India* of 9th January 1886. It being considered undesirable to maintain two sets of Savings Banks side by side, the growing preference of the public for the Post Office Banks has induced the Government to close the District Savings Banks and to transfer the accounts in those Banks to the Post Office Banks. This change is to be made from 1st April 1886.

6. The number of post offices was increased by 609, from 5,879 to 6,488. This large extension of the operations of the Post Office is rendered possible by the system of employing extra departmental agency for village post offices, under which the cost of each post office is restricted to a very small amount, while the work, being light, is efficiently performed. The table given in paragraph 14 of the report shows how largely this system has been extended. Out of 3,265 village post offices, 875 only are under the charge of regular employés of the post office, 1,370 are under the charge of schoolmasters, and 1,020 under the charge of other non-postal officials or of persons not in the employ of Government.

7. The number of letter-boxes rose from 8,426 to 8,731, and of village postmen from 3,843 to 4,039.

8. The length of the postal lines of communication was altered during the year as under:—

		Miles.
Railway lines	Increased by	1,001
Mail cart horse and camel lines	Increased by	469
Runners and boat lines	Decreased by	323
Sea and river steamer lines	Decreased by	3,795

The decrease in the length of the runner and boat lines is nominal, being due to the classification of certain river lines under "Sea and River Steamer Services" instead of under "Runner and boat lines" as formerly. The decrease in the length of the sea and river steamer lines is due to the new contract with the British India Steam Navigation Company, under which subsidy payments for the coasting line between Calcutta and Bombay, for the line between Aden and Karachi, and for the line between Moulmein and Singapore were discontinued. This caused a reduction of nearly 6,000 miles in the sea mileage, without impairing the efficiency of the mail service. But for this there would have been a considerable increase in the sea and river mileage.

9. The total number or articles conveyed by the post office rose from over 200 millions in the previous year to nearly 217 millions. The details of this increase are satisfactory throughout:—

Unpaid letters diminished by	3·71	per cent.
Paid letters increased by	4·34	"
Registered letters increased by	7·56	"
Post-cards "	26·04	"
Newspapers "	10·47	"
Parcels "	4·04	"
Packets "	19·89	"

Reply post-cards were introduced just before the beginning of the year of the report; the rates of such post-cards have not as yet been large. The number of Foreign parcels increased from 98,296 in 1883-84 to 110,590 in 1884-85.

10. The value of ordinary postage stamps and envelopes sold was R54,06,022 as against R49,87,927 in 1883-84, that of service stamps, &c., R16,08,805 as against R15,64,951.

11. A new system of dealing with Money Orders was introduced during the year, reducing the clerical work and simplifying the procedure and making it more convenient to the public. The payment of Money Orders at the houses of payees instead of at the Post Office only was authorized and found to work satisfactorily.

12. An experiment was commenced in the North-Western Provinces, for which the credit is due to Rai Salig Ram Bahadur, Postmaster General. It has for its object to enable persons in the interior of districts to remit land revenue by money order. It has as yet been tried in the Benares Division only, but the results are such as to lead to the belief that the system will be extended and developed with convenience, alike to the public and to the Post Office.

13. A system of Telegraphic Money Orders was introduced from 1st October 1885. In the six months from that date 5,788 such orders for about 3¾ lakhs were issued.

14. Over 3½ millions Inland Money Orders for nearly 821 lakhs of rupees were issued during the year, the increase, as compared with the preceding year, being half a million in the number, and 89½ lakhs in the value. The average value of the Money Orders issued was R23-1-9; the average value in previous years has been—

	R	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	0

15. The following table shows the foreign Money Order transactions:—

	Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
In Sterling—				
1883-84	30,103	125,132	3,622	13,245
1884-85	42,294	170,864	5,201	23,160
		₨		₨
In Rupees—				
1883-84	1,768	1,54,797	10,545	5,55,897
1884-85	1,510	1,21,142	11,727	6,33,091

16. Neither Indian Postal Notes nor British Postal Orders—the sale of which was authorized from 1st October 1884—have as yet become popular.

17. The value of letters and parcels insured fell from 825 lakhs to 782 lakhs.

18. The popularity of the value-payable system continues to increase. The value of articles sent value-payable was ₨52,73,352 as against ₨28,08,873 in 1883-84. The table below shows how the value payable business has increased since it was undertaken.

	Number of articles sent under the value-payable system.	Value declared for realisation.	Commission.
		₨	₨
1877-78 (from the commencement of the system in December 1877) four months . .	413	6,721	195
1878-79	7,408	1,32,109	3,942
1879-80	25,589	3,49,857	11,498
1880-81	40,389	5,70,574	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

19. The number of complaints made by the public was 6,511, being 779 more than in 1883-84. Of these 2,835 were found to be groundless, and 2,237 well founded; in the remaining 1,202 no definite conclusion was arrived at.

20. The number of offences by postal officials was 244, of which 87 were punished departmentally and 157 by the criminal courts.

21. There were 26 mail robberies, of which half were in British and half in Foreign territory.

22. The Director-General shows the financial results of the working of the Post Office with approximate accuracy in Part X of the report, the final result being that there was a net charge of about 16 lakhs of rupees on account of the Post Office.

23. The thanks of the Government are due to Mr. James and to Mr. Fanshawe for their successful administration of the department during the year.

24. The work done by the officers mentioned in paragraph 69 of the report also deserves acknowledgment.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of the Post Offices of India, and that the Report and the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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 . . .	65,685	
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. (11) Daily communication between Kyethai, Prome, Thyetmyo, and Allanmyo. Subsidy R2,000 per mensem. Began to work in May 1883.	These lines are under the control of the local administration, the Post Office contributing R500 per mensem towards the subsidy for line No. 10.

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 Mathewson 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.
(20) By Shepherd and Company's steamers. A daily service between Bombay and Goa from 1st October to 31st May of each year. Began to work from 1st October 1884.	Subsidy R3,000. Postal contribution R807 per mensem, that of Portuguese Government R200 per mensem. Remainder met from Provincial Revenues.
(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 R200 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 20."

	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	744,244	+ 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 R5,663:—

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.	R	R
With United Kingdom.								
To India	64,882	70,587	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	2·53	3,905	3,624
Total .	4,172	4,450	5	5·53	5	1·24	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 . .	86,257
1875-76 . .	35,819	1881-82 . .	88,840
1876-77 . .	45,357	1882-83 . .	88,684
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
Articles disposed of by the dead-letter offices, less the proportion of articles returned undelivered. — 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 ¼ 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.	¼-anna Post-cards.	¼-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1½ anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	4½-anna Envelopes.	¼-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	1-Rupee Labels.	Gross Value.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1883-84. Value of each kind of stamps sold . .	5,24,165	20,348	7,624	1,048	15,88,414	10,571	65,914	11,14,424	11,721	3,46,331	25,088	4,05,973	81,238	4,62,515	28,231	1,24,615	1,69,707	49,87,927
1883-84. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold . . .	10·51	·41	·15	·02	31·85	·21	·132	22·34	·24	6·94	·50	8·14	1·63	9·27	·57	2·50	3·40	100
1884-85. Value of each kind of stamps sold . .	6,36,420	30,568	8,495	654	16,38,152	10,053	68,441	11,36,474	13,848	3,64,222	25,469	4,28,483	91,804	5,17,415	33,774	1,78,591	2,23,119	54,06,022
1884-85. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year . .	12·76	·61	·17	·01	32·84	·20	1·37	22·79	·28	7·30	·51	8·60	1·84	10·37	·68	3·58	4·47	108·38

Service Postage Labels.	¼-anna Post-cards.	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	¼-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels	Gross Value.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
1883-84. Value of each kind of stamps sold . . .	9,141	2,822	3,23,323	84	8,23,919	1,30,707	1,47,092	1,27,863	15,64,951
1883-84. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold . .	·58	·18	20·66	·01	52·65	8·35	9·40	8·17	100
1884-85. Value of each kind of stamps sold . . .	10,821	2,827	3,21,842	...	8,62,130	1,31,356	1,48,489	1,31,340	16,08,805
1884-85. Proportion of each to whole value of stamps sold in previous year . . .	·69	·18	20·57	...	55·09	8·39	9·49	8·39	102·80

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 R50 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 R40 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 R10,45,823 to R10,00,132, 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 R45,691. The expenditure rose from R9,60,713 to R9,87,449, the increase being R26,736. 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 those returned on the total number received for delivery by the District Post.
						₹	₹	₹	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	166	4	258	7,087	193,259	...	186,208	917,215	853,800	33,524	3·50
Madras	1883-84	30	836	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	1,739,290	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	52,500	5·62
	1884-85	271	461	69	6,561	149,424	...	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	50,509	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	66	2,957 (e)	38,844	...	56,982	308,665	256,495	25,665	8·31
	1884-85	53 (g)	84	82	2,937 (e)	48,104	19,000	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	36,100	...	35,725	168,643	139,066	7,747	4·59
Rajputana	1883-84	7	10	2	143	789	...	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	1,598	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	7·10
Behar	1883-84	86	...	54	3,394	93,236	...	90,112	440,553	383,853	34,004	7·61
	1884-85	88	...	55	3,437	88,886	...	90,610	454,568	390,866	34,927	7·68
Eastern Bengal	1883-84	29	...	8	1,570	61,595	...	54,616 (d)	192,177	196,635	10,281	5·35
	1884-85	29	1	12	1,552	52,657	...	55,440 (d)	212,808	211,058	10,581	4·97
Sind	1884-85	...	...	...	38	...	...	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 Maharaiah 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 feudatory 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-

tant 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.
		R a.		R 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	23,870 1	629	45,480 7
Punjab	470	41,590 8	368	23,456 2
Bombay	375	20,644 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	3,524 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 R23-1-9. 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 R10 in amount and 25·87 per cent for remittances not above R25. A further analisation of the figures proved that nearly 50 per cent. of the orders for R10 and under related to remittances below R5.

Inland Money Orders.	Total number of Money Orders issued.	Total value of Money Orders issued.	Commission realised.
	No.	R	R
During the last quarter of the year 1879-80, being the commencement of the business	232,639	72,48,208	84,001
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.
	R 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.
		R a.		R 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	7,39,5[illegible]6 12
Assam	116,614	30,43,340 7	36,233	12,69,324 5
Sind	87,708	27,56,230 13	31,446	11,4[illegible]96 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	1,902 7 3
New South Wales	56	330 13 0	42	143 11 0	332	1,092 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.
		R a. p.		R a. p.		R a. p		R 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	35,377 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	7,402 12 0	350	29,950 3 0
Field Post Office, Egypt*	...	...	...	...	1	4 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	6,33,090 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.
	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.	R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
1,586	13,049 14	2,550	38,231 8	4,136	51,281 6	470	16,434 1	490	12,089 7	127 6	1,412	7,461 3	2,372	36,112 1	1,764	15,169 5

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.
		R a.	R a.		R 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	42,294	21,30,454 10	22,014 10	5,201	2,89,738 8
Foreign transactions in Indian currency	1,510	1,21,142 2	1,272 4	11,727	6,33,090 12
Total	3,594,061	8,43,40,156 2	10,29,512 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.	R 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	42,991	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 165½ lakhs of rupees as compared with 103½ 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 3¾ lakhs, against 1⅘ 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. R a. p.	Deposits. R a. p.	Interest. R a. p.	Total. R a. p.	Withdrawals. R a. p.	Balance. R a. p.	Average of depositors per Bank.	Average balance in each Bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
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	28,209·95	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	1,98,959 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	377	5,182	84,848	75,887	38,136	122,599	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. R	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	18,611	26,89,019 7 8	78,411 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	2,326 7 4	3,148	3,97,912 2 5	11,084 8 7
Behar	4,077	5,30,171 12 10	14,317 7 0	395	61,024 2 10	1,873 6 3	4,472	5,91,195 15 8	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	998	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	1,09,625 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	1,24,763 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	63,662 4 11	122,599	1,34,41,910 13 2	3,75,207 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. A. Having fixed income.	Class I, Professional. B. Having variable income.	Class II, Domestic.	Class III, Commercial.	Class IV, Agricultural.	Class V, Industrial.	Class VI, Indefinite.	Total.
Bengal	9,299	2,273	2,543	1,068	459	363	10,765	26,770
Madras	7,157	709	1,776	819	377	403	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. Letters.	Parcels.	Total.	Insurance Fees.
	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
	15,898	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 R10,84,855-15; of the value-payable registered letters and book packets, 57,056, 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	940
		TOTAL charges	2,399
		BALANCE at credit	1,21,235
		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

New Fund.

RECEIPTS.	NUMBER OF EMPLOYÉS.		AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION.			CHARGES.	Amount.
	First half-year.	Second half-year.	First half-year.	Second half-year.	TOTAL.		
	R	R	R	R	R		R
Balance of 1883-84	...	...	...	...	53,591	Refund on account of excess realisation	139
Interest on above at 4 per cent. from April 1884 to March 1885	...	...	...	...	2,144	Advance of Stock Notes	64,617
						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 come 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 Office,

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), though two in excess of the previous year, is far below the usual number.

	1883-84. Number of Highway Robberies.			1884-85. 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	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	1	1	...	2	2
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	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	4,637
Extraneous agencies such as school-masters, &c.	990	1,221
Clerks	4,870	4,900
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 trifling extra work done, was the ordinary discount allowed to stamp vendors on the postage stamps sold to prepay the 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	40,522	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	11,308	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	801	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	6,870	12	0	154,174	163,750	12,249	330,173	174,118	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	1,79,168
Contract subsidies paid through the Post Office, but employed also largely on general and military considerations.		
Disbursements	7,14,413	5,95,988

These results may be summarised as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	R
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.	R	CHARGES, 1884-85.	R
District post collections including Zemindari Dâk receipts in Bengal .	39,530	District post establishment including Zemindari dâks in Bengal . .	11,40,000
		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.
	R	R
Cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery	1,07,611	1,42,532
Railway service estimated, less actual payments .	82,000	2,63,000
Value of services rendered to the Post Office by the Government Press	20,395	27,342
Rent of Government Buildings	2,41,964	2,94,546
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	2,36,332
Net amount to be added to charges in the Finance and Revenue Accounts	1,79,783	6,77,295

	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	R
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	235	175
1871-72, seventeenth ditto . .	269	272	173
1872-73, eighteenth ditto . .	279	279	177
1873-74, nineteenth ditto . .	328	284	184
1874-75, twentieth ditto . .	348	305	189
1875-76, twenty-first ditto . .	352	326	191
1876-77, twenty-second ditto . .	368	345	196
1877-78, twenty-third ditto . .	387	378	206
1878-79, twenty-fourth ditto . .	394	390	222
1879-80, twenty-fifth ditto . .	428	417	234
1880-81, twenty-sixth ditto . .	476	452	252
1881-82, twenty-seventh ditto . .	507	459	270
1882-83, twenty-eighth ditto . .	550	478	290
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.	Existing 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	2,884	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	943	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	299	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	164	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	266	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	5,879	9,426	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.
Bengal	*45	*5	129	165	697	741	871	911	45	58	4,297	4,631	3,112	2,770(b)	8,325	8,410
Madras	...	...	261	434	1,629	1,629	1,890	2,063	116	116	6,466	6,706	3,064	1,207	11,536	10,092
Bombay	*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
North-Western Provinces	...	*12	18	144	1 212	1,336	1,230	1,492	624	621	1,464	1,405	...	...	3,318	3,518
Punjab	...	*79	278	198	1,128	1,294	1,406	1,571	645	778	2,251	2,295	...	...	4,302	4,644
British Burma	207	254	...	...	...	...	207	254	13	...	1,711(a)	531	2,914	3,045	4,845	3,830
Central Provinces	*4	...	26	71	819	819	849	890	364	364	2,304	2,423	...	...	3,517	3,677
Oudh	*12	...	91	42	252	526	355	568	165	165	725	656	...	...	1,245	1,389
Rajputana	...	*38	38	...	633	633	671	671	60	145	1,253	1,245	...	...	1,984	2,061
Assam	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	1,754(c)	1,384	...	...	1,754	1,876
Behar	...	*37	41	38	696	696	737	771	4	4	999	1,115	...	420	1,740	1,890
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,386	1,316	...	...	1,386	1,316
Central India	...	...	...	...	280	280	280	280	71	96	1,524	1,866	...	...	1,875	2,242
Sind	...	...	...	...	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

* On these lines the mails are conveyed under the weighing at system, *i.e.*, paid for by weight checked half-yearly.
(*b*) Sea Sorting Services exist between Calcutta—Rangoon and Bombay—Karachi.
(*a*) 1,292 miles of lines under this head have this year been included under the head of Steamer Services.
(*c*) 420 miles of lines under this head have this year been included under the head of Steamer Services.
(*d*) 1,712 miles of lines under this head have this year been included under the head of Steamer Services.

Appendix

No. III.

Statement showing the estimated number of Letters, Post-cards, Newspapers, Packets and Parcels received in the Post Offices under the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, Punjab, British Burma, Central Provinces, Oudh, Rajputana, Assam, Behar, Eastern Bengal, Central India and Sind Postal Circles, during the years 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	20,077,476	20,742,539	22,592,327	23,082,287	11,095,241	11,742,754	11,723,435	11,894,090	1,433,517	1,627,326
" unpaid	4,792,424	4,748,728	2,571,712	2,444,718	4,322,044	3,861,361	3,927,067	3,779,679	2,413,101	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	355,715	304,252	52,839	60,005
" insured	35,353	32,708	23,699	26,084	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	1,017	3,207	6,283	2,216	4,003	547	443
" service privileged	949,183	920,217	6,831	6,961	7,170	3,859	1,400,349	1,307,715	1,077,350	1,171,754	167,845	282,119
Post-cards	6,693,969	8,419,220	6,060,303	7,400,010	8,491,543	10,055,385	5,392,797	6,501,093	5,016,951	5,092,231	96,621	122,119
Reply Post-cards	38,203	457,397	67,509	306,808	55,697	262,487	41,271	300,642	34,037	246,864	...	10,976
Total	27,992,328	30,904,888	29,550,331	31,754,608	35,980,510	37,823,008	22,303,743	24,208,836	20,661,204	22,059,557	2,744,826	3,308,333
Newspapers	2,758,018	2,984,918	2,626,722	2,813,264	2,293,086	2,546,449	1,789,021	1,987,399	2,257,134	2,474,162	491,603	570,405
Book and Pattern Packets unregistered	609,524	730,365	889,140	990,089	582,722	758,887	384,032	440,158	331,055	393,235	61,581	77,276
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	3,404
Book Packets, value-payable registered	...	11,315	...	22,447	...	7,195	...	15,747	...	14,809	...	3,285
Parcels paid	84,393	88,747	73,939	73,313	105,459	116,174	69,168	78,371	101,261	104,037	15,527	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	16,216
" insured	11,993	14,522	32,537	30,159	33,658	33,267	17,364	16,321	13,010	13,557	4,145	2,894
" value-payable	29,643	35,405	32,954	36,021	11,341	12,670	36,317	33,684	31,312	32,068	9,307	13,427
Money Orders, inland	681,946	812,674	415,299	466,797	311,554	372,601	390,593	464,322	266,588	297,354	88,549	104,025
Grand Total	32,241,784	35,653,748	33,685,084	36,243,993	39,370,186	41,725,641	25,045,874	27,293,151	23,718,009	25,380,075	3,436,825	4,114,254
Deduct number of articles returned undelivered	465,766	461,230	960,576	914,143	1,768,894	1,752,091	612,157	701,712	586,268	620,526	244,029	273,541
Net actually delivered	31,776,018	35,192,518	32,724,508	35,329,850	37,601,292	39,972,650	24,433,717	26,591,439	23,131,741	24,759,549	3,192,796	3,840,713
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	523,750	641,110	238,185	261,582	540,523	548,771	322,730	375,301	244,522	254,139	19,153	20,234
Total	32,299,768	35,833,628	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	3,860,947

	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.
Letters paid	4,622,741	4,768,021	2,419,142	2,500,015	2,581,082	2,780,648	1,845,388	1,882,853	3,723,052	4,078,328	2,269,762	2,557,894	1,819,390	1,850,941	3,162,161	3,435,641	101,110,413	108,747,976
" unpaid	1,617,630	1,385,088	1,250,112	1,265,615	744,965	711,359	736,961	727,784	2,401,700	2,293,321	992,227	983,049	800,680	739,308	467,930	522,054	28,635,651	26,004,931
" registered	210,970	246,765	73,939	80,352	69,298	73,600	51,647	49,718	182,109	191,990	69,741	78,345	47,476	48,336	77,328	79,257	3,582,267	3,846,605
" insured	2,477	3,754	1,330	1,147	1,095	1,147	3,624	2,477	2,398	3,598	4,667	4,980	991	1,512	1,017	600	105,929	112,029
" value-payable	678	1,617	469	600	547	896	1,561	1,564	2,034	3,624	313	600	417	834	261	365	17,389	27,140
" service privileged	399,023	455,659	123,578	100,213	13,609	16,008	92,710	90,283	495,613	499,190	207,477	242,751	26	89,634	...	235	4,960,794	5,285,591
Post-cards	1,360,012	1,493,241	1,029,352	1,198,799	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	46,642,350
Reply Post-cards	12,506	101,302	9,986	60,434	2,631	10,449	2,246	38,716	6,651	88,036	5,734	87,548	3,283	26,410	6,120	38,665	285,874	2,054,924
Total	8,227,117	8,456,529	4,908,208	5,196,166	3,920,827	4,272,762	3,253,978	3,391,684	7,970,168	8,630,061	4,705,971	5,594,240	3,081,509	3,252,437	4,175,906	4,674,557	173,473,626	193,512,546
Newspapers	542,155	646,024	437,479	470,928	243,168	280,424	588,276	672,695	675,876	720,849	452,574	569,478	313,218	345,811	380,226	484,511	15,818,586	17,597,407
Book and Pattern Packets unregistered	173,114	195,031	78,941	95,673	67,134	71,905	93,623	96,621	132,651	165,753	66,717	86,322	29,718	32,382	59,736	80,769	3,559,711	4,217,445
Book Packets, registered	7,610	5,319	2,811	1,528	3,025	2,164	4,354	1,773	7,874	3,839	4,223	3,520	2,424	1,931	1,616	1,408	131,087	98,837
Book Packets, value-payable registered	...	4,927	...	4,406	...	2,920	...	6,257	...	8,265	...	3,363	...	2,164	...	1,434	...	108,535
Parcels paid	18,250	17,989	20,753	20,127	14,079	13,818	10,011	9,959	20,205	21,457	10,321	11,576	9,803	10,194	10,116	15,356	563,039	596,827
" unpaid	14,965	13,453	7,821	8,682	11,315	7,873	14,991	15,174	17,937	19,371	9,646	10,533	10,163	8,499	7,169	11,028	320,496	324,485
" insured	10,191	9,081	6,779	7,508	17,911	14,652	2,425	3,624	5,866	5,240	4,198	3,650	5,762	5,553	3,520	3,233	169,362	163,181
" value-payable	11,863	12,514	7,456	7,561	5,684	5,605	19,971	22,161	19,866	20,727	7,300	9,490	5,605	4,736	6,715	6,674	233,364	253,753
Money Orders, inland	148,995	167,485	86,692	95,525	71,809	82,344	96,821	116,614	200,923	231,616	124,403	155,093	87,643	96,099	63,169	87,708	3,034,894	3,550,257
Grand Total	9,154,293	9,529,202	5,556,883	5,909,114	4,354,952	4,754,447	4,084,450	4,336,562	9,051,366	9,828,198	5,385,356	6,437,265	3,543,910	3,760,855	4,706,223	5,366,678	203,340,195	230,333,273
Deduct number of articles returned undelivered	466,887	423,356	125,873	127,854	91,563	102,563	92,449	93,075	236,520	247,705	106,919	132,573	142,428	151,887	77,615	94,379	5,977,944	6,097,507
Net actually delivered	8,687,406	9,105,736	5,431,010	5,781,260	4,263,389	4,651,882	3,992,001	4,243,487	8,814,846	9,580,493	5,278,437	6,304,692	3,406,482	3,609,198	4,628,608	5,272,299	197,362,251	214,235,766
Add number of articles sent to Dead Letter Offices	112,570	106,731	77,718	88,743	80,615	79,003	67,550	...	149,286	156,799	...	...	...	...	39,550	51,057	2,416,152	2,583,870
Total	8,799,976	9,212,467	5,508,728	5,870,003	4,344,004	4,730,885	4,059,551	4,243,487	8,964,132	9,737,292	5,278,437	6,304,692	3,406,482	3,609,198	4,668,158	5,323,356	199,778,403	216,819,636

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	1,107
	Parcels	151	275	93	206	226	388	78	156	33	106	10	31
	Letters	485,260	593,645	197,433	216,381	400,587	421,632	232,908	266,599	199,663	200,407	107,461	100,089
	Newspapers	20,874	29,303	13,232	15,376	32,158	36,221	14,756	22,814	15,800	26,188	4,178	5,451
	Packets	16,156	16,132	2,723	3,587	5,177	5,566	1,416	848	5,107	4,657	46	53
	Total	523,750	641,110	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	230	796	755	271	283	116	120	102	89
	Parcels	39	59	21	4	19	53	10	35	42	43	3	6
	Letters	121,369	72,528	32,815	25,186	63,292	64,656	173,724	169,366	45,483	52,392	25,878	24,566
	Newspapers	10,297	14,772	3,179	4,536	23,258	20,532	7,030	9,807	4,949	7,083	287	428
	Packets	3,494	2,390	329	384	13,711	15,976	297	365	670	361	13	26
	Total	135,627	90,079	37,321	34,240	101,076	101,972	181,332	179,856	51,260	50,009	26,283	25,115
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.		659,377	731,189	253,996	274,250	545,070	572,065	431,309	471,249	272,482	292,051	138,853	131,846
Disposed—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	33	4	12
	Letters	184,599	201,732	28,959	35,726	97,519	97,463	83,715	88,227	52,194	53,038	43,781	41,003
	Newspapers	8,247	7,852	7,611	8,450	26,601	30,560	10,415	14,544	5,164	7,639	3,233	3,789
	Packets	8,916	10,442	1,594	1,805	9,759	16,730	1,154	443	3,457	2,752	31	35
	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
By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees.	Registered Articles	173	289	50	69	319	429	42	43	77	84	10	72
	Parcels	21	40	4	10	62	70	14	35	3	28	1	5
	Letters	20,598	24,122	8,383	9,699	42,355	49,285	18,851	25,739	17,508	19,428	8,088	6,694
	Newspapers	862	1,598	1,028	1,043	3,096	3,264	689	920	958	1,106	419	800
	Packets	1,219	1,115	320	433	1,101	387	170	96	873	771	16	82
	Total	22,873	27,064	9,785	11,254	46,933	53,435	19,766	26,833	19,419	21,417	8,514	7,593
By return to their senders.	Registered Articles	1,180	1,458	3,291	3,830	2,937	3,504	473	533	379	436	616	810
	Parcels	108	153	58	122	27	77	18	40	38	57	1	7
	Letters	289,524	317,944	107,757	126,822	161,614	165,420	221,862	229,471	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	24,327	813	1,290
	Packets	9,288	6,628	721	1,037	7,968	4,362	336	456	1,053	1,406	7	15
	Total	322,162	360,453	119,518	142,230	198,025	187,277	233,260	245,723	141,825	156,668	64,429	62,196
Articles undisposable and deposited as dead.	Registered Articles	74	103	576	468	1,794	1,756	283	308	167	158	314	252
	Parcels	37	77	44	62	137	226	27	67	31	31	7	13
	Letters	117,908	122,375	85,149	73,330	162,391	174,120	82,204	92,528	49,266	49,891	18,498	25,884
	Newspapers	..	355	81	...	240	105	111	1,944	450	199	...	...
	Packets	227	337	417	696	60	83	53	218	394	89	5	6
	Total	112,246	123,247	86,267	74,586	164,622	176,290	82,688	95,065	50,308	50,368	18,824	27,155
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	293	311	203	35	28	51	52	104	206
	Parcels	3	7	1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	...	...
	Letters	35,968	42,335	9,893	13,976	22,916	28,720	20,398	23,853	15,342	15,824	10,575	9,820
	Newspapers	79	159	110	39	36	32	33	25	26	122	...	...
	Packets	84	102	21	25	4	1	...	5	18	24	...	...
	Total	36,324	42,799	10,281	16,335	23,268	28,949	20,465	23,943	15,439	15,473	10,679	9,928

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	292	239	179	195	91	86	393	317	281	379	183		8	38	4,719	1,850	214	112	21	20	10	11	19,166	10,015	...	...
Parcels	12	30	3	22	13	16	14	17	9	39	16		...	10	23	18	24	12	12	11	3	3	720	1,340	...	...
Letters	73,452	82,382	52,478	54,691	18,700	10,552	142,882	148,910	37,258	47,813	62,145		2,254	20,882	86,672	74,185	63,108	73,705	22,176	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	6,050	1,255	2,121	5,043		1,101	752	5,045	2,501	9,255	9,052	899	618	169	165	132,771	165,887	...	...
Packets	1,316	1,289	248	256	30	102	1,663	895	737	705	163		147	390	70	133	152	127	192	447	65	66	35,443	35,254	...	...
Total	77,718	88,743	55,050	58,240	19,153	20,234	149,286	156,790	39,550	51,057	67,550		21,510	22,072	96,529	78,698	72,753	83,008	23,300	22,087	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	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,023	2,115	...	...
Parcels	7	9	8	13	...	...	11	24	1	2	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	248	...	...
Letters	80,259	82,521	36,940	33,621	2,588	1,762	96,408	113,401	10,160	10,566	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688,916	654,565	...	...
Newspapers	2,084	2,052	334	414	79	3	333	1,005	52	96	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,882	60,728	...	...
Packets	149	142	45	50	22	2	213	135	84	65	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,027	19,916	...	...
Total	82,577	84,787	37,376	34,167	2,698	1,775	97,092	114,709	10,367	10,753	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	763,009	737,572	24·00	22·81
Total Number of Articles received in the Dead Letter Office.	160,295	173,530	92,426	92,416	21,851	22,009	246,378	271,508	49,917	61,810	67,550		21,510	22,072	96,529	78,698	72,753	83,008	23,300	22,087	25,565	20,754	3,179,161	3,321,442	100	100
Disposed—Articles transferred to other Dead-Letter Offices. Registered Articles	126	63	60	72	21	5	139	124	27	39	129		2	6	15	156	36	36	6	11	3	4	3,151	2,860	...	...
Parcels	5	14	2	14	...	...	6	13	2	19	12		...	3	8	10	12	...	1	2	...	1	135	318	...	...
Letters	39,444	38,073	26,918	26,202	2,381	2,102	42,920	44,093	19,519	26,782	57,142		1,839	3,311	7,217	14,059	8,234	9,662	4,377	3,357	1,729	1,842	702,547	688,861	...	...
Newspapers	1,902	3,534	1,387	2,852	76	262	3,201	4,779	1,069	1,533	3,762		247	242	315	573	281	670	155	164	26	34	74,162	96,487	...	...
Packets	977	828	194	203	4	52	1,188	611	548	476	108		57	126	29	79	24	48	52	87	12	25	28,104	34,742	...	...
Total	42,454	43,412	29,091	29,443	2,482	2,721	47,454	50,520	21,165	28,849	61,153		2,145	3,688	7,584	14,887	8,587	10,416	4,591	3,621	1,770	1,905	808,099	823,268	25·42	24·79
Balance remaining to be disposed of	117,841	130,118	63,335	62,973	19,369	19,288	198,924	220,988	28,752	32,961	6,397		19,365	18,384	88,945	63,811	64,166	73,492	18,709	18,466	23,795	18,849	2,371,062	2,498,174	74·58	75·21
By re-direction or re-transmission to their addressees. Registered Articles	20	12	10	13	...	...	22	40	15	15	54	Ceased to exist from 1st April 1884.	6	32	4,704	1,704	178	76	15	9	7	7	5,702	2,793	...	...
Parcels	2	3	1	4	...	...	2	5	...	5	4		...	7	15	8	12	12	11	9	3	2	155	243	...	...
Letters	8,089	13,545	16,481	13,051	1,604	1,872	11,679	13,031	3,526	4,521	5,003		18,415	17,571	79,455	60,117	54,874	64,043	17,799	17,634	23,589	18,668	356,367	350,020	...	...
Newspapers	210	434	124	119	11	71	284	518	158	184	1,281		851	510	4,730	1,928	8,974	9,282	744	454	143	131	24,565	22,352	...	...
Packets	238	287	53	57	1	5	320	160	212	107	55		90	264	41	54	128	79	140	360	53	41	5,030	4,239	...	...
Total	8,559	14,281	16,669	13,244	1,706	1,948	12,307	13,754	3,911	4,832	6,397		19,365	18,384	88,945	63,811	64,166	73,492	18,709	18,466	23,795	18,849	391,819	388,647	16·53	15·56
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	16	5	4	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	277	502	...	...
Letters	84,047	87,469	38,731	41,017	15,636	15,412	129,350	144,001	17,485	19,465	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255,176	1,338,437	...	...
Newspapers	2,552	2,886	462	516	311	148	639	1,513	76	414	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84,833	104,830	...	...
Packets	231	273	45	42	23	47	271	139	26	27	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,969	14,432	...	...
Total	86,953	90,764	39,368	42,622	16,038	15,661	130,827	146,334	17,871	20,200	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370,276	1,470,128	57·79	58·85
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	22,131	24,916	7,258	7,052	1,577	1,628	55,341	60,286	6,858	7,611	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	602,581	630,621	...	...
Newspapers	36	1	3	2	...	...	128	254	44	86	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,093	2,046	...	...
Packets	49	43	1	4	24	...	102	121	35	160	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,367	1,757	...	...
Total	22,329	25,073	7,298	7,107	1,625	1,679	55,790	60,000	6,970	7,020	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608,967	639,399	25·68	25·59
GRAND TOTAL	117,841	130,118	63,335	62,973	19,369	19,288	198,924	220,088	28,752	32,961	6,397		19,365	18,384	88,945	63,811	64,166	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	19	...	7	147	114	25	14	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,146	1,036	...	...
Parcels	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	...	...
Letters	2,749	3,205	5,255	5,978	1,517	1,506	18,707	22,192	2,394	1,434	329		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,041	170,295	...	...
Newspapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	5	...	...	12		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	412	...	...
Packets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	3	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	155	...	...
Total	2,754	3,208	5,277	5,998	1,517	1,513	18,866	22,320	2,433	1,451	341		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153,644	171,917	8·72	9·25

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.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards.	½-anna Inland Reply Post-cards.	1½-anna Foreign Post-cards.	3-anna Foreign Reply Post-cards.	½-anna Envelopes.	1-anna Envelopes.	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	7,500,838	231,008	12,896	256	7,616,485	16,448	32,080	7,901,120	7,944	1,339,062	85,286	712,784	103,608	511,419	34,863	116,661	71,102	10,91,597	34,004
Madras	6,261,910	166,216	15,936	544	9,251,118	35,192	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	21,192	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	7,362	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	46,504	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	12,352	1,408	32	1,589,423	1,680	3,963	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	652,709	...	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	163	2,074,584	4,256	9,635	1,121,902	4,532	183,756	2,148	198,411	3,766	52,244	399	7,026	3,262	1,82,649	5,690
Eastern Bengal	1,234,559	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	1,06[illegible],448	2,512	5,008	349,734	14,961	77,568	56	38,758	2,326	30,158	29	40	444	72,147	2,245
Sind	487,148	12,264	2,528	104	1,65[illegible]8,0[illegible]0	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	578,276	90,603	3,403	52,122,141	162,8[illegible]6	213,316	36,357,171	205,425	5,827,517	271,672	3,427,364	489,623	2,060,660	90,065	357,182	223,119	(a) 54,06,022	(b) 1,67,837
Total of 1883-84	33,546,584	651,136	81,319	5,592	50,829,238	16[illegible],137	234,362	35,661,532	250,043	5,541,295	267,608	3,247,783	433,270	1,850,060	75,282	249,231	169,707	49,87,927	1,54,759

(a) Gross value of ordinary postage labels sold as per Appendix V . . . . . R 54,06,022
" " " " X . . . . . 5,[illegible]9
Difference . . . . . [illegible]63

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 R3 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.

Names of Postal Circles.	½-anna Post-cards	9-pie Soldiers' Envelopes.	½-anna Labels.	9-pie Labels.	1-anna Labels.	2-anna Labels.	4-anna Labels.	8-anna Labels.	Gross Value.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	R
Bengal	144,836	544	1,098,820	...	1,670,741	142,581	119,910	40,304	2,09,004
Madras	174,042	2,864	2,686,409	...	2,337,745	165,787	61,486	25,805	2,81,933
Bombay	58,997	6,136	1,763,532	...	2,943,737	248,735	119,394	52,568	3,27,571
North-Western Provinces	81,044	14,304	1,413,987	...	1,577,087	145,348	61,603	21,921	1,89,333
Punjab	104,586	10,288	905,508	...	2,358,190	170,343	149,735	92,797	2,83,006
British Burma	7,814	...	135,113	...	249,611	10,697	3,114	1,645	22,883
Central Provinces	26,032	5,328	514,744	...	585,551	51,205	22,462	9,737	70,265
Oudh	13,840	1,728	317,514	...	373,869	36,102	18,955	7,550	46,626
Rajputana	4,576	...	84,544	...	112,537	4,954	1,779	876	11,249
Assam	29,007	...	136,220	...	288,723	14,455	9,527	2,310	28,099
Behar	17,989	...	387,733	...	382,955	22,147	7,485	1,150	
Eastern Bengal	7,360	...	127,842	...	213,039	8,677	5,224	876	20,254
Central India	1,456	5,424	99,034	...	16[illegible],047	8,611	4,558	2,780	17,023
Sind	20,960	5,072	627,933	...	540,256	21,208	8,723	2,362	60,012
Total of 1884-85	692,539	51,688	10,298,933	...	13,794,088	1,050,850	5[illegible]	262,681	(a) 16,08,805
Total of 1883-84	585,028	51,613	10,346,327	1,784	13,[illegible]82,701	1,045,653	588,370	255,726	15,64,951

(a) Gross value of Service postage labels sold as per Appendix X . . . . . R 16,[illegible]7,614
" " " " VI 16,08,805
Difference 8,809

The difference is due to the following causes:—

Ordinary postage labels used by Presidency Banks and their branches in connection with Government Treasury business adjusted as Service labels	8,887
DEDUCT—Difference in figures furnished by the Civil Account Department and those by the Superintendent of Stamps	78
	8,809

Appendix No. VII.

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

Names of Postal Circles.	Articles received from the Imperial Post or from the District Post for delivery by the District Post.								Articles posted in the District Post for despatch to the Imperial Post or to the District Post.								Articles re-directed by the District Post to the Imperial Post undelivered.							
	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.	Paid.					Unpaid.		Total.
	Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.		Money Orders.	Registered Articles.	Letters.	Parcels.	Packets.	Letters.	Parcels and re-directed Packets.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No,	No.	No,	No.	No.
Bengal	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	10,566	56,130	952	134,504	2,323	1,157	49,241	307	1,380	38,825	202	93,435	28	174	1,524	27	160	6,961	45	8,919
Central Provinces	1,980	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	18,526	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	212,868	7,259	2,029	145,675	180	1,691	54,122	102	211,058	65	216	1,770	25	558	7,893	48	10,581
Total for 1884-85	115,643	157,840	3,[illegible],841	16,843	273,158	1,698,574	16,244	6,243,543	83,767	52,705	2,37,6[illegible]0	3,915	30,566	1,057,511	3,450	3,8,9374	4,273	22,848	79,260	757	6,802	190,259	949	305,148
Total for 1883-84	98,361	150,221	3,618,391	14,943	231,765	1,744,631	17,934	5,876,246	67,126	51,182	2,427,515	3,497	25,869	1,044,361	3,017	3,622,567	3,393	20,595	79,361	753	6,231	220,525	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.	
Bengal	22	23	45
Madras	20	9	29
Bombay	10	20	30
North-Western Provinces	20	6	26
Punjab	11	6	17
British Burma	12	5	17
Central Provinces	12	...	12
Oudh	2	...	2
Rajputana	2	2	4
Assam	7	5	12
Behar	16	2	18
Eastern Bengal	8	5	13
Central India	4	...	4
Sind	3	1	4
Railway Mail Service	8	3	11
Total of 1884-85	157	87	244
Total of 1883-84	101	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.
Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Director General of the Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
Assistant Director General of the Post Office	1	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Railway Mail Service	1	1	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Director General, Foreign Post	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Deputy Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Comptroller, Post Office	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Postmasters General and Deputy Postmasters General	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	14	14
Superintendents, Probationers, Assistant Superintendents, and Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service	50	40	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	731	730	626	58[illegible]	631	640	534	525	41	30	242	232	184	181	83	94	151	155	321	326	184	182	85	74	71	73	6	3	4,714	4,708
Village Postmasters	...	75	...	8		48		33	...	31	..	9	..	18	...	22	.	...	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	31	...	1	...	...	...	229
Miscellaneous Agencies, such as Schoolmasters, &c.	128	140	122	152	399	481	30	40	82	1[illegible]4	8	5	45	48	12	24	4	6	9	21	37	68	81	80	...	...	33	33	...	...	990	1,721
Clerks (English and Vernacular)	1,002	1,028	469	480	552	555	340	364	367	307	85	84	122	121	108	111	68	74	55	61	127	134	77	81	56	56	39	42	1,463	1,401	4,870	4,020
Postmen and other servants	1,662	1,605	1,406	1,452	1,260	1,2[illegible]2	1,642	1,720	702	70[illegible]	124	142	370	384	228	251	173	200	94	98	289	307	236	260	157	150	132	147	574	439	9,049	9,326
Village Postmen	513	955	442	445	647	676	16	27	319	336	7	12	248	253	122	147	55	71	201	209	576	647	229	233	38	42	56	58	...	...	3,869	4,111
Road establishment, consisting of overseers, runners, clerks and booking agents, coachmen, syces, boatmen, bearers and others	1,793	1,04[illegible]	2,602	2,905	2,106	2,009	495	541	939	1,054	28	23	659	717	196	169	417	431	575	653	349	369	941	841	506	568	208	162	2	...	11,816	12,413
Combined Office.																																
Signallers	...	11	...	40	.	13	...	41	...	33	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	2	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	171
Clerks	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other servants	...	23	...	48	...	22	...	46	...	39	...	5	...	15	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	11	...	2	...	6	..	...	...	...	...	222
Total	6,380	6,710	5,817	6,244	5,617	5,698	3,205	3,531	2,918	3,264	301	329	1,697	1,814	861	920	808	880	1,093	1,214	1,719	1,894	1,757	1,694	848	950	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.	R	R	R	R
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.*	R	R	R	R
Steam Postage due by the London Post Office.				
Bengal	3,843	1,844	..	1,999
Bombay	1,97,375	2,08,411	11,036	...
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	...	11,710
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	...	139
TOTAL (a)	57,835	43,620	5,359	19,574

(w) Window Delivery. (s) Sale of Service Books. (a) See note on next page.

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Receipts.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	R	R	R
Total Postal Service.				
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	253	...	...
Punjab	190	247	...	...
British Burma	92	114	769	527
Central Provinces	87	68	...	...
Oudh	84	52	...	...
Rajputana	49	37	...	...
Assam	64	66	...	...
Behar	89	81	...	...
Eastern Bengal	70	26	...	...
Central India	34	40	...	...
Sind	36	53	...	...
Total	1,947	1,987	1,530	894

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	18,79,412	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	1,01,307	...	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.
	R	R	R	R
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 (f) 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	...
Punjab	(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 (c) 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.
	R	R	R	R
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	...	2,402
Railway Mail Service	(a) ... (c) 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.
	R	R	R	R
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	61,387	52,774	4,690	13,303

Appendix No. X—*continued.*

Heads of Charges.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
Postal Service—*continued.*	R	R	R	R
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	...	206
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.
	R	R	R	R
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	...	51,111
Total	1,54,640	1,03,529	..	51,111
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	...
Net Amount	10,37,696	8,79,085	88,942	2,47,553

Appendix

Comparative Abstract of Receipts and Charges of the

Post Office Revenue.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	R	R	R	R
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
			1,01,01,370	1,04,33,895
Deduct—				
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	1,04,71,299

* The assets of the district post amount in all to about 10 lakhs. Of this 10 lakhs, R39,530 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.
	R	R	R	R
I.—Postal Service.				
Salaries and Establishment.				
Chief Office, Calcutta. — Director-General's Office, Salaries	93,818	87,596		
Comproller's Office, Do.	27,050	35,635		
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 Postmasters, Superintendents, and Inspectors. Salaries	6,59,431	6,76,866		
Establishment	47,01,032	48,51,390		
Conveyance of Mails. — Road Establishment	8,51,812	8,57,583		
Ferry ditto	2,962	3,734		
Steam Service Contract	18,373	58,632		
Boat Establishment	25,318	23,941		
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		
Office Expenses	44,127	47,989		
Travelling Expenses	4,796	8,011		
Presidency and District Offices. — Experimental and Temporary Establishment	35,151	37,295		
Office Expenses	4,96,805	4,05,769		
Travelling Expenses	3,11,087	3,29,064		
Conveyance of Mails. — Road Establishment, Temporary	7,034	8,058		
Contingent Road Charges	42,739	43,554		
Payments to P. and O. Co.	12,478	12,123		
Boat Establishment, Contingencies	3,623	3,093		
Railway Contingent Charges	1,69,674	1,81,153		
Payments to State Railways	4,60,870	4,36,301		
Post Office Miscellaneous. — Printing Miscellaneous	61,388	52,786		
Other Miscellaneous charges	24,389	47,218		
Special payments to British India Representative at the Postal Conference at Lisbon	...	3,156		
			16,75,994	16,20,165
Conveyance of Mails. — Mail Cart (after deducting Passenger Van Service). — Mail Cart Establishment and Charges	5,42,898	5,03,597		
Deduct Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	1,68,643	1,79,568		
			3,74,255	3,24,029
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	1,03,529
Military Van Dák, Punjab	...	...	...	...
Mail Cart and Parcel Van Passenger Service	...	...	1,68,643	1,79,568
Subsidy to B. I. S. N. Co.	...	...	7,14,413	5,95,988
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	23,08,070
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	1,23,44,807	1,24,20,730

*The entire charges of the District Post, managed by the local Postal authorities subject to the orders of the Local Governments, are debited against the Post Office in the Finance and Revenue Accounts, while no corresponding credit is given to the Post Office for District Post Assets.

Appendix

No. XII.

Accounts showing the Gross Revenue, Cost of Management, and Net Revenue, &c., of the Post Office Department in India from 1853-54 to 1884-85.

[NOTE.—The financial figures in this table do not include either receipts or disbursements on account of conveyance of passengers or any of the Non-Postal Branches.]

Year.	Postage Revenue Proper. Sale of stamps to public.	Official postage.	Cash on unpaid and insufficiently paid letters, &c.	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 Tables the Each Post Offices.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R		No.
1853-54	...	24,71,176	19,92,870	55,584	45,19,630	45,19,630	20,48,454	24,37,209	20,82,421	3,88,755	...	...
1854-55 (estimated)	...	13,00,000	22,72,910	...	35,72,910	32,86,910	19,86,910	27,39,376	5,47,534	7,52,466	...	645
1855-56	8,52,750	16,20,662	7,72,744	60,300	33,06,456	32,11,186	15,90,524	29,44,501	2,66,685	13,53,977	...	753
1856-57	8,70,610	18,62,006	9,94,934	1,69,710	38,97,260	37,12,850	18,50,844	29,03,289	8,09,561	10,52,445	...	779
1857-58	8,53,500	18,53,210	8,25,284	1,75,470	37,07,404	36,03,024	17,40,814	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	53,30,245	25,92,233	37,37,911	10,01,334	11,45,678	...	852
1860-61	15,99,349	23,84,734	12,23,860	83,860	52,91,803	51,10,013	27,34,270	38,60,798	12,58,215	11,26,519	...	889
1861-62	17,59,920	28,68,833	12,54,826	62,760	59,46,339	56,73,679	28,04,846	37,99,755	18,73,924	9,94,909	...	942
1862-63	18,93,089	31,92,983	13,30,874	56,555	64,73,501	62,13,665	30,20,682	37,37,535	24,76,130	7,16,853	...	1,011
1863-64	21,00,107	35,58,546	14,43,410	35,588	71,37,651	67,65,591	32,07,045	38,76,162	28,89,429	6,69,117	...	1,091
1864-65	22,80,090	40,20,822	14,67,745	53,970	78,22,627	74,37,401	34,16,579	39,30,579	35,06,822	5,14,000	...	1,191
1865-66	24,46,105	50,08,003	14,91,707	47,600	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	13,96,468	49,339	64,20,994	60,21,873	33,65,673	40,29,481	16,02,392	6,63,808	...	1,738
1867-68	25,42,261	23,09,839	15,32,952	63,128	64,48,180	60,84,446	37,74,607	47,54,040	13,29,506	9,80,333	...	2,205
1868-69	28,59,862	27,55,016	16,25,976	44,224	72,85,018	68,60,720	41,05,704	53,70,201	14,90,519	12,64,497	...	2,589
1869-70	26,90,557	28,87,627	16,13,383	67,550	72,59,117	68,16,010	39,28,383	55,96,779	12,19,231	16,68,396	...	2,629
1870-71	27,95,220	42,39,124	17,80,090	56,424	88,70,858	79,82,895	37,43,771	51,77,567	28,05,328	14,33,796	...	2,736
1871-72	28,94,628	34,95,569	18,57,037	46,820	82,94,054	78,34,332	43,38,763	50,97,695	27,36,637	7,58,932	...	2,884
1872-73	29,70,417	10,63,847	18,86,960	1,08,779	60,30,003	55,16,109	44,52,262	52,32,689	2,83,420	7,80,427	31·86	3,006
1873-74	31,44,210	10,54,294	19,06,351	88,107	61,92,962	55,78,656	45,24,362	54,21,251	1,57,405	8,96,889	31·23	3,178
1874-75	33,77,668	10,82,570	20,25,126	38,974	65,24,338	59,48,732	48,66,162	55,70,868	3,77,864	7,04,706	31·23	3,408
1875-76	35,98,306	11,44,901	21,28,245	36,382	69,07,834	63,35,301	51,50,400	56,39,310	6,95,991	4,48,910	30·97	3,631
1876-77	37,13,288	12,06,884	21,80,904	37,183	71,38,259	66,88,656	54,81,772	57,87,667	9,00,989	3,05,895	30·71	3,852
1877-78	41,22,910	12,86,136	22,44,948	53,845	77,07,839	72,97,171	60,11,035	60,82,704	12,14,467	71,669	29·33	4,107
1878-79	45,00,924	12,63,017	20,91,107	42,720	78,97,768	74,72,592	62,09,575	65,57,308	9,15,284	3,47,733	26·62	4,392
1879-80	48,37,899	13,48,874	20,47,289	63,822	82,97,884	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	71,02,446	74,14,125	11,19,470	2,21,679	28·74	4,521
1881-82	43,91,285	13,88,929	31,36,104	98,800	90,15,118	87,04,259	73,15,330	79,58,765	7,45,494	6,43,435	35·17	4,819
1882-83	44,50,471	14,90,802	33,77,402	53,297	93,71,972	91,06,935	76,16,133	85,49,226	5,57,709	9,33,093	36·24	5,310
1883-84	47,92,161	15,72,756	35,24,817	57,835	99,47,569	96,62,300	80,89,544	89,42,790	7,19,510	8,53,246	35·64	5,879
1884-85	50,24,334	16,17,614	35,87,102	43,620	1,02,72,670	99,89,669	83,72,055	90,72,350	9,17,319	7,00,295	35·07	6,488

Year.	Receipts open at end of year. Letter-Boxes.	Village Postmen.	Postal Lines. Railway.	Mail cart, horses, camels, &c.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer Services Sea and River.	Total Mileage.	Total Number of articles given out for delivery. Letters.*	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Packets.	Money Orders.	Total.	Articles finally undelivered after passing through the Dead Letter Offices. Number.	Percentage on total in column 26.	Number of registered periodicals at the end of each year.	European Letters. Sent to Europe by P. & O. Co.'s steamers.	Received from Europe by P. & O. Co.'s Steamers.	Indian share of loss upon subsidy to the P. & O. Co., i.e., of subsidy after deduction of sea postage receipts.
	(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.	£
1853-54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,260	1,824	296	93	...	19,473						
1854-55	...	...	...	6,127	24,467	...	30,594	26,392	2,629	463	133	...	29,618						
1855-56	...	...	146	5,697	30,470	...	36,313	29,503	3,133	477	172	...	33,286						
1856-57	...	...	No information available for this year.					33,863	3,772	492	173	...	38,302						
1857-58	...	...	273	5,508	31,152	...	36,933	37,453	5,272	533	177	...	43,441						
1858-59	...	...	532	5,766	33,232	...	39,530	45,743	6,326	625	243	...	52,938						
1859-60	...	...	711	5,862	32,765	...	39,338	42,637	5,262	564	268	...	48,733						
1860-61	...	...	1,046	5,740	36,784	...	43,570	42,981	4,652	563	292	...	48,490						
1861-62	...	...	1,798	4,722	39,034	...	45,554	42,347	4,229	561	321	...	47,459						
1862-63	...	...	2,382	5,247	34,318	5,137	47,084	44,246	4,558	556	341	...	49,702						
1863-64	...	...	2,473	5,156	33,853	5,137	46,619	46,907	4,648	556	349	...	52,462						
1864-65	...	...	2,904	5,319	33,320	5,332	46,875	51,669	4,917	591	391	...	56,968						
1865-66	...	...	3,275	4,967	33,311	5,444	46,997	54,797	5,134	579	402	...	60,913						
1866-67 (11 months)	...	...	3,658	4,851	33,976	5,444	47,929	54,057	4,825	562	403	...	59,849						
1867-68	...	...	3,995	5,140	34,930	5,613	49,678	62,567	5,411	651	525	...	69,154						
1868-69	...	...	4,235	5,460	34,973	5,613	50,281	68,891	5,773	699	623	...	75,987						
1869-70	1,422	...	4,433	5,333	35,498	5,613	50,877	76,867	6,165	764	736	...	84,534	...	...	...	...	...	73,120
1870-71	1,608	...	4,993	4,175	36,911	6,184	52,263	77,303	6,565	694	1,127	...	85,689	...	...	...	...	...	69,150
1871-72	1,885	...	5,063	4,278	35,959	6,367	51,637	80,636	6,840	675	1,409	...	89,561	...	...	430	...	...	68,110
1872-73	3,299	...	5,368	3,915	33,400	6,367	49,056	83,127	7,928	653	1,448	...	93,157	...	...	478	...	...	61,072
1873-74	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
1874-75	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
1875-76	4,447	1,695	6,549	4,176	32,632	13,687	57,044	107,576	9,423	851	1,618	...	119,470	781,487	·66	633	...	...	53,125
1876-77	5,454	1,950	6,938	4,333	33,412	13,687	58,370	110,051	9,880	990	1,619	...	122,541	691,261	·56	644	(a) 2,678,592	(a) 2,548,795	66,68[illegible]
1877-78	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	70,74[illegible]
1878-79	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	71,05[illegible]
1879-80	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	88,16[illegible]
1880-81	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	71,05[illegible]
1881-82	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	70,00[illegible]
1882-83	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
1883-84	8,426	3,843	10,631	3,580	34,805†	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
1884-85	8,731	4,039	11,632	4,049	28,482	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 2.—These figures represent the net proceeds of the sale of ordinary postage stamps after deducting the sale discount.

Column 3.—The great differences observable in this column are due mainly to changes of system in the treatment of official correspondence, which was charged at full letter rates up to 1865-66, at the same rates as ordinary correspondence (letters and newspapers, &c.), from that year on to 1872-73, after which a new 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 in the note referring to column 3.

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

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

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

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

(a) Revised so as to include letters to Gibraltar, Malta, and places east of Suez.

* Including post-cards from 1879-80.

† 1,712 miles of lines under this head have in 1884-85 been included in column 19.

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. Smallpox in two taluks and cattle-disease in two.
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 below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura . . .	*Nil*	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever prevalent.
Malabar . . .	*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.
Travancore . . .	*Nil*	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 13½ 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.
Rawalpindi . .	Slight rain	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan . . .	*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 smallpox 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 29½ 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 8⅔ 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 14½, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 20¼, yellow *juar* 21½, 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*	

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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 R4,48,012, 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 :—

	R	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	R6,215	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 (R1,12,048), but it will be seen that of this amount R87,976 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.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	..	...	...	...	...

	Capital and Revenue Accounts			Grand Total.	Irrigation and Navigation, Ordinary.—Works for which only Revenue Accounts are Kept.					
	Sarfrazwah.	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.
Capital Outlay.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
During year . Direct .	...	...	26,009	6,57,556	...	...	...	...	...	...
During year . Indirect	...	...	1,007	12,565	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	...	...	27,016	6,70,121	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Direct .	1,18,559	9,30,232	30,73,390	1,02,43,486	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Indirect	6,121	33,243	1,35,226	3,87,927	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	1,24,680	9,63,475	32,08,616	1,06,31,413	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross Revenue.										
During year . Direct .	982	21,851	33,025	1,14,274	5,091	10,617	12,076	265	13,390	41,439
During year . Indirect	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
Total .	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
To end of year . Direct .	22,951	4,64,708	7,13,486	14,14,587	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Indirect	1,24,017	40,82,174	1,53,54,038	2,27,84,932	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	1,46,968	45,46,882	1,60,67,524	2,41,99,519	...	...	...	...	...	...
Working Expenses.										
During year . Direct .	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
During year . Indirect	263	5,269	9,818	15,581	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	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
To end of year . Direct .	1,38,889	33,14,032	70,30,384	1,09,51,736	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . Indirect	5,532	1,04,380	1,99,049	3,46,126	...	...	...	...	..	...
Total .	1,44,421	34,18,412	72,29,433	1,12,97,862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Revenue.										
During year . .	5,032	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
To end of year . .	2,547	11,28,470	88,38,091	1,29,01,657	..	...	...	...	...	...
Simple Interest.										
During year . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
Net profit after paying off Interest.										
During year . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To end of year . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Expenditure on and Receipts from Agricultural Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are not kept.	Expenditure.	Receipts.
Begari Canals.	R	R
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 . . .	—256	
Superintending Engineer in Sind .	4	3
Grand Total .	55,935	7,345

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.

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
Province.	District.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		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, Chena, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thár 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	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 0	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	
	Pánch Mahále (Godhra)	12 0	...	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 9	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 2¼	25 12¾	...	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 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 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 Raneegunge 13-5 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-8 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:—Brahmunbériah 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, 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.*	*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	...	...	28 0	20 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	24 0	14 0	19 0	26 0	22 0	140 0	12 0*x*	
	Sarun	19 8	28 0	8 8	19 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	21 12	23 8	24 0	160 0	12 0*y*	
	Chumparun	16 0	...	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	39 0	...	...	12 8	
	Monghyr	19 0	27 12	13 9	16 13	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 2	21 0	126 0	13 2*z*	
	Bhágalpur	17 10	31 9	16 6	18 15	...	...	...	...	21 7	21 7	20 13	156 8	12 10*z1*	
	Purneah	16 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8*z2*	
	Maldah	14 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	14 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	27 0	27 0	200 0	12 12*z3*	
	Orissa.														
	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	16 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 10⅗	...	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	
	Garo 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	
	Sibsagar	...	...	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	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	4 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	120 0	3 0	
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 14	30 1½	25 13	...	...	27 15	29 0½	18 4½	107 8	12 5½	
	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	...	
	Aligarh	19 0	28 0	6 0	11 0	26 0	20 8	...	...	27 0	26 0	24 0	130 0	12 8	
	Kumaun	12 8	14 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	18 0	8 0	11 8	...	25 0†	...	...	8 0	...	10 0	160 0	8 2	† Mandwa.
	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	12 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	
	Hamirpur	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	40 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	

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

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, 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.	
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	22 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	20 0	26 0	...	10 0	23 0	...	...	...	27 0	22 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	20 0	32 0	...	10 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	31 0	27 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	22 0	34 0	...	13 0	29 0	20 0	...	...	33 0	30 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	30 0	...	16 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	28 0	32 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	19 0	34 0	...	13 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	110 0	16 0	
	Gujrát	24 0	30 0	...	12 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	29 0	34 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	19 0	30 0	...	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	29 0	27 0	...	90 0	15 8	
	Shahpur	20 0	25 0	...	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	23 0	30 0	...	12 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	23 0	42 0	...	12 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	30 0	40 0	...	140 0	15 10	
	Hazára	23 0	31 0	...	13 0	...	24 0	...	...	21 0	33 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	20 0	38 0	...	13 0	38 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	105 0	48 7	
	Kohát	19 0	45 0	...	18 0	...	29 0	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	153 0	58 11	
	Bannu	28 0	48 0	...	10 0	45 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	36 0	...	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	21 0	33 0	...	9 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	125 0	42 14	
	D. G. Khán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	22 0	...	6 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	14 15	...	10 1	11 7	16 15	...	...	...	13 12	...	...	160 0	9 2	
	Damoh	17 2	...	12 10	13 5	...	...	...	...	21 13	...	...	200 0	10 2	
	Jubbulpore	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	19 0	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	18 0	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	256 0	11 0	
	Seoni	20 6	...	12 2	16 9	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	...	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	17 3	...	10 5	12 12	22 7	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	14 4	...	8 7	10 14	17 0	...	...	...	17 12	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Nimár	18 4	...	8 7	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	18 9	...	...	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	14 0	...	11 0	11 11	18 5	...	...	...	15 9	...	...	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 4	...	9 10	13 5	21 10	...	...	...	16 14	...	...	160 0	10 11	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 0	13 5	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	12 13	
	Nágpur	22 8	...	8 7	15 0	27 8	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	120 0	11 12	
	Chánda	17 14	...	...	15 3	23 11	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	21 4	...	10 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	...	...	200 0	10 8	
	Bálaghát	17 1	...	13 2	20 6	...	...	...	...	15 7	...	...	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	30 10	...	13 11	24 5	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	64 0	11 3	
	Biláspur	35 8	...	20 4	29 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	26 4	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	160 0	12 4	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	10 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	10 •	...	...	280 0	30 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	17 14	18 3	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
British Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	11 4	...	15 0	16 10	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	8 9	10 1	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	58 4	31 13	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	10 6	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	8 14	53	...	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	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	14 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	15 6	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	5 10	...	200 0	14 2	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	7 8	11 4	18 13	23 0	25 14	...	14 2	20 1	9 4	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	...	8 0	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	No return received.													
	Akola														
	Ellichpur														
	Buldana														
	Wun														
	Básim														
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Túmkúr														
	Mysore														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
Coorg.	Coorg	10 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	26 0	...	20 8	...	...	110 0	12 0	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	20 0	30 0	6 0	8 8	32 0	26 0	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	12 12	
	Kishengurh	20 8	33 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	40 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	22 8	28 12	13 5	14 6	28 12	22 3	...	25 0	30 0	...	40 0	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	21 12	32 9	6 12	10 0	25 0	23 13	...	22 3	33 10	29 13	50 0	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 4	29 0	8 0	9 12	24 2	19 8	...	17 12	30 4	35 0	29 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	18 8	30 0	3 0	8 0	34 0	23 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	14 0	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 11	38 8	...	9 4	38 8	31 0	...	...	36 10	38 3	...	240 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	No return received.													
	Sirohee														
	Abu														
	Anadra														
	Bálmere														
	Jeysalmere														
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	28 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	20 0	...	...*	11 0	* Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 15½	23 7	9 4½	10 15	23 0¾	14 13½	...	13 4½	21 7¾	21 14	12 8	200 0	12 1¾	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 10	31 4	9 6	11 4	26 4	16 14	...	...	37 8	30 0	25 0	...	18 11	
	Partábgarh (,,)	No return received.													
	Marwar (Jodhpore)														

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st 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	14 12	...	3 12	6 8	...	17 8	...	...	21 8	...	9 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 12	41 0	10 0	10 8	38 8	23 0	...	...	38 8	38 8	...	160 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	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	...	12 0	33 0	32 0	...	166 0	13 0	
	Jhallawar	21 9	27 8	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	14 24	33 5½	35 6	11 12	175 0	10 13	
	Shahpoora	23 1	40 0	10 0	14 2	38 0	22 12	...	...	30 4	40 0	...	160 0	12 15	
	Dholpur	17 4	28 8	8 0	10 2	26 4	21 12	...	22 8	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		...	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.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	1,25,656	...
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	5,47,630	304	1,90,55,463	223	2,47,52,572	294	56,97,109	...
20th ditto .	Amritsar-Pathankot .	69	4,699	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	36,18,180	336	13,50,45,515	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*)1,35,462	31	11,60,581	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	49,636	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.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 8th March, 1886.

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* 34¼, 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 18½ 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 12¼, white *juar* 20¼, yellow *juar* 21¾, and *tur* 15¼ 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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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

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.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 16th March, 1886.

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

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. 7,02,83,693, 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.	To end of 1884-85.
		Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works	Upper Ganges	1,39,405	2,80,78,400
	Lower Ganges	7,46,903	2,75,35,596
	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.		Lower Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	Revenue.	Per cent.	Revenue.	Per. cent.	Revenue.	Per cent.	Revenue.	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	48·73	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	4,51,040	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. 14,70,776 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.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	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 af 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	3,83,63,164	24,89,547	6·49
1875-76	3,98,56,800	24,26,186	6·08
1876-77	4,20,12,822	25,76,406	6·13
1877-78	4,34,66,488	31,55,858	7·26
1878-79	4,46,21,616	38,28,437	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	31,28,769	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 E.

Statement of quantity and value of crops irrigated in 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
	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
	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
	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
	Juar	4,640	53,493	1,156	17,017	4,141	52,500	...	...	...	...	29	336	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,966	1,23,346
	Chena	1,146	9,396	141	1,156	44	360	13	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	49	...	...	1,350	11,067
	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
	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
	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	7,848	...	...	...	...	672	5,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,610	12,888
	Miscellaneous	9,701	81,162	...	...	...	...	3,363	25,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,064	1,06,384
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	19,76,676
	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
	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
	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
	Miscellaneous	3	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	113
	Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	29,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	29,440
Oilseeds	Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	2,248	543	9,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670	11,859
	Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	17,027	...	...	...	...	...	...	962	17,027
	Miscellaneous	24	425	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	153	2,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	3,151
Miscellaneous		2,321	1,53,186	697	46,002	388	25,608	1,280	84,480	...	...	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	4,49,52,466
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	4,49,52,466

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.)

YEAR.	FOR THE ELEVEN MONTHS, APRIL TO FEBRUARY.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BRITISH BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	9,67	66,57	23,12	99,36	5,74	44,09	4,22	54,05	1,04	1,26	2,04	4,34	3,46	11,53	12,85	27,84	1,55	4,06	17,79	23,40	21,46	1,27,51	1,48,97	60,02	2,08,99	1871-72.
1872-73	10,92	63,46	25,56	99,94	5,11	40,48	3,39	48,98	97	1,16	1,84	3,97	3,56	11,27	10,34	25,17	2,78	4,77	28,32	35,87	23,34	1,21,14	1,44,48	69,45	2,13,93	1872-73.
1873-74	10,27	60,67	20,39	91,33	5,85	45,55	3,63	55,03	1,22	93	1,13	3,28	3,44	12,72	13,26	29,42	3,03	4,79	22,32	30,14	23,81	1,24,66	1,48,47	60,73	2,09,20	1873-74.
1874-75	10,86	70,33	17,53	98,72	6,51	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	2826	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		
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 Thár 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.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	63,95,508	159	67,02,992	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	1,07,41,107	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	5,86,94,466	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	Nalhati	27	1,959	72	27	1,470	54	68,744	54	69,289	55	545	...
27th Feb. 1886	Northern Bengal	249	35,635	143	249	56,550	227	19,03,409	109	20,48,604	170	85,185	...
27th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,806	103	37	2,556	69	1,34,061	78	1,11,824	63	...	22,137
6th Mar. 1886	Tirhoot	226	24,025	106	226	29,791	132	11,14,652	109	11,34,247	108	19,595	...
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	12,056	211	57	10,602	185	4,69,203	176	4,30,615	162	...	38,588
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	16,505	308	45	15,043	348	5,90,435	281	5,57,223	206	...	33,212
27th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	27,537	185	149	44,273	297	11,51,657	165	12,43,216	179	88,559	...
20th ditto	British Burma	254	65,348	257	327	75,182	230	17,75,688	155	16,11,178	134	1,35,490	...
6th Mar. 1886	Sindia	75	10,949	146	75	8,071	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	1,95,33,188	230	2,54,06,624	302	58,53,436	...
27th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,500	84	66	8,117	123	1,97,691	68	2,55,695	83	58,004	...
27th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,034	29	36	2,597	72	(b) 18,644	27	66,775	41	51,131	...
27th ditto	Dacca	10	2,074	207	86	4,000	46	(c) 13,393	191	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	76,79,180	...
	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	306	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	...
20th 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.												
20th Feb. 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	22,310	115	193	17,568	91	9,91,321	110	8,34,358	92	...	1,56,963
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	47,203	63	36,995	...
	TOTAL	514	50,291	98	534	53,338	100	22,69,181	102	24,70,094	99	2,00,913	...

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, *jowari* 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 Velacha taluka of Naosari division; smallpox in the city aud 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* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaping and threshing in progress. Public health good. Wheat 34¼, *bajri* 34¼, 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 16th. 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 thunder-storm on 9th 0·69.	*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 a good outturn; opium is being gathered, general outturn is expected to be fair. Price of rice remains stationary. Public health continues generally good.
N.-W. Provinces & Oudh—(Mar. 17th)		
Benares (Mar. 16th)	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, Amritsar, 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 elsewhere. 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 mauzas. 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 5¼ 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 / Mysore	·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.
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 disappeared. 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.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for 1886-87.

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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 R10 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 R10,000 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 R10,000+R6,666, or R16,666; as the amount shewn as expended was only R15,000, the difference would be adjusted by a separate entry of R1,666 under Exchange. Using the ordinary Indian notation under which R10 = £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 R18, arising in the following manner—at the rate of 1*s.* 6¼*d.*, Government accepts R1,315, 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 R1,333. In other words, Government receives R1,315, and pays out R1,333, and actually loses R18 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 R10 = £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.

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.

1884-85 the last year of undisturbed financial prosperity.

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

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.

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

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 m ade uponthem; 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 our 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.*
	R	R
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.*
	R	R
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[illegible],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 R1,200 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.	R	R	R	R
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	13,28,84,600	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.
	R	R	R
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.
	R	R	R
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	1,86,43,941	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.

Postal Officials.	No.	No. of Life Insurance Policies taken out.	Percentage.
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	26,100	...
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.

Political (*25*); Increase £463,200. The increase occurs chiefly in India General, in the Punjab, and in Bombay. The largest increase is in India General, and amounts to £409,900. Of this £200,000 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 £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) Umeria Colliery	22,500
(3) Burma State Railways	23,000
(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	11,500
(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	...	50,000
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.

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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	...	8,816,409	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	4,119,000	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)	"	...	...	3,848,600	...
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	89,956,800	96,666,400	101,371,900
Balance on 1st April—India	...	13,199,926	11,920,026	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)	"	...	...	...	897,600
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	"	391,958	903,100	...	3,162,000
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.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. India. Provincial and Local.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. Exchange.*	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. TOTAL.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. India. Imperial.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. India. Provincial and Local.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. England.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. Exchange.*	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. TOTAL.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1885-86.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. India. Imperial.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. India. Provincial and Local.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. England.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. Exchange.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. 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	1,818,100	...	...	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	986,984	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	16,361,196	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	2,500	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	541,958	371	23,430	5,693	570,552	575,400	400	31,400	9,900	617,100	+ 44,000	563,800	400	8,800	2,900	575,900	— 41,200
XV.—Mint	180,139	...	20	5	180,164	207,000	...	...	...	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	2,900	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	190,300	1,245,600	2,900	900	1,439,700	+ 12,800	163,300	1,267,200	2,500	800	1,433,800	— 5,900
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	409,900	+ 32,700	235,200	29,400	96,400	32,100	393,100	— 16,800
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	7,759	39,782	...	...	47,541	6,200	44,500	...	...	50,700	— 3,400	31,600	39,900	...	...	71,500	+ 20,800
XXIV.—Exchange	12,383	...	...	...	12,383	259,900	..	...	...	259,900	+ 74,800	...	..	...	...	..	259,900
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	331,997	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	900,453	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	900,453	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
Buildings and Roads—																	
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	19,800	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	615,097	47,900	470,600	19,800	6,200	544,500	+ 2,300	196,000	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	815,170	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	20,676,500	257,100	81,000	73,598,100	+ 1,270,500	55,273,000	20,237,200	178,900	59,600	75,798,700	+ 2,200,600

* 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.

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. India. Imperial.	Accounts, 1884-85. India. Provincial and Local.	Accounts, 1884-85. England.	Accounts, 1884-85. Exchange.†	Accounts, 1884-85. Total.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. India. Imperial.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. India. Provincial and Local.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. England.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. Exchange.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Revised as compared with Budget Estimates, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. India. Imperial.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. India. Provincial and Local.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. England.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. Exchange.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. Total.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget, 1886-87, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	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	...	3,395	803	2,966,040	3,104,000	...	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	380,800	91,800	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	300	89,100	—34,400	52,900	52,000	...	...	105,800	+16,700
7.—Excise	51,884	51,733	42	10	103,669	43,900	44,000	...	47,100	—66,400	...	46,600	...	...	46,600	—500
8.—Provincial Rates	...	50,600	...	...	50,600	...	47,100	...	131,400	—1,800	...	133,400	...	...	133,400	+2,000
9.—Customs	...	136,800	...	...	136,800	...	131,400	...	12,700	—700	52,200	6,500	...	...	58,700	+46,000
10.—Assessed Taxes	6,468	6,468	...	...	12,936	6,200	6,500	3,600	1,100	699,400	—31,300	325,200	413,900	2,400	800	742,300	+42,900
11.—Forest	302,286	372,287	3,881	943	679,397	300,100	388,600	...	...	185,500	+4,400	96,000	95,200	...	...	191,200	+5,700
12.—Registration	89,544	88,921	...	...	178,465	93,100	92,400										
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	4,501,100	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	356,400	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	1,660,925	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	167,482	3,137,149	1,084	203	3,305,978	168,100	3,175,400	1,200	400	3,345,100	—95,300	223,200	3,244,300	2,000	700	3,470,200	+125,100
20.—Police	76,189	2,756,536	...	...	2,832,725	87,400	2,755,900	...	...	2,843,300	—12,400	224,000	2,793,900	...	...	3,017,900	+174,600
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	195,509	144,228	154,656	37,580	531,973	212,300	123,600	145,600	45,000	527,400	—37,200	250,500	125,100	212,500	70,800	658,900	+131,500
22.—Education	15,842	1,222,597	280	68	1,238,787	14,500	1,232,900	400	100	1,247,900	—44,200	15,500	1,310,700	200	100	1,326,500	+78,600
23.—Ecclesiastical	165,774	...	512	125	166,411	165,400	...	700	200	166,300	—3,800	172,400	...	300	100	172,800	+6,500
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	1,080,800	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	+20,300
Total	941,253	1,128,075	1,807,414	439,187	4,315,929	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
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	946,457	...	...	...	946,457	589,000	...	...	...	589,000	+89,000	500,000	...	...	...	500,000	—89,000
35.—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	253,046	...	...	...	253,046	198,600	...	...	...	198,600	—88,700	111,300	...	...	...	111,300	—87,300
36.—Reduction of Debt	341,504	...	...	...	341,504	673,900	...	...	...	673,900	—5,800	749,000	...	...	...	749,000	+75,100
Total	1,541,934	6,423	...	...	1,548,357	1,461,500	38,500	...	...	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	5,204,400	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

The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—

	Accounts, 1884-85. India.	Accounts, 1884-85. England.	Accounts, 1884-85. Exchange.	Accounts, 1884-85. Total.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. India.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. England.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. Exchange.	Revised Estimate, 1885-86. Total.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. India.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. England.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. Exchange.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above	893,245	2,609,687	634,133	4,137,065	664,700	2,429,100	765,300	3,859,100	415,400	2,603,000	867,700	3,886,100
Under Railway Revenue Account	1,657,935	353,326	85,855	2,397,116	2,174,300	366,200	115,400	2,655,900	2,409,100	517,900	172,600	3,099,600
Under Irrigation	934,004	—	—	934,004	966,000	...	...	966,000	997,800	...	...	997,800
Total £	3,783,184	2,963,013	719,988	7,466,185	3,805,000	2,795,300	880,700	7,481,000	3,822,300	3,120,900	1,040,300	7,983,500

† See foot-note to Statement No. 2, p. 484.

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 in columns for Estimates.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. India. Imperial.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. India. Provincial and Local.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. Exchange.*	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. Total.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. India. Imperial.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. India. Provincial and Local.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. England.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. Exchange.*	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. Total.	Increase + Decrease— of Revised, as compared with Budget Estimates, 1885-86.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. India. Imperial.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. India. Provincial and Local.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. England.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. Exchange.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. Total.	Increase + Decrease— of Budget, 1886-87, as compared with Revised Estimates, 1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward	12,501,871	14,931,488	5,227,581	1,270,260	33,931,200	12,848,200	15,086,500	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
37.—**Construction of Railways** (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	172,825	90,676	...	...	263,501	500,000	631,100	...	...	631,100	—162,700	...	109,200	...	...	109,200	—521,900
Railway Revenue Account—																	
38.—State Railways: Working Expenses	3,599,880	613,016	...	...	4,212,896	4,062,300	677,800	...	...	4,740,100	+210,700	4,868,500	700,600	...	...	5,569,100	+829,000
Interest on Debt	1,616,959	340,976	353,326	85,855	2,397,116	1,804,100	370,200	366,200	115,400	2,655,900	+31,300	2,019,400	389,700	517,900	172,600	3,099,600	+443,700
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	1,220,582	296,592	1,517,174	...	...	1,324,400	417,300	1,741,700	+77,700	...	...	1,725,800	575,300	2,301,100	+559,400
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	118,170	...	...	...	118,170	300	...	171,000	53,900	225,200	+46,800	400	...	309,000	103,000	412,400	+187,200
39.—Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision	492,952	...	...	...	492,952	493,500	...	...	...	493,500	—22,500	497,500	...	..	...	497,500	+4,000
Interest	29,651	...	3,217,240	781,763	4,028,054	4,100	...	3,180,700	1,002,100	4,186,900	+134,100	3,400	...	2,690,600	896,900	3,590,900	—596,000
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	27,729	11,822	...	...	39,551	31,000	16,800	...	...	47,800	+8,000	50,000	19,500	...	...	69,500	+21,700
Advances of Interest	...	...	36,395	8,844	45,239	...	...	28,800	9,000	37,800	+37,800	...	...	27,500	9,100	36,600	—1,200
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	80,797	16,757	...	...	97,554	91,500	11,400	...	...	102,900	—1,300	105,000	15,000	...	...	120,000	+17,100
TOTAL	5,566,138	982,571	4,827,543	1,173,054	12,949,306	6,486,800	1,076,200	5,071,100	1,597,700	14,231,800	+522,600	7,544,200	1,124,800	5,270,800	1,756,900	15,656,700	+1,464,900
Irrigation—																	
42.—Major Works: Working Expenses	233,313	338,467	...	...	571,780	260,000	333,300	...	...	593,300	+200	272,300	339,400	...	...	611,700	+18,400
Interest on Debt	461,452	470,552	...	...	932,004	486,900	479,100	...	...	966,000	+41,100	509,700	488,100	...	...	997,800	+31,800
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	522,983	222,136	65	16	745,200	524,100	221,800	600	200	746,700	+39,100	539,600	201,000	2,100	700	743,400	—3,300
TOTAL	1,217,748	1,031,155	65	16	2,248,984	1,271,000	1,034,200	600	200	2,306,000	+80,400	1,321,600	1,028,500	2,100	700	2,352,900	+46,900
Buildings and Roads—																	
44.—Military Works	943,344	...	5,071	1,232	949,647	985,400	...	8,600	2,700	996,700	—94,400	1,152,300	...	2,300	800	1,155,400	+158,700
45.—Civil Works	465,180	3,512,034	60,300	16,110	4,059,030	378,100	3,234,600	71,100	22,400	3,706,200	—430,300	621,000	3,569,900	77,300	25,700	4,293,900	+587,700
TOTAL	1,408,530	3,512,034	71,371	17,342	5,009,277	1,363,500	3,234,600	79,700	25,100	4,702,900	—524,700	1,773,300	3,569,900	79,600	26,500	5,449,300	+746,400
Army Services—																	
46.—Army: Effective	11,201,832	...	1,614,138	392,222	13,208,192	14,043,300	...	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
Non-Effective	821,797	...	2,360,284	573,530	3,755,611	830,100	...	1,671,500	526,600	3,028,200	—374,100	839,400	...	1,764,000	588,000	3,191,400	+163,200
TOTAL	12,023,629	...	3,974,422	965,752	16,563,803	14,873,400	...	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
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	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
Add—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	73,840	...	...	73,840	...	357,300	...	...	357,300	+328,400	...	...	...	...	...	—357,300
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	—362,784	...	...	—362,784	...	—243,400	...	...	—243,400	+509,700	...	—975,400	...	...	—975,400	—732,000
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	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

	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. India.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. England.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. Exchange.	ACCOUNTS, 1884-85. Total.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. India.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. England.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. Exchange.	REVISED ESTIMATE, 1885-86. Total.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. India.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. England.	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. Exchange	BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1886-87. 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	£ 2,546,900	£ 1,800,000	£ 567,100	£ 4,914,000	£ 2,327,100	£ 1,800,000	£ 600,000	£ 4,727,100
Redemption of Liabilities	...	1,314,746	319,472	1,634,218	...	1,089,000	343,100	1,432,100	...	4,844,200	1,614,700	6,458,900
48.—Irrigation Works	694,920	4,458	1,083	700,461	610,700	6,400	2,000	619,100	700,000	...	...	700,000
TOTAL	2,881,493	2,356,909	5,482,429	5,860,831	3,157,600	2,895,400	912,200	6,965,200	3,027,100	6,644,200	2,214,700	11,886,000
49.—SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	235,000	155,000	51,700	441,700

* See foot-note to Statement No. 2, p. 484.

* See foot-note to Statement No. 2, page 484.

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,[illegible]
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	...		590,400	...	
Political, Railway, and Military Prize Funds	44,823	...		60,900	...		54,900	...	
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	16,634,382	...		16,300,000	..		15,043,900	...	
Advances	7,480,577	2,035		11,499,400	3,600		7,699,200	3,000	
Suspense Accounts	39,097	...		65,700	...		11,500	...	
Exchange Adjusting Account	3,934,032	...		4,996,200	...		7,182,100	...	
Miscellaneous	724,621	250,000		38,000	250,300		35,500	...	
TOTAL	29,905,026	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	...	...	2,348,200
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	14,100	...	13,700	44,500	...	20,700	35,400	227,300	357,300
Spent in 1885-86	...	...	10,000	...	...	233,400	...	...	243,400	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	209,300	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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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.

R10=£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.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.	Gross Revenue.	Refunds and Drawbacks.	Total after deducting Refunds and Drawbacks.	Charges in respect of Collection.	Net Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue	21,832,211	48,541	21,783,670	3,363,387	18,420,283	22,393,400	61,500	22,331,900	3,385,600	18,946,300	22,760,300	51,800	22,708,500	3,588,800	19,119,700
Opium	8,816,469	389	8,816,080	2,966,640	5,849,440	8,914,700	600	8,914,100	3,110,200	5,803,900	9,227,600	600	9,227,000	2,650,500	6,576,500
Salt	6,507,236	30,980	6,476,256	449,328	6,026,928	6,309,700	38,100	6,271,600	480,800	5,790,800	6,392,500	33,100	6,359,400	496,600	5,862,800
Stamps	3,606,622	45,105	3,561,517	141,435	3,420,082	3,655,600	47,100	3,608,500	147,200	3,461,300	3,694,400	44,700	3,649,700	153,300	3,496,400
Excise	4,011,867	26,421	3,985,446	103,669	3,881,777	4,119,600	25,800	4,093,800	89,100	4,004,700	4,134,800	23,100	4,111,700	105,800	4,005,900
Provincial Rates	2,791,461	6,197	2,785,264	50,660	2,734,604	2,882,700	6,000	2,876,700	47,100	2,829,600	2,909,100	5,800	2,903,300	46,600	2,856,700
Customs	1,029,943	24,945	1,004,998	136,860	868,138	1,147,600	33,500	1,114,100	131,400	982,700	1,173,200	31,400	1,141,800	133,400	1,008,400
Assessed Taxes	511,828	14,955	496,873	12,936	483,937	515,000	15,600	499,400	12,700	486,700	1,458,100	13,100	1,445,000	58,700	1,386,300
Forest	986,984	2,232	984,752	679,397	305,355	1,052,300	2,400	1,049,900	699,400	350,500	1,153,300	2,300	1,151,000	742,300	408,700
Registration	286,784	1,071	285,713	178,465	107,248	304,300	1,100	303,200	185,500	117,700	309,800	1,100	308,700	191,200	117,500
Tributes from Native States	699,017	...	699,017	...	699,017	693,600	...	693,600	...	693,600	712,000	...	712,000	...	712,000
	51,080,422	200,836	50,879,586	8,082,777	42,796,809	51,988,500	231,700	51,756,800	8,289,000	43,467,800	53,925,100	207,000	53,718,100	8,167,200	45,550,900
DEDUCT—Assignments and Compensations					1,275,442					1,341,800					1,301,000
TOTAL NET REVENUE					41,521,367					42,126,000					44,249,900

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	4,318,300	690,600	3,627,700	4,250,300	644,200	3,606,100
Post Office, Telegraph & Mint	2,145,249	1,797,846	347,403	2,317,100	1,988,000	329,100	2,227,500	1,914,100	313,400
Civil Departments	11,743,167	1,373,144	10,370,023	12,237,900	1,439,700	10,798,200	12,354,900	1,433,800	10,921,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,315,929	723,885	3,592,044	4,543,100	1,076,900	3,466,200	4,848,600	763,100	4,085,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,548,357	...	1,548,357	1,500,000	...	1,500,000	1,361,300	...	1,361,300
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	263,501	...	263,501	631,100	...	631,100	109,200	...	109,200
Railways Revenue Account	12,949,306	11,898,131	1,051,175	14,231,800	13,449,400	782,400	15,696,700	13,975,000	1,721,700
Irrigation	2,248,984	1,675,975	573,009	2,306,000	1,528,600	777,400	2,352,900	1,621,600	731,300
Buildings and Roads	5,009,277	615,097	4,394,180	4,702,900	544,500	4,158,400	5,449,300	680,100	4,769,200
Army Services	16,963,803	815,170	16,148,633	19,724,300	891,900	18,832,400	18,266,000	841,700	17,424,300
	61,807,016	19,610,259	42,196,757	66,512,500	21,609,600	44,902,900	66,916,700	21,873,600	45,043,100
Provincial and Local Surpluses and Deficits	Surplus. +73,840	Deficit. —362,784	—288,944	Surplus. +357,300	Dificit. —243,400	+113,900	Surplus. ...	Deficit. —975,400	—975,400
TOTAL NET EXPENDITURE			41,907,813			45,016,800			44,067,700
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)			—386,446			—2,890,800			+182,200
			41,521,367			42,126,000			44,249,900

FORT WILLIAM,
DEPT. OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE;
The 24th March 1886.

E. W. KELLNER,

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1885-86.

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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.
	£
Revenue—	
Principal Heads of Revenue—	
Land Revenue	22,334,200
Opium	9,025,500
Salt	6,400,000
Stamps	3,633,400
Excise	4,070,000
Other Heads	6,581,000
Total Principal Heads	52,044,100
Interest	672,000
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,799,800
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,426,900
Miscellaneous	887,900
Railways	12,550,400
Irrigation	1,540,500
Buildings and Roads	542,200
Receipts by Military Departments	863,800
Total Revenue	72,327,600
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—	
Permanent Debt (net Incurred)	2,205,000
Unfunded Debt (net Incurred)	648,400
Deposits and Advances (net)	523,700
Loans to Municipalities, Native States &c., (net Recoveries)	308,100
Remittances (net)	170,300
Secretary of State's Bills drawn	13,773,700
Total Receipts	89,956,800
Balance on 1st April—India	11,920,026
England	2,213,121
GRAND TOTAL £	104,089,947

	Disbursements.
	£
Expenditure—	
Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,325,700
Interest	4,211,400
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,313,700
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	11,897,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,526,000
Famine Relief and Insurance	1,500,000
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	793,800
Railway Revenue Account	13,709,200
Irrigation	2,225,600
Buildings and Roads	5,227,600
Army Services	16,674,600
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	...
Total Expenditure, Imperial and Provincial	72,405,200
Add—Provincial Surpluses: that is, portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	28,900
Deduct—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—753,100
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	71,681,000
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—	
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	4,831,500
Debt, Deposits, and Advances—	
Deposits and Advances (net)	...
Capital of Railway Companies (net Payments)	903,100
Secretary of State's Bills paid	13,773,700
Total Disbursements	91,189,300
Balance on 31st March—India	10,204,526
England	2,696,121
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	1,426,900
Miscellaneous—					
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	232,000	25,700	94,600	24,900	377,200
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	13,500	40,600	...	...	54,100
XXIV.—Exchange	185,100	...	...	...	185,100
XXV.—Miscellaneous	38,800	228,900	3,000	800	271,500
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	...	...	...	530,400
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 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.

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	60,600	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	310,900	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	601,000	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	2,770,300	...	...	2,855,700
21.—Marine (including River Navigation)	225,000	140,200	157,400	41,400	564,000
22.—Education	14,000	1,277,000	200	...	1,292,100
23.—Ecclesiastical	100,700	..	300	100	170,100
24.—Medical	10,400	744,000	7,600	2,000	770,000
25.—Political	620,200	0.00	29,300	7,700	600,800
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	269,000	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	654,900	...	21,300	5,600	681,800
28.—Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,200	...	220,900	57,900	283,100
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	192,700	570,700	1,549,000	407,600	2,720,000
30.—Stationery and Printing	—6,900	383,000	135,600	35,500	544,500
32.—Miscellaneous	67,500	196,200	26,000	6,900	296,600
Total	910,400	1,150,300	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	679,700	...	...	...	679,700
Total	1,467,000	33,000	...	...	1,500,000
Carried over	11,795,000	15,316,000	5,275,200	1,388,200	33,774,400

* 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	2,924,600
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	309,900	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	4,400	...	3,265,000	843,400	4,052,800
40.—Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	27,500	12,300	...	...	39,800
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...
41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	86,400	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	182,300	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	1,091,100
45.—Civil Works	502,900	3,537,700	75,900	20,000	4,136,500
Total	1,591,200	3,537,700	78,100	20,600	5,227,600
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	...	28,900	...	...	—724,200
Deduct—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	...	753,100			
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	1,410,000	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	72,129,700	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	330,000	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	610,200	...	
Savings Bank Deposits	3,402,200	4,800	
TOTAL	4,342,400	4,800	4,347,200
NET			648,400
Deposits and Advances—			
Balances of Provincial Allotments	28,900	...	
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	15,726,900	...	
Advances	9,939,500	2,000	
Suspense Accounts	13,000	...	
Exchange Adjusting Account	287,600	...	
Miscellaneous	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 £37,827 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 £9,065 cancelled)*	20,000	...	
5 p. c. Debentures (besides £300 cancelled)*			
4½ p. c. Loans	...	...	
Stock Notes	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	
TOTAL	20,000	...	20,000
NET			0
Unfunded Debt—			
Temporary Loans	...	...	
Special Loans	...	...	
Treasury Notes	147,500	...	
Deposits of Service Funds	612,200	1,000	
Savings Bank Deposits	2,938,100	...	
TOTAL	3,697,800	1,000	3,698,800
NET			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	15,683,900	...	
Advances	9,963,500	2,000	
Suspense Accounts	30,100	...	
Miscellaneous	38,000	...	
TOTAL	27,040,800	2,000	27,042,800
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	3,472,600	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	3,987,300	...	
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	859,100	1,474,700	
TOTAL	32,512,000	1,474,700	33,986,700
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.

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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.

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	815,170
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 Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India, in India and in England, 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	58,065,159	58,65 ,007	61,972,481	65,194,020	68,433,157	74,290,112	75,684,987	70,278,337	71,841,790	70,690,681
Expenditure chargeable thereon	57,375,904	61,230,083	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	+40 ,368	+718,053	—99,852	+44,944	—412,961	—1,012,724	+31,796	—491,681	+236,711
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) under the old System	+1,668,945	—2,1 2,778	—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. 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.	HEADS OF REVENUE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Principal Heads of Revenue—													**Principal Heads of Revenue—**
Land Revenue	21,540,480	...	...	21,540,480	19,891,491	...	...	19,891,401	19,891,145	...	...	19,891,145	Land Revenue.
Opium	8,471,425	...	...	8,471,425	9,122,460	...	...	9,122,460	9,182,722	...	...	9,182,722	Opium.
Salt	6,245,555	...	...	6,245,555	6,305,869	...	...	6,305,869	6,461,225	...	...	6,461,225	Salt.
Stamps	2,835,398	...	...	2,835,363	2,838,628	...	...	2,838,623	2,993,483	...	...	2,993,483	Stamps.
Excise	2,494,339	...	...	2,494,339	2,523,086	...	...	2,523,086	2,458,029	...	...	2,458,029	Excise.
Provincial Rates	1,947,255	...	...	1,947,255	1,930,325	...	...	1,930,325	2,255,937	...	...	2,255,937	Provincial Rates.
Customs	2,724,426	...	...	2,724,426	2,484,448	...	...	2,484,448	2,624,123	...	...	2,624,123	Customs.
Assessed Taxes	14,642	...	...	14,642	14,535	...	...	14,535	101,682	...	...	101,682	Assessed Taxes.
Forest	697,543	...	...	697,543	616,468	...	...	616,468	665,265	13,434	2,073	680,772	Forest.
Registration	187,651	...	...	187,651	199,253	...	...	199,253	234,160	...	...	234,160	Registration.
Tributes from Native States	726,188	...	...	726,188	694,934	...	...	694,934	675,120	...	...	675,120	Tributes from Native States.
TOTAL	47,884,872	...	...	47,884,872	46,622,397	...	...	46,622,397	47,542,891	13,434	2,073	47,558,398	TOTAL
Interest	541,950	36,273	3,983	582,206	516,408	26,291	4,477	547,176	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	...	...	797,465	850,431	...	...	850,431	Post Office.
Telegraph	291,918	17,122	1,880	310,920	326,401	14,766	2,515	343,742	352,281	−6,333	−977	344,971	Telegraph.
Mint	110,459	30	3	110,492	258,828	26	4	258,858	443,822	37	6	443,865	Mint.
TOTAL	1,168,128	17,152	1,883	1,187,163	1,382,754	14,792	2,519	1,400,065	1,646,534	−6,296	−971	1,639,267	TOTAL.
Receipts by Civil Departments—													**Receipts by Civil Departments—**
Law and Justice	503,295	510	56	503,861	609,033	...	...	609,033	618,388	...	...	618,388	Law and Justice.
Police	234,730	...	...	234,756	216,856	...	...	216,856	255,254	...	...	255,254	Police.
Marine	229,732	...	...	229,732	233,166	13	2	233,181	231,538	...	...	231,538	Marine.
Education	147,140	...	...	147,140	150,056	...	...	150,056	152,990	...	...	152,990	Education.
Medical	32,672	2,022	222	34,916	35,132	1,545	263	36,940	35,959	2,023	312	38,294	Medical.
Scientific and other Minor Departments	42,131	5,431	596	48,158	38,376	14,554	2,478	55,408	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	2,743	1,301,474	1,344,542	53,403	8,242	1,406,187	TOTAL.
Miscellaneous—													**Miscellaneous—**
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	659,672	93,699	10,288	763,659	516,554	94,651	16,116	627,321	499,500	102,111	15,759	617,370	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.
Stationery and Printing	59,135	...	...	59,135	50,024	...	...	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	4,460	521,748	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	20,576	1,199,093	998,753	117,417	18,121	1,134,291	TOTAL.
Railways—													**Railways—**
State Railways (gross Earnings) (b)	292,835	...	...	292,835	380,668	...	...	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	...	...	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	...	...	5,494,802	7,243,730	...	...	7,243,730	TOTAL.
Irrigation—													**Irrigation—**
Major Works: Direct Receipts	429,679	...	...	429,679	424,850	351	60	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	60	599,301	815,939	765	118	816,822	TOTAL.
Buildings and Roads—													**Buildings and Roads—**
Military Works	16,478	...	...	16,478	39,251	...	...	39,251	39,237	...	...	39,237	Military Works.
Civil Works	487,877	17,551	1,927	507,355	495,512	17,194	2,927	515,633	697,705	17,085	2,637	717,427	Civil Works.
TOTAL	504,355	17,551	1,927	523,833	534,763	17,194	2,927	554,884	736,942	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	30,012	5,263	894,437	791,812	58,588	9,042	859,442	Army: Effective.
Non-Effective	15,604	1,304	143	17,051	24,678	11,621	1,979	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	7,242	932,715	810,016	59,965	9,254	879,235	TOTAL.
TOTAL REVENUES	58,641,305	251,813	32,041	58,925,159	58,373,246	238,117	40,544	58,651,907	61,649,973	279,390	43,118	61,972,481	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 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	21,112,995	...	...	21,112,995	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	...	...	900,920	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	266,361	...	...	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	1,616,921	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	258,797	246,519	...	...	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	1,449,949	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	...	...	47,096	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	941,586	911,304	158,976	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	...	...	2,913,313	Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts) (*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	...	...	797,319	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	...	...	197,508	Minor Works and Navigation.
TOTAL	917,157	552	117	917,826	1,518,338	967	196	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	467,898	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	23,907	15,170	3,069	42,236	24,252	5,479	1,110	30,841	Non-Effective.
Military Operations in Afghanistan	161	...	...	161	50,499	...	...	50,499	602,607	2,6[illegible]5,000	546,089	3,843,696	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	" " Egypt.
TOTAL	926,962	47,819	10,161	984,942	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	319,446	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. India.	1881-82. England.	1881-82. Exchange.*	1881-82. Total.	1882-83. India.	1882-83. England.	1882-83. Exchange.*	1882-83. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—								
Land Revenue	21,048,022	...	...	21,048,022	21,876,047	...	...	21,876,047
Opium	9,862,444	...	...	9,862,444	9,409,504	...	...	9,409,504
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	2,805,490	...	...	2,805,490	2,683,015	...	...	2,683,015
Customs	2,361,388	...	...	2,361,388	1,293,110	...	...	1,293,110
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	53,654,022	50,550,877	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	466,941	44,670	10,247	524,858
Mint	70,556	28	6	70,590	185,868	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	103,995	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	295,799	25,734	5,903	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	65,155	13,504	1,142,697	902,077	71,960	16,507	990,544
Non-Effective	29,706	2,808	579	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

† *Vide* foot-note (*) on page 510.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	1883-84. India.	1883-84. England.	1883-84. Exchange.*	1883-84. Total.	1884-85. India.	1884-85. England.	1884-85. Exchange.*	1884-85. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Principal Heads of Revenue—								
Land Revenue.	22,361,899	...	...	22,361,899	21,832,211	...	...	21,832,211
Opium.	9,556,501	...	...	9,556,501	8,816,469	...	...	8,816,469
Salt.	6,145,413	...	...	6,145,413	6,507,236	...	...	6,507,236
Stamps.	3,513,201	...	...	3,513,201	3,606,622	...	...	3,606,622
Excise.	3,836,561	...	...	3,836,561	4,011,867	...	...	4,011,867
Provincial Rates.	2,878,731	...	...	2,878,731	2,791,461	...	...	2,791,461
Customs.	1,187,266	...	...	1,187,266	1,029,943	...	...	1,029,943
Assessed Taxes.	526,087	...	...	526,087	511,828	...	...	511,828
Forest.	1,049,081	3,109	710	1,052,900	984,786	1,768	430	986,984
Registration.	258,955	...	...	258,955	286,784	...	...	286,784
Tributes from Native States.	720,487	...	...	720,487	699,017	...	...	699,017
TOTAL.	52,034,582	3,109	710	52,038,401	51,078,224	1,768	430	51,080,422
Interest.	819,741	29,722	6,792	856,255	667,616	34,912	8,483	711,011
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—								
Post Office.	1,018,743	...	...	1,018,743	1,047,130	...	...	1,047,130
Telegraph.	471,146	45,577	10,415	527,138	541,429	23,430	5,693	570,552
Mint.	131,413	35	8	131,456	180,139	20	5	180,164
TOTAL.	1,621,302	45,612	10,423	1,677,337	1,768,698	23,450	5,698	1,797,846
Receipts by Civil Departments—								
Law and Justice.	573,859	...	...	573,859	546,059	...	...	546,059
Police.	311,874	...	...	311,874	319,400	...	...	319,400
Marine.	192,867	...	...	192,867	165,974	...	...	165,974
Education.	204,427	...	...	204,427	203,291	...	...	203,291
Medical.	52,558	2,413	552	55,523	50,025	2,461	598	53,084
Scientific and other Minor Departments.	88,693	1,038	237	89,968	84,574	613	149	85,336
TOTAL.	1,424,278	3,451	789	1,428,518	1,369,323	3,074	747	1,373,144
Miscellaneous—								
Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	201,182	101,255	23,138	325,575	199,168	98,021	23,818	321,007
Stationery and Printing.	50,595	...	...	50,595	47,541	...	...	47,541
Exchange. (*a*)	60,817	...	...	60,817	12,383	...	...	12,383
Miscellaneous.	305,228	4,881	1,115	311,224	331,087	9,064	2,203	342,954
TOTAL.	617,822	106,136	24,253	748,211	590,779	107,085	26,021	723,885
Railways—								
State Railways (gross Traffic Receipts). (*b*)	8,268,482	230	53	8,268,765	8,418,927	230	56	8,419,213
Guaranteed Companies (net Traffic Receipts). (*c*)	3,688,143	...	...	3,688,143	3,478,300	...	...	3,478,300
Subsidized Companies (repayment of Advances of Interest).	...	2,645	604	3,249	...	497	121	618
TOTAL.	11,956,625	2,875	657	11,960,157	11,897,227	727	177	11,898,131
Irrigation—								
Major Works: Direct Receipts.	936,581	...	...	936,581	1,075,131	...	...	1,075,131
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.	534,126	...	...	534,126	465,817	...	...	465,817
Madras Irrigation Company (net Traffic Receipts).	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)	(*d*)	...	...	(*d*)
Minor Works and Navigation.	141,872	...	...	141,872	135,027	...	...	135,027
TOTAL.	1,612,579	...	...	1,612,579	1,675,975	...	...	1,675,975
Buildings and Roads—								
Military Works.	44,062	...	...	44,062	40,415	...	...	40,415
Civil Works.	487,688	16,575	3,788	508,051	552,036	18,219	4,427	574,682
TOTAL.	531,750	16,575	3,788	552,113	592,451	18,219	4,427	615,097
Receipts by Military Departments—								
Army: Effective.	823,743	49,102	11,220	884,065	687,670	64,436	15,657	767,763
Non-effective.	76,323	3,356	767	80,446	43,326	3,283	798	47,407
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Egypt.	3,708	...	...	3,708	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	903,774	52,458	11,987	968,219	730,996	67,719	16,455	815,170
TOTAL REVENUES.	71,522,453	259,938	59,399	71,841,790	70,371,289	256,954	62,438	70,690,681

(*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.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Direct Demands on the Revenues—													**Direct Demands on the Revenues—**
Refunds and Drawbacks	302,696	...	...	302,696	251,061	...	...	251,061	230,521	...	..	230,521	Refunds and Drawbacks.
Assignments and Compensations	903,524	...	...	903,524	878,983	...	...	878,983	867,122	..	...	867,122	Assignments and Compensations.
Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.:—*													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	Land Revenue.
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	Opium (including cost of Production).
Salt (including cost of Production)	508,381	280	31	508,692	485,936	3,051	520	489,507	545,363	810	125	546,298	Salt (including cost of Production).
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	Stamps.
Excise	87,226	...	...	87,226	91,345	64	11	91,420	94,648	4,702	726	100,076	Excise.
Provincial Rates	52,735	...	...	52,735	52,130	...	...	52,130	65,762	...	...	65,762	Provincial Rates.
Customs	187,551	144	16	187,711	202,163	11	2	202,176	207,611	...	...	207,611	Customs.
Assessed Taxes	10	...	...	10	919	...	...	919	692	...	...	692	Assessed Taxes.
Forest	417,263	2,548	280	420,091	456,101	1,998	340	458,439	432,600	7,338	1,132	441,070	Forest.
Registration	136,449	...	...	136,449	141,458	...	...	141,458	149,676	...	...	149,676	Registration.
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	TOTAL.
Interest—													**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 Debt,* other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works.
Interest on other Obligations	386,048	533	59	386,640	394,119	602	103	394,824	358,036	716	110	358,862	Interest on other Obligations.
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	TOTAL.
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—													**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	Post Office.
Telegraph	407,998	85,162	9,351	502,511	371,446	101,681	17,313	490,440	399,125	72,288	11,156	479,569	Telegraph.
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	Mint.
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	1,594,705	TOTAL.
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—													**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	General Administration.
Law and Justice	3,100,796	1,471	162	3,102,329	3,172,171	1,574	268	3,174,013	3,208,142	430	66	3,208,638	Law and Justice.
Police	2,473,340	...	...	2,473,340	2,517,708	...	...	2,517,708	2,487,615	..	...	2,487,615	Police.
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	Marine (including River Navigation).
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	Education.
Ecclesiastical	161,066	1,056	116	162,238	161,097	2,740	467	164,304	156,611	1,428	220	158,259	Ecclesiastical.
Medical	663,498	7,570	831	671,899	661,450	7,611	1,296	670,357	683,759	7,601	1,173	692,533	Medical.
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	Political.
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	Scientific and other Minor Departments.
TOTAL	9,830,141	446,511	49,027	10,325,679	10,111,279	428,093	72,891	10,612,263	9,938,352	453,900	70,050	10,462,302	TOTAL.
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—													**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	Territorial and Political Pensions.
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	768	229,008	25,145	254,921	778	236,171	40,213	277,162	2,240	236,203	36,153	274,806	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.
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	1,290,836	200,603	2,120,711	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.
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	Stationery and Printing.
Exchange(*a*)	57,058	...	...	57,058	205,423	...	...	205,423	147,105	...	...	147,105	Exchange (*a*).
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	Miscellaneous.
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	TOTAL.
Famine Relief and Insurance—													**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	Famine Relief.
Construction of Protective Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Protective Railways.
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.
Reduction of Debt	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	TOTAL.
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	Carried forward to page 523.
*The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—													*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	Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above.
Under Railway Revenue Account	433,534	...	...	433,534	559,504	...	...	559,504	703,753	...	...	703,753	Under Railway Revenue Account.
Under Irrigation	539,537	...	...	539,537	583,639	...	...	583,639	621,822	...	...	621,822	Under Irrigation.
TOTAL	3,017,253	2,160,855	237,263	5,415,371	3,091,692	2,316,963	394,509	5,803,164	3,248,108	2,492,282	384,633	6,125,023	TOTAL

† *Vide* foot-note (*) on page 510.

(*a*) *Vide* foot-note (*a*) on page 510.

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	...	...	198,927
Assessed Taxes	37,617	...	...	37,617	29,886	...	...	29,886	21,237	...	...	21,237
Forest	451,106	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	354,299	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	1,702,312	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	1,278,500	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	3,316,530	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	2,526,663	...	..	2,526,663
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	967,399	264	53	967,686	998,751	407	82	999,240
Ecclesiastical	153,562	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	280,529	5,232	212,919	43,084	261,235	6,217	219,370	44,451	270,038
Supperannuation 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	343	69	104,059	32,638	1,831	371	34,840
Carried forward to page 524	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
*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	1,020,323	34,397	6,960	1,070,620	1,248,930	343,859	69,678	1,661,577
Under Irrigation	656,438	...	...	656,438	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 510.

(*a*) *Vide* foot-note (*a* on page 510.

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, *viz.:—*								
Land Revenue	3,003,251	541	112	3,003,904	3,042,032	459	105	3,[illegible],596
Opium (including cost of Production)	2,056,273	1,002	219	2,057,554	2,281,231	1,585	364	2,203,180
Salt (including cost of Production)	486,209	...	...	486,209	449,030	...	...	449,030
Stamps	77,761	32,862	6,780	117,403	78,593	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	11,989	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	4,299,492
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	19,072	1,167,507	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	1,262,025	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	99,942	11,047,913
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—								
Territorial and Political Pensions	651,063	31,265	6,450	688,778	654,496	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	447,100	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	...	...	[illegible]
Construction of Protective Railways	682,403	...	...	682,403	—133,120	...	...	—133,120
Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	135,449	...	...	135,449	203,443	...	...	203,443
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	4,299,492
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	7,164,337

† *Vide* foot-note (†) on page 510.

(*a*) *Vide* foot-note (*a*) on page 510.

(*b*) For explanation of the excess over £1,500,000 see para 39

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. 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, *viz.:—*								
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	11,989	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	4,299,492
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	19,072	1,167,507	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	1,262,025	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	3,253,703	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	99,942	11,047,913
Miscellaneous Civil Charges—								
Territorial and Political Pensions	651,063	31,265	6,450	688,778	654,496	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	447,160	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	...	...	[illegible]
Construction of Protective Railways	682,403	...	...	682,403	—133,129	...	...	—133,129
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	4,299,492
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 510.

(*a*) *Vide* foot-note (*a*) on page 510.

(*b*) For explanation of the excess over £1,500,000 see para. 29 of Financial Statement.

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.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
								Direct Demands on the Revenues—
388,270	...	...	388,270	200,836	...	...	200,836	Refunds and Drawbacks.
1,238,840	...	...	1,238,840	1,275,442	...	...	1,275,442	Assignments and Compensations.
								Charges in respect of Collection, *viz.:—*
3,328,887	260	59	3,329,206	3,362,875	412	100	3,363,387	Land Revenue.
1,853,410	1,280	293	1,854,983	2,962,532	3,305	803	2,966,640	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	9,492,877	53,241	12,937	9,559,055	TOTAL.
								Interest—
1,066,077	2,442,210	558,070	4,066,357	893,245	2,609,687	634,133	4,137,065	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.
								Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—
1,127,994	106,487	24,333	1,258,814	1,125,275	116,798	28,381	1,270,454	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.
								Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments—
1,359,025	239,354	54,695	1,653,074	1,374,909	234,930	57,086	1,666,925	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.
								Miscellaneous Civil Charges—
670,476	79,776	18,230	768,482	635,459	28,874	7,016	671,349	Territorial and Political Pensions.
3,431	216,916	49,568	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.
2,036,218	1,846,311	421,902	4,304,431	2,069,328	1,807,414	439,187	4,315,929	TOTAL.
								Famine Relief and Insurance—(*b*)
9,096	89	20	9,205	7,350	...	...	7,350	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	...	...	341,504	Reduction of Debt.
1,522,672	115	26	1,522,813	1,548,357	...	...	1,548,357	TOTAL.
25,996,038	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.
								* The "Interest on Debt" is distributed as follows:—
1,066,077	2,442,210	558,070	4,066,357	893,245	2,600,687	634,133	4,137,065	Interest on Debt (other than that charged to Railways and Irrigation Works) as above.
1,784,873	311,593	71,202	2,167,668	1,957,935	353,326	85,855	2,397,116	Under Railway Revenue Account.
893,665	...	...	893,665	932,004	...	...	932,004	Under Irrigation.
3,744,615	2,753,803	629,272	7,127,690	3,783,184	2,953,013	719,988	7,466,185	TOTAL.

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. 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.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Brought forward from page 516	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	Brought forward from page 517.
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	29,680	...	...	29,680	38,260	...	...	38,260	50,896	...	...	50,856	**Construction of Railways** (Charged against Revenue, in addition to that under Famine Insurance.)
Railway Revenue Account—													**Railway Revenue Account**—
State Railways: Working Expenses (*a*)	196,234	...	...	196,234	200,656	...	...	200,656	429,734	...	...	429,734	State Railways: Working Expenses(*a*).
Interest on Debt (*a*)	433,534	...	...	433,534	559,504	...	...	559,504	703,753	...	...	703,753	Interest on Debt(*a*).
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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*)	310,564	...	...	310,564	347,661	...	...	347,661	866,029	...	...	866,029	Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, &c. (*b*)
Interest (*b*)	33,414	4,606,902	505,841	5,146,157	23,737	4,636,768	789,502	5,450,007	21,354	4,635,491	715,393	5,372,238	Interest(*b*).
Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.
Advances of Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Advances of Interest.
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	46,778	...	...	46,778	—6,810	...	...	—6,810	22,126	...	...	22,126	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.
TOTAL	1,020,524	4,606,902	505,841	6,133,267	1,214,739	4,636,768	789,502	6,641,009	2,042,956	4,635,491	715,393	7,393,880	TOTAL.
Irrigation—													**Irrigation**—
Major Works: Working Expenses	350,758	...	...	350,758	363,356	...	...	363,356	370,721	126	19	370,866	Major Works: Working Expenses,
Interest on Debt	539,537	...	...	539,537	583,639	...	...	583,639	621,822	...	...	621,822	Interest on Debt.
Madras Irrigation Company (*c*)	520	49,984	5,488	55,992	500	49,983	8,511	58,994	352	49,983	7,714	58,049	*Madras Irrigation Company*.(*c*)
Minor Works and Navigation	775,581	214	24	775,819	614,984	168	29	615,181	757,759	...	...	757,759	Minor Works and Navigation.
TOTAL	1,666,396	50,198	5,512	1,722,106	1,562,479	50,151	8,540	1,621,170	1,750,654	50,109	7,733	1,808,496	TOTAL.
Buildings and Roads—													**Buildings and Roads**—
Military Works	1,337,738	...	...	1,337,738	1,202,322	...	...	1,202,322	1,153,933	...	...	1,153,933	Military Works.
Civil Works	3,241,388	94,435	10,369	3,346,192	3,252,462	90,920	15,481	3,358,863	2,985,620	96,642	14,915	3,097,177	Civil Works.
TOTAL	4,579,126	94,435	10,369	4,683,930	4,454,784	90,920	15,481	4,561,185	4,139,553	96,642	14,915	4,251,110	TOTAL.
Army Services—													**Army Services**—
Army: Effective	11,061,518	2,124,721	233,296	13,419,535	11,204,086	2,259,759	384,769	13,848,614	11,710,983	2,300,719	355,069	14,366,771	Army: Effective.
Non-Effective	663,746	1,458,475	160,141	2,282,362	643,105	1,685,102	286,932	2,615,199	647,528	1,980,531	305,654	2,933,713	Non-Effective.
Military Operations in Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt.
TOTAL	11,725,264	3,583,196	393,437	15,701,897	11,847,191	3,944,921	671,701	16,463,813	12,358,511	4,281,250	660,723	17,300,484	TOTAL.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	43,564,490	12,836,626	1,409,	57,810,585	45,600,225	13,467,763	2,293,155	61,361,143	49,664,703	14,035,868	2,166,148	65,866,719	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.
ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	10,065	...	...	—434,681	238,962	...	...	—125,060	393,458	...	...	367,802	ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.
DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—444,746				—364,022				—25,656				DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances.
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	43,129,809	12,836,626	1,409,469	57,375,904	45,475,165	13,467,763	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—													**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	2,420,110	743,639	81,652	3,245,401	2,247,076	616,118	104,906	2,968,100	2,834,679	1,146,549	176,946	4,158,174	State Railways: Construction.
Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Redemption of Liabilities.
Irrigation Works	1,101,546	4,269	469	1,106,284	940,319	3,096	527	943,942	805,810	274	43	806,127	Irrigation Works.
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of*
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*
TOTAL	3,521,656	747,908	82,121	4,351,685	3,187,395	619,214	105,433	3,912,042	3,640,489	1,146,823	176,989	4,964,301	TOTAL.

† *Vide* foot-note (*a*) on page 510.

(*a*) See foot-note (*b*) on page 510.

(*b*) See foot-note (*c*) on page 510.

(*c*) The figures against this head in the columns headed "India" and "England" represent charges for L[illegible]nd Supervision, and Interest respectively.

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.	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	Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, &c. (*b*)
Interest (*b*)	17,243	4,689,276	996,379	5,702,898	13,861	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	956,379	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	1,667,929	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	...	...	1,190,593	966,307	...	...	966,307	969,168	...	...	969,168	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	3,925,425	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	1,908,620	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	428,132	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	652,552	4,042,143	174,480	35,305	4,851,928	11,297,926	70,563	14,298	11,382,787	Military Operations in Afghanistan.
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Egypt.
TOTAL	13,109,553	3,982,935	846,296	17,938,784	17,423,938	4,288,924	867,853	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				—19,778				—38,725				DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances.
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.	46,265,498	13,851,296	2,943,128	63,059,522	52,174,906	14,543,337	2,942,807	69,661,050	60,580,794	14,418,986	2,921,726	77,521,506	**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	2,930,805	2,370,319	570,678	115,637	3,056,634	State Railways: Construction.
Redemption of Liabilities	...	...	...	...	10,675	9,565,939	1,935,645	11,512,259	...	...	...	...	Redemption of Liabilities.
Irrigation Works	784,950	9,463	2,011	796,424	594,270	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 523.

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*)	1,461,470	352,852	72,794	1,887,122	1,021,147	348,092	79,850	2,049,089
Annuities in purchase of Railways	...	1,239,446	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	3,945,366	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	...	13,071	3,130	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	741,803	...	...	741,863	815,770	...	...	815,776
Madras Irrigation Company(*c*)	513	49,983	10,312	60,808	75	24,603	5,713	30,601
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	96,018	19,809	3,977,327	4,205,454	82,238	18,805	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	400,451	3,425,801	802,805	2,230,734	511,715	3,545,314
Military Operations in Afghanistan	1,631,924	13,003	2,683	1,647,610	17,899	...	...	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	14,399,083	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	...	...	*1,202,626*
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	84,001	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	...	...	...	...	...	1,762,582	404,324	2,166,906
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.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1883-84. India.	1883-84. England.	1883-84. Exchange.†	1883-84. Total.	1884-85. India.	1884-85. England.	1884-85. Exchange.†	1884-85. Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Brought forward from page 521.	25,996,038	5,085,787	1,162,155	32,243,980	27,433,359	5,227,581	1,270,260	33,931,200
Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance.)	*—176,414*	97	22	*—176,295*	263,501	...	...	263,501
Railway Revenue Account—								
State Railways: Working Expenses(*a*).	3,890,122	...	...	3,890,122	4,212,896	...	...	4,212,896
Interest on Debt(*a*).	1,784,873	311,593	71,202	2,167,668	1,957,935	353,326	85,855	2,397,116
Annuities in purchase of Railways.	...	1,203,118	274,925	1,478,043	...	1,220,582	296,592	1,517,174
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.	85,396	...	...	85,396	118,170	...	...	118,170
Guaranteed Companies: Surplus Profits, Land, &c.	637,272	...	...	637,272	492,952	...	...	492,952
Interest(*b*).	12,521	3,284,241	750,484	4,047,246	29,051	3,217,240	781,763	4,028,654
Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	54,573	...	...	54,573	39,551	...	...	39,551
Advances of Interest.	...	27,801	6,353	34,154	...	36,395	8,844	45,239
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	*—129,405*	...	...	*—129,405*	97,554	...	...	97,554
TOTAL	6,335,352	4,826,753	1,102,564	12,265,069	6,948,709	4,827,543	1,173,054	12,949,306
Irrigation—								
Major Works: Working Expenses	514,794	43	10	514,847	571,780	...	...	571,780
Interest on Debt.	893,665	...	...	893,665	932,004	...	...	932,004
Madras Irrigation Company (*c*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor Works and Navigation.	749,313	1,591	363	751,267	745,119	65	16	745,200
TOTAL.	2,157,772	1,634	373	2,159,779	2,248,903	65	16	2,248,984
Buildings and Roads—								
Military Works.	1,012,303	5,825	1,331	1,019,459	943,344	5,071	1,232	949,647
Civil Works.	4,685,023	86,515	19,770	4,791,308	3,977,220	66,300	16,110	4,059,630
TOTAL.	5,697,326	92,340	21,101	5,810,767	4,920,564	71,371	17,342	5,009,277
Army Services—								
Army: Effective.	11,082,280	1,680,654	384,047	13,146,981	11,201,832	1,614,138	392,222	13,208,192
Non-Effective.	822,012	3,330,768	762,487	4,921,267	821,797	2,300,284	573,530	3,755,611
Military Operations in Afghanistan.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt.	47,874	6,162	1,408	55,444	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	11,952,166	5,023,584	1,147,942	18,123,692	12,023,629	3,974,422	965,752	16,963,803
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL.	51,562,240	15,030,195	3,434,557	70,426,992	53,838,665	14,100,982	3,426,424	71,366,071
ADD—Portion of Allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year.	123,501	...	...	*—464,679*	73,840	...	...	*—288,944*
DEDUCT—Portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances.	*—588,180*				*—362,784*			
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue.	51,497,561	15,030,195	3,434,557	69,962,313	53,549,721	14,100,982	3,426,424	71,077,127
Expenditure not charged to Revenue—								
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.								
State Railways: Construction.	2,434,281	769,728	175,891	3,379,900	2,186,573	1,077,705	261,874	3,526,152
Redemption of Liabilities.	...	566,261	129,396	695,657	...	1,314,746	319,472	1,634,218
Irrigation Works.	701,037	8,573	1,959	711,569	694,920	4,458	1,083	700,461
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Undertaking: Purchase of	...	12,785	2,921	15,70	..	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	*—533,070*	...	...	*—533,070*	...	...	...	...
TOTAL.	2,602,248	1,357,347	310,167	4,269,762	2,881,493	2,396,909	582,429	5,860,831

(*b*) See foot-note (*c*) on page 510.

(*c*) See foot-note (*c*) on page 513.

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.

APPROPRIATION REPORT

ON

THE ACCOUNTS OF 1884-85.

BY

E. GAY, *Officiating Comptroller and Auditor General.*

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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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 there-

Section A.—INTEREST—*continued.*

fore 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.	Rate.	DEBT IN INDIA ON 31ST MARCH 1884. Principal.	Interest.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
1,085,0	$4\frac{1}{2}$	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	$3\frac{1}{2}$	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.		Budget.	1884-85. 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.		Budget.	1884-85. 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

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	3,4	...	+3,4	3,4	12,7
Bengal	7,3	1,5	+5,8	19,4	32,9	−13,5	1,8	15,4	−13,6	...	32,7
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	10,7	...	+10,7	1	13,6	−12,5	1	12,9	−12,8	...	48,0
Madras	9,5	13,4	−3,9	13,1	77,9	−57,9	1	9	−5	3,9	58,4
Bombay	2	...	+2	17,9	37,7	−19,7	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	398,5	4	1,141,7
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	39,4	...	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	1,890,3	...	+24,8	+24,8	1,915,1	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	5,512,5	6,[illegible],3	6,052,0
2,508,5	Bombay	2,558,7	2,516,4	2,537,9
194,1	Excise	192,7	196,6	192,3
50,2	Miscellaneous	330,3	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 R1,250 per chest, but the actual sales amounted to 46,698 chests at an average rate of R1,296, the figures in the previous year being 54,400 chests at R1,250. 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	1,802,0	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 Afridies 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.	GENERAL RATE ON LANDS.	Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
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.
					R
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.	Revised.	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.	Revised.	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.	Revised.	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.	Revised.	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	4
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"

(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 under 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	336,8	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

Section D—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPTS—*continued.*

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	[illegible]
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	3,305,7

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	330,9	336,6
387,7	Madras	388,2	380,3	385,4
475,2	Bombay	484,1	488,0	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

Section D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEP S.—*continued.*

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	67,9
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	18,9
...	Afghan Delimitation Commission	...	110,0	183,0
32,7	Refugees and State Prisoners	33,7	42,6	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 over-estimated 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 refunds, for which no provision was made in the Budget.

Section E.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. 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.		Budget.	1884-85. 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.		Budget.	1884-85. 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.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Accounts.
50,6	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.		Budget.	1884-85. 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
	ENGLAND—			
20,1	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	39,9	32,7	10,1
...	Rushikulya Canal	8			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.		1884-85. Budget.	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 R2 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.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	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
488.9	262.3	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	1,160.9	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	590.0	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	488.9	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	682.6	691.0	717.0	444.4	420.0	426.3	433.3	404.6	424.1	226.4	197.6	215.0	249.3	286.4	292.9
O. & R. Railway	403.2	459.7	531.4	479.4	578.9	517.6	249.1	252.5	325.9	324.2	303.2	307.8	154.1	207.2	205.5	155.2	275.7	209.8
Sindh, Punjab and Delhi Railway	1,176.4	1,191.0	1,009.7	1,048.6	1,122.3	1,130.0	710.7	687.7	691.8	676.4	675.9	699.7	465.7	503.3	317.9	372.2	446.4	430.3
South Indian Railway	343.6	368.5	376.0	376.3	400.3	423.8	248.3	231.3	248.4	240.2	252.8	281.5	95.3	137.2	127.6	136.1	147.5	142.3

XXVII.—Irrigation and Navigation, Direct Receipts.

1883-84. Accounts.		Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	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.		Budget.	1884-85. 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.		Budget.	1884-85. 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.	Budget.	1884-85. 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.		Budget.	188485. 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	⅓ Surplus profits paid to the Company; Contribution to Provident Fund of 1 per cent. on net Traffic Receipts	232,5	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 Expenditure.	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
Capital 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—			
12,5	India	5,3	5,1	29,7
3,284,3	England	3,235,0	3,217,3	3,217,2
3,296,8	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 to 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.		1884-85. Budget.	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

1883-84. Accounts. A	1883-84. Accounts. B	PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—	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 *viâ* 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.		Budget.	1884-85. 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	13,8	13,2
	IV.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—			
—192,5	Farakhabad H. and J. Bridge	...	...	...
5	Benares Palamow	...	...	...
2,3	Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri	...	36,0	38,5
1,6	Benares-Rai-Bareli	2,7	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	...	...	...
—12,4		2,7	3,6	3,5
—473,3	Total Provincial .	155,7	97,6	107,4
—394,3	Total Imperial and Provincial .	166,7	191,1	195,1

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 23,2 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-Companyganj 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	1884-85. Accounts. A	1884-85. 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 Chack 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
24,0	Punjab	25,0	25,0	25,1
59,0	Madras	59,1	61,3	61,2
106,2	Bombay	110,5	149,6	143,9
5,8	England	3,8	3,8	5,1
1,018,1	TOTAL	923,0	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 defences at Aden	20,5
For shifting sheds on Hog Island, Bombay, transferred from Marine Budget	4
For Army Head Quarter Offices, Simla, transferred from 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

1883-84. A.	1883-84. B.		1884-85. Budget. A.	1884-85. Budget. B.	1884-85. Revised. A.	1884-85. Revised. B.	1884-85. Accounts. A.	1884-85. Accounts. B.
		PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL—						
4,0 +	8	India	7,1	+1,3	5,7	+1,5	5,5	+1,4
107,7 +	27,5	Central Provinces	144,4	+29,7	144,4	+30,0	144,0	+22,6
337,6 +	14,5	Burmah	179,3	+15,9	246,9	+12,1	236,0	+15,4
47,0 +	111,1	Assam	77,9	+110,5	78,7	+87,5	57,9	+95,9
459,6 +	378,8	Bengal	234,0	+411,4	253,3	+388,0	273,8	+395,3
576,6 +	34,4	North-Western Provinces	545,0	+28,0	562,0	+30,0	539,5	+30,5
356,0 +	4,2	Punjab	363,2	+4,5	372,6	+3,6	372,1	+3,5
227,4 +	414,3	Madras	235,4	+456,7	259,6	+431,5	261,0	+423,4
564,9 +	19,1	Bombay	551,6	+19,9	638,7	+18,5	616,0	+18,2
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	
4,777,4			3,965,3		4,069,0		4,043,5	

A Works under Departmental Officers. B Works under Civil Officers and Local Boards.

	Budget, 1884-45. Provincial.	Budget, 1884-45. Local.	Revised, 1884-85. Provincial.	Revised, 1884-85. Local.	Actuals, 1884-85. Provincial.	Actuals, 1884-85. Local.
India	...	8,4	...	7,2	...	...
Central Provinces	140,5	33,6	140,8	33,6	141,7	24,9
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	301,7	268,3
Punjab	276,6	91,1	280,5	95,7	284,3	91,3
Madras	250,7	441,4	288,5	402,6	291,5	392,9
Bombay	354,3	217,2	432,1	225,1	420,0	214,2
TOTAL	1,805,6	1,610,2	2,008,4	1,556,2	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 23,4 additional outlay on the Finance Department and Central Press Buildings in Calcutta, 11,2 special municipal improvements in Simla, and 22,9 additional allotment for Imperial works from the amount

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	Brought over	52,4
Coorg	+4	Central Provinces	+1
Hyderabad	—1	Assam	—4
Rajputana	—2,4	Bengal	—6,2
Inspector General of Military Works	—1,2	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—1,6
Biluchistan	+1,1	Punjab	—7
Simla Imperial Circle	—4,4	Madras	—1,7
Accountant General's auxiliary books	+57,1	Bombay	—13,8
Bangalore (Civil Officers)	+1	England	—1,0
Carried forward	52,4	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.		1884-85. Budget.	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.	Provincial Balances. March 31st, 1885.		1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. 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
3,671,9	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.	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—				
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	[illegible],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.	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—				
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.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.		1883-84. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. 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
32,0	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. Budget.	Revenue. 1884-85. Revised.	Revenue. Accounts.		Expenditure. 1883-84. Accounts.	Expenditure. 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.

				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
				Ordinary Public Works	287,3	278,2	282,0	287,9
66,8	63,4	59,8	62,8	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. 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. 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.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	Acccounts.		1883-84. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	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
	I.—INDIA	*Other State Railways.*			
340,8		Rajputana-Malwa	344,8	96,9	162,1
3,5		Holkar	10,0	5,0	3,2
4,0		Sindia	5,0	3,7	9
148,3		Stores . General	178,4	757,5	83,2
—108,9		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		Nagpur and Chattisgarh, including Kanhan Bridge	40,7	25,8	63,0
7,9		Bilaspur-Etawah Survey	6,8	9,0	8,4
...		Kutni-Umeria	...	92,0	96,1
...		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		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		Northern Bengal	75,0	35,7	72,8
218,3		Tirhoot, including Eastern and Western Extensions	73,5	80,0	101,7
		Mozufferpore-Hajipore			
—9,5		Patna-Gya	9,5	17,9	17,7
2,5		Nalhati	—7	—1,5	—7
235,8		Dacca-Mymensingh	266,2	190,0	207,7
18,6		Ranaghat Bhagwangola Extension	...	3,2	2,9
...		Tirhoot Section of Assam-Behar State Railway	...	82,7	89,7
43,4		Assam-Behar Section of Assam-Behar State Railway	270,0	181,9	187,1
...		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		Cawnpore-Achneyra	99,2	96,2	99,4
75,4		Bareilly-Pilibhit	32,8	44,3	41,5
...		Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	166,0	154,2
109,2		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		Sind-Pishin—Southern Section	—41,5	—41,5	—42,6
122,3		" —Northern Section	...	768,7	669,1
95,4		Punjab Northern—Southern Section	61,4	40,9	61,3
—59,2		" —Northern Section	—15,6	—3,7	—7,1
—55,4		Frontier Railways—Stores and Reserve	—15,9	—22,5	80,5
...		" Stores—Loss account	...	2,5	
260,3		Amritsar-Pathankot	95,0	89,3	87,2
513,8		Rewari-Ferozepore	306,0	277,5	278,8
...		Sind-Sagar—Western Section	...	15,0	17,9
...		" —Eastern Section	...	23,0	21,3
...		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
91,1		Bellary-Kistna	312,5	345,7	351,8
...		Kadiri Extension Survey	...	5,0	4,5
...		Hindupur Extension Survey	...	3,2	3,4
...		Damalcherra Villupuram	...	2,8	2,2
11,6		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		Southern Mahratta	...	...	...
—1,6		Eastern Deccan	...	...	...
—3,5		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
		Deduct—43—Frontier Railways	—73,0	138,7	138,7
102,9		Total charged against other State Railways	2,151,9	3,080,6	2,922,5
3,003,1		Total charge against 50—State Railways	2,791,9	3,674,1	3,378,7
3,236,4					

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 .	...	324,0	342,0
55,9	Eastern Bengal .	1,023,7	972,7	972,8
566,2		1,023,7	1,296,7	1,314,8

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, reallotted 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.	Revised.	Accounts.
	EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—			
510,3	Redemption of Annuity, &c. (sterling)	...	324,0	342,0
233,3	Other Capital transactions	54,0	295,0	279,2
743,6	TOTAL	54,0	619,0	621,2
	EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY—			
55,9	Redemption of Debenture stock	...	11,1	11,2
...	Debenture and Debenture stock	1,123,7	961,6	961,6
...	Other Capital Transactions	[illegible]	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.	Revised.	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, Mithrau 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. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.	1884-85. Budget.	1884-85. Revised.	1884-85. Accounts.
Guaranteed Companies.									
B. B. & C. I.	27,5	36,7	59,5	—100,0	—438,3	—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	—118,0	—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	—75,8	—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.

	1884-85. Budget.	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	+23,5
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	6,454,2
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.

	1884-85. Budget.	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.

	£	R	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:—

	£	R
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.

	1884-85. Budget.	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.	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.

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General Statement of Accounts and Estimates.

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

R10 = £1.

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 Expenditureon 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)	"	...	251,500	...	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 (—)		+1,387,496	+319,300	—716,200	—149,735

Abstract A.—*Details of Revenue.*

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.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	2,705,236	**70,615,860**

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	439,201	**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	198,200	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	...	...	165,200	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	710,300	500	100	743,300	31,988	758,694	449	124	791,255
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	38,984	453,775
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	958,460	**11,634,514**
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	31,916	59,300	119,977	73,304	284,587
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)—															
36.—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
37.—Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	...	530,000	...	...	530,000	...	495,100	...	...	495,100	...	492,952	...	...	492,952
38.—Irrigation and Navign. (Working Expenses)	...	243,000	319,100	...	562,100	...	237,900	343,900	...	581,800	...	232,956	338,467	...	571,423
39.—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.

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.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	724,021	
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		20,336,900	89,974,400		20,351,089	88,468,592	

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	33,347,159
Net	...	...	**251,500**	...	...	**0**			**349,441**
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.										
Balance at end of 1883-84	...	271,590	89,725	112,261	68,663	695,322	169,562	(a) 295,607	(b) 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.

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.										
Balance at end of 1883-84	(c)8,787	42,336	(d)38,444	9	194,030	25,692	152,497	(e) 440,018	(e) 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.*

	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	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	8,334,139	2,337,597	4,547,279	7,790,644	728,696	3,013,265	2,604,533	6,247,277	9,855,000	12,145,500
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue	4,791,652	4,381,898	3,304,330	3,659,505	3,311,423	4,649,898	3,992,049	5,800,831	6,565,200	14,327,700
Recorded Revenue compared with the recorded Expenditure, excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue—										
SURPLUS	.....	2,944,391	.....	...	2,582,727	706,633	1,387,496	.....	.....	182,200
DEFICIT	3,543,087	.....	1,182,949	...	—466,636	.....	.....	386,446	2,820,500	.....
Net Public Debt incurred	7,345,416	4,190,268	5,105,160*	...	...	2,509,150	3,062,953	1,193,934	4,013,300	9,415,400
NET PUBLIC DEBT incurred, including Capital Transactions with Guaranteed Railway and other Companies and Native States, &c.	6,166,200	3,209,100	5,756,708	5,339,444	—773,857	4,105,769	2,219,364	801,966	7,861,900	6,253,400
Value of Commodities exported, excluding Gold and Silver	65,222,000	60,937,000	67,212,000	74,581,000	81,968,000	83,485,000	88,179,000	83,255,000	.....	
Ditto imported, ditto ditto	41,464,000	37,806,000	41,166,000	53,117,000	49,113,000	52,096,000	55,273,000	55,703,000	.....	
EXCESS OF EXPORTS over IMPORTS, excluding Gold and Silver	23,758,000	23,137,000	26,046,000	21,464,000	32,855,000	31,389,000	32,897,000	27,552,000		
Net imports of Gold	468,000	(Exports) 896,000	1,750,000	3,655,000	4,844,000	4,931,000	5,463,000	4,672,000		
Ditto of Silver	14,676,000	3,970,000	7,870,000	3,893,000	5,379,000	7,480,000	6,405,000	7,246,000		
TOTAL NET IMPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER	15,144,000	3,074,000	9,620,000	7,548,000	10,223,000	12,411,000	11,868,000	11,918,000		
Excess of Exports over Imports, including Gold and Silver	8,614,000	20,063,000	16,426,000	13,916,000	22,632,000	18,978,000	21,029,000	15,634,000		
Grand Total value of Imports and Exports of all kinds	126,252,000	109,777,000	122,069,000	138,126,000	143,504,000	150,076,000	157,341,000	154,817,000		
SECRETARY OF STATE'S BILLS sold (Rupees) Rs	11,69,85,000	18,78,21,000	18,95,71,000	18,32,77,000	22,21,09,359	18,58,56,593	21,62,15,162	17,022,119		
Sterling Equivalent received £	10,134,000	15,465,000†	15,749,000‡	15,239,677	18,412,439§	15,120,521	17,599,805	13,758,909		
Silver coined at the Indian Mints	16,180,000	7,210,770	10,257,093	4,249,676	2,188,275	6,508,457	3,063,400	5,794,200		
Gold coined in Germany	7,112,000	5,475,340	1,509,877	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Silver coined in Germany	1,069,000	88,498	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 5/16 (Feb.)			
Maximum PRICE OF AN OZ. TROY STANDARD SILVER IN LONDON.	55⅝ (8th Oct.)	54¼d. (2nd April)	53⅜ (Nov.)	52⅝	52 13/16 (June)	52 13/16 (June)	50 9/16 (May and June)	51 (April)	50 3/16 (May)	
Minimum ditto ditto	53⅜ (21st June.)	48¾d. (21st Dec.)	49⅜ (April)	51 (Jan.)	50 (Dec.)	50 (Dec.)	48⅝ (Feb.)	49 1/16 (January)		
Maximum price of a sovereign in Calcutta Rs.	11 14 0 (5th Sept.)	12 11 (March)	12 11 (May)	12 6 (throughout the year.)	12-64 (throughout).					
Minimum ditto "	11 4 0 (10th April.)	11 11 (11th June)	11 15 (Jan.)							
AVERAGE EXCHANGE upon SECY. of STATE'S Bills sold per rupee £	1s. 8 7/9d.	1s. 7 9/16d.	1s. 7 9/44.	1s. 7 9564.	1s. 7 9564.	1s. 7 9564.	1s. 7 5364.	1s. 7 308d.	(a) 1s. 6 274.	1s. 6¾d.
FIXED RATE OF EXCHANGE for the ADJUSTMENT of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Treasuries	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¾d.	1s. 7¼d.	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT ON LOANS on demand at the BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta	12 (May).	9 (1st April)	9 (1st April)	7 (April)	9 (Feb).	10 (Apl.)	9 (March)	11 (April & May)	9 (May)	
Minimum ditto ditto	(Dec. & Jan.)	3 (7th Nov.)	3 (Jan.)	3 (Nov. to Jan.)	4 (June.)	4 (Sep.)	5	3 (Nov. & Dec.)	4 (From July to Jan.)	
Maximum RATE OF DISCOUNT at the BANK OF ENGLAND	5 (Oct. & Nov.)	6 (Oct. & Nov.)	3 (April to Oct.)	3 (April)	6 (Feb).	5	4	5 (Nov.,Dec. & Jan.)	4 (Dec.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	2 (subsequently).	2½ (30th May)	2 (Nov. to Feb.)	2½	2½ (throughout first half year.)	3 (March)	3	2 (June to Sept.)	2 (May to Nov.)	
Maximum MONEY BALANCES of the three PRESIDENCY BANKS	7,574,000 (Jan.)	6,978,500 (July)	7,733,500 (Feb.)	7,472,500 (Feb.)	6,697,000 (July)	5,556,700 (Aug.)	5,731,200 (Nov.)	6,485,800 (Dec.)		
Minimum ditto ditto	3,672,200 (April)	4,589,300 (Jan.)	4,159,400 (April)	4,444,700 (March)	3,546,700 (Decr.)	3,424,200 (Apl.)	3,167,100 (Jan.)	2,991,900 (May)	3,658,800 (May)	
Maximum price in Calcutta of Govt. FOUR PER CENT. RUPEE SECURITIES	98¼ (27th June.)	97 (July & Aug.)	95¾ (July)	103¼ (July)	106 6 (July)	1,02-4 (Feb.)	101-1 (Apl.)	102-2 (June)	99-14 (July.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	92 (8th Sept.)	91¾ (March)	91¼ (May)	93-10 (May)	99 8 (Aug.)	99 (Oct.)	94-8 (Feb.)	94-12 (March)	91-12 (May)	
Maximum amount outstanding on London Register, of RUPEE SECURITIES	15,959,002 (Feb.)	19,431,239 (Mar.)	21,068,000 (April)	19,739,473 (June)	21,525,400 (Feb.)	21,420,700 (Feb.)	21,405,500 (May)	20,562,400 (April)		
Minimum ditto ditto FOR INTEREST DRAFTS	13,826,493 (Oct.)	15,908,139 (Oct.)	20,594,300 (Feb.)	18,719,445 (Feb.)	19,013,600 (Apl.)	21,059,000 (Aug.)	20,626,200 (Aug.)	19,170,300 (Jan.)		
Maximum price in London of 4 per cent. Securities (in Gold)	81¼ (5th Apl.)	80¾ (Oct.)	82¾ (July)	84¼ (Feb.)	84¼ (July.)	83 7/16 (May)	81¾ (Ap.)	78¾ (July)		
Minimum ditto ditto	81¼ (23rd Jan.)	72 (23rd Oct.)	74 (March)	78 (May)	82¼ (Sep.)	79¾ (Dec.)	77¼ (Jan.)	71¼ (Jan.)		
Maximum price in London of Secretary of State's FOUR PER CENT. STERLING BONDS	104¼ (30th Aug.)	104¼ (July & Aug.)	103¾ (Jan.)	106¾ (July.)	105 (Jan.)	103¾ (Jan.)	104¾ (Jan.)	104¾ (August)		
Minimum ditto ditto	100¾ (21st Mar.)	97 (Oct.)	100¾	101¾ (Sep.)	102¼ (Oct.)	101¾ (Sep.)	101¾ (Oct.)	98 (March)	97¾ (April)	
Maximum GOVERNMENT PAPER CURRENCY outstanding	15,757,790 (15th Jan.)	14,581,900 (Sept.)	14,390,700 (Jan.)	10¾ (July.)	14,422,600 (Sep.)	16,412,200 (Dec.)	14,517,800 (Nov.)	15,763,700 (Nov.)	15,806,900 (Oct.)	
Minimum ditto ditto	11,130,528 (30th April)	11,423,600 (March)	11,113,800 (June)	12,528,400 (Apl.)	12,692,200 (Apl.)	13,534,700 (Apl.)	12,023,300 (Feb.)	12,342,500 (April)	12,984,500 (May)	
Minimum ratio of Savings Banks	313	338	371	388	372	349	354	360		
Number of Depositors in Savings Banks	84,503	91,288	114,513,671	107,778	114,942	109,349	119,053	120,438		
Amount deposited in Savings Banks	1,912,401	2,282,823	3,213,671	3,272,649	3,356,247	3,273,242	3,338,203			
Average of each deposit	23	25	29	28	27	30	28			
Net addition to Deposits	10,858 (Decrease)	370,422	930,848	58,978	83,598	—83,605	+80,996			
Cash Reserve at the BANK OF FRANCE in December of each year—in 000's of Francs	2,042,500	1,979,017	1,817,164							
Silver ditto ditto	805,400	1,058,100	1,222,604							
Percentage of Silver on the Total Reserve	43	52	68							

* Exclusive of £9,730,862, Debt incurred for the purchase of the East Indian Railway. † Includes £1,516,193, amount remitted by Bills of Exchange on India.
‡ Includes £85,000 Hong-Kong Bills. § Includes £250,000 Hong-Kong Bills. (a) to 12th March. ‡ Includes £[illegible]947, Gold remittances from India.

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	5,079,494	5,066,057
	Value	£	13,241,734	14,935,959	16,049,017	14,383,728	13,280,367
	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	40,876,606	65,897,183
	Value	£	1,282,576	1,368,836	1,816,818	1,920,102	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		12·60	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	11,294,400	10,882,606
	Average declared value per chest in Rupees	R	1,475	1,392	1,251	1,228	1,257
3	SEEDS—						
	Quantity	Cwt.	10,229,100	10,466,098	13,139,206	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	27,039,859	22,051,532
	Value	£	9,957,153	8,308,167	8,470,327	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	10,863,520	14,144,407	20,956,405	15,830,754
	Value	£	3,277,942	8,604,081	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	4,663,730	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	4,500,086	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	48,601,725	57,766,225	59,011,703	64,162,055
	Value	£	3,054,240	3,609,136	3,099,496	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	LAC—						
	Value	£	578,320	719,528	699,016	556,739	599,399
14	SUGAR—						
	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	47,556
	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	40,763,209	44,859,383	45,379,516	45,801,397
	Value	£	3,099,273	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	958,419
	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	5,380,181	4,978,577
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK	" "	2,742,689	2,241,695	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	1,966,916	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	" "	1,537,812	1,490,526	1,473,742	1,534,819	1,360,280
8	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES	" "	1,466,121	1,276,263	1,076,388	1,372,403	1,326,669
9	OILS	" "	529,175	560,585	1,050,897	654,228	1,229,497
10	COAL (excluding coke and patent fuel)—						
	Quantity	Tons.	712,020	628,738	638,304	681,244	713,972
	Value	£	1,280,060	992,081	1,012,208	1,104,788	1,199,739
	Average declared value per ton Rupees		17·98	15·78	15·86	16·22	16·80
	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	4,815,829	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	127,002,903	126,076,835

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	£ 10,290,944	12,242,440	11,010,168	10,813,138	7,400,378
		Average value per lb.	R 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	41,658,492	54,767,258	64,248,483
		Value	£ 1,185,818	1,534,742	1,608,089	2,038,178	2,256,315
		Average value per lb.	R 0-7-2	0-0-5	0-0-2	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 75,683	75,792	77,268	72,216	72,004
		Value	£ 10,650,679	9,531,439	9,468,546	9,086,327	8,920,583
		Average value per chest	R 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	14,034,300	15,195,625	15,039,478
		Value	£ 4,985,910	6,052,491	8,598,302	8,883,008	8,580,874
		Average value per cwt.	R 5-13-9	5-0-9	5-12-1	5-13-0	5-11-3
4	WHEAT	Quantity	Cwt. 18,052,510	11,827,406	10,470,869	13,097,578	19,416,724
		Value	£ 7,844,110	5,080,329	8,220,783	5,271,035	7,372,504
		Average value per cwt.	R 4-5-0	4-4-10	4-3-0	4-0-5	3-12-9
5	RICE AND PADDY	Quantity	Cwt. 17,765,378	19,406,126	17,533,512	12,883,218	16,922,266
		Value	£ 5,398,348	5,295,669	5,351,060	4,480,014	5,060,927
		Average value per cwt.	R 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	4,995,786	5,404,182	4,406,838
7	HIDES AND SKINS	Quantity	Cwt. 637,238	600,590	734,434	774,187	833,456
		Value	£ 3,099,957	3,561,480	3,768,614	3,827,329	4,095,575
		Average value per cwt.	R 48-10-4	50-14-0	51-5-0	49-7-0	49-2-3
8	TEA	Quantity	Lbs. 43,667,393	51,304,426	55,085,039	58,361,667	63,878,622
		Value	£ 3,261,580	3,295,322	3,768,115	3,699,835	4,000,263
		Average value per lb.	R 0-11-11	0-10-3	0-10-11	0-10-2	0-10-0
9	INDIGO	Quantity	Cwt. 115,660	109,609	143,141	113,007	109,578
		Value	£ 3,531,766	3,061,912	3,989,208	3,011,763	3,167,612
		Average value per cwt.	R 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.	R 42-0-8	38-4-5	40-14-5	36-2-5	34-5-9
12	SILK (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	484,936	396,684	454,285	503,006
		Average value per cubic ton	R 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.	R 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	36,943,471
		Value	£ 2,706,399	2,909,336	2,873,305	2,938,886	2,564,598
		Average value per lb.	R 0-12-7	0-12-2	0-12-2	0-11-10	0-11-1
		Ditto in sterling at average exchange	1s. 3 3/32d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 2 1/32d.	1s. 0 3/32d.
	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	768,175	1,086,992	771,442	950,939
		Value	£ 43,567	48,339	68,011	52,844	60,596
		Average value per lb.	R 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	4,402,087	4,212,882	4,099,920
3	RAILWAY PLANT AND ROLLING-STOCK		,, ,, 1,899,350	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	1,702,895	1,606,645
5	WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES		,, ,, 1,166,314	938,474	1,220,713	1,181,190	1,299,423
6	SUGAR		,, ,, 1,071,976	841,985	908,970	1,675,814	1,243,430
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	R 15-12-11	15-14-2	14-14-3	16-11-10	16-0-0
10	MACHINERY AND MILLWORK		Value £ 985,823	1,090,309	1,425,642	1,319,618	896,351
11	APPAREL		,, ,, 573,098	676,078	773,366	769,191	801,673
12	OILS		,, ,, 444,337	946,164	526,582	1,083,189	788,959
13	SPICES		,, ,, 425,017	441,471	485,603	499,934	590,558
14	SALT	Quantity	Tons 303,547	287,131	313,132	304,549	305,749
		Value	£ 491,252	426,616	506,896	569,967	497,530
		Average value per ton	R 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	52	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, flat, 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 on the basis of the price of standard silver in London.

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	87,000	83,900	81,000
Interest on Revenue balances	1,216	1,700	1,647	1,872	1,865	2,[illegible]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	102,114	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,[illegible]00	52,500	2,249,075	2,249,075	...
Narainganj-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 { 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	34,070	5,143,900	21,623,816	21,623,816	...
Punjab Northern—Northern Section	—7,106					
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,[illegible]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	445,960	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	(a) 4,385,000	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	...	...

‡ 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.

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	...	160,107	162,885	2,778
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	*3,922½
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	1,290,000	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.							
East Indian	18,660	146	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	268,496	347,601	375,985	226,646	—2,828	...	...
Madras	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
Jorhat	...	...	...	...	383	3,500	4,600
Patna-Gya	49,828	53,636	39,834	47,019	51,793	51,600	51,700
Northern 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	...	...	...	...	...		
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	401,140	327,018	304,758	319,015	336,908	1,750,000	2,450,000
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	..	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Bellary-Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,500
Katni-Umaria	...	...	...	..	...	...	6,000
Southern Mahratta	...	...	...	77	33,244	100,000	160,000
Bengal Central	...	...	...	...	...	52,500	60,000
Exchange	...	...	...	...	56	65	67
TOTAL	6,521,976	7,267,947	7,386,407	8,268,712	8,351,93[illegible]	9,805,362	10,841,467
Working expenses.							
East Indian Railway	1,482,316	1,448,794	2,069,398	1,996,842	1,829,235	1,700,000	1,955,000
Eastern Bengal		...	...		188,[illegible]2	282,500	283,500
Rajputana-Malwa	430,206	581,526	588,661	697,384	708,222	910,000	940,000
Rewari-Ferozepore	...	...	...	31,326	6[illegible]		
Sindia	19,868	23,792	23,830	11,[illegible]01	19,[illegible]72	19,200	20,600
Bhopal	.	...	1,979	2,984	1,74[illegible]	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,[illegible]51	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.					Revised Estimate, 1885-86.	Budget Estimate, 1886-87.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.		
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	4,169	1,222	2,727	2,400	2,600
Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	1,385	6,000	7,000
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	...	...	...	...	...		
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	306,608	286,750	261,124	252,260	235,918	825,000	1,350,000
Indus Valley and Sind-Pishin	480,956	405,965	370,542	391,727	364,337		
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	...	..		...	193	—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	...	...	...	...	...		
Punjab Northern, including Northern Section	94,532	40,268	43,634	66,755	100,990	925,000	1,100,000
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	—51,933
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 India only 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.					Revsied Estimates, 1885-86.	Budget Estimates, 1886-87.
	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	64,373	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	86,734	98,285	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	155
Other projects		91,395	99,076	99,749	54,733	103,056	108,593
Total	1,436,463	1,357,019	1,400,063	1,470,707	1,540,844	1,384,872	1,476,500

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	60,396	56,800	56,400
Ganges canal	81,559	80,833	82,949	86,198	92,609	93,020	95,260
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	31,200
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	28,260	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	80,609	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	79,642	82,304	59,279	73,464
Betwa canal	...	...	...	...	...	—300	—3,770
Western Jumna canal	144,431	84,791	77,130	101,221	121,802	54,239	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	...	...	...	—1,031	—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	...	2,33,000	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	44,00,000	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	...	176,900	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	1,343,900
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	1,86,000	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	872,300	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	872,300	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.	Receipts for week ending 28th Feb. 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th Feb. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 27th Feb. 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th Feb. 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th Feb. 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 27th Feb. 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 27th Feb. 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	13,16,109	...
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	60,606	243	20,07,306	169	21,09,819	177	1,02,513	...
6th ditto	Kaunia-Dharlla	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	...
27th Feb. 1886	Patna-Gya	57	13,867	243	57	9,626	169	4,83,070	177	4,40,241	162	...	42,829
6th Mar. 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	19,344	78	253	26,682	105	8,66,843	73	8,35,217	69	...	31,626
27th Feb. 1886	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,144	95	12	930	77	42,931	75	41,925	74	...	1,006
27th ditto	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	...
6th Mar. 1886	Wardha Coal	45	19,220	427	45	16,822	374	6,09,655	284	5,73,784	268	...	35,871
27th Feb. 1886	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	37,044	249	149	43,459	292	11,88,701	167	12,81,359	181	92,658	...
6th Mar. 1886	British Burma	254	76,548	301	327	72,789	223	18,52,236	162	19,93,681	137	1,41,445	...
27th Feb. 1886	Sindia	75	12,430	167	75	9,882	132	3,47,753	98	3,32,365	93	...	15,388
27th ditto	North-Western	1,803	5,20,321	288	1,803	5,52,019	306	2,00,73,509	232	2,59,78,644	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	...
6th Mar. 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	3,103	86	36	3,020	84	(b)21,747	30	70,376	41	48,629	...
20th Feb. 1886	Narainganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	2,101	210	86	6,410	74	(c)15,494	194	1,02,158	37	86,664	...
	Jorhat	...	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	(e)3,180	14	(f)31,532	27	28,352	...
	TOTAL	4,939	12,09,357	243	5,092	13,25,881	260	4,66,04,750	203	5,43,95,561	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	8,47,61,633	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.	Accidents. Decrease.	Accidents. Percentage of increase.	Accidents. Percentage of decrease.	Train mileage. Percentage of increase.	Train mileage. 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
Othe s.				
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. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Passengers. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured.	Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Passengers. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured.	Passengers. Total Killed.	Passengers. Total Injured.	Railway Servants or Servants of Contractors. From Causes beyond their own Control. Killed.	Railway Servants. From Causes beyond their own Control. Injured.	Railway Servants. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Killed.	Railway Servants. From their own Misconduct or want of Caution. Injured.	Railway Servants. Total Killed.	Railway Servants. Total Injured.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Killed.	Other Persons. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings. Injured.	Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	Other Persons. Trespassers and Suicides. Injured.	Other Persons. Miscellaneous, not included in preceding columns. Killed.	Other Persons. Miscellaneous. Injured.	Other Persons. Total Killed.	Other Persons. Total Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. 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	2
6½	Deoghur	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½		1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam (j)	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-Chhattísgarh	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 Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable, the Nature and Causes of the Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| RAILWAYS. | PASSENGERS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line ..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	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. 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	..	...	...	...	...	...	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							31,303,583							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							462,592							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-Pilibhert State Railway).							Thaton-Duyinzaik.							Imperial State. 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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles ...	.....							187,496							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.

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.							Provincial State. 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 ...	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							547,599							
" of Servants employed ...	5,429							14,923							6,534							431(b)							140							
Train-mileage of all descriptions ...	561,921							1,318,500							295,312							16,680							10,382							

(a) This collision occurred inside the Achnera Station Distant Signal between the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway incoming No. 7 Up 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-Dharlla.							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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	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							170,407							(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 o Servan ts.		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 No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Third Quarter of 1885, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the Number of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED thereby.

RAILWAYS.	1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4. Collisions between light engines.	5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9. Trains running over cattle on the line.	10. Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12. The bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.
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.																					
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
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	43
TOTAL 1884 ...	...	8	9	3	18	50	10	...	280	24	14	15	51	...	1	7	1	18	..	5	43

RAILWAYS.	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	1,452,130	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	1,496¾	1,862,997	1,789,826	106,086,087	1,245	1,196	70,878	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	...	...	...	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	1,949,279	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	315¼	151,077	115,540	6,190,798	479	367	19,638	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	1	...	1	303	242,867	153,246	8,399,619	802	506	27,722	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	39,313	3,779	156,933	6,048	581	24,143	...	...	...	...
Assam (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling-Himalayan	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	..	..	...	51	6,870	24,581	187,496	135	482	3,676	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway)	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	43,880	23,569	1,476,627	482	259	16,227	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	8	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	(c)	...	...	...	...
IMPERIAL STATE.																						
Punjab Northern	...	2	...	1	30	...	..	...	...	...	...	446¾	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	1,411¼	1,441,280	1,318,500	78,570,839	1,021	934	55,677	...	1·38	...	0·02
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	3	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	359	1,126,267	295,312	30,068,250	3,137	823	83,756	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	28,937	16,680	675,960	643	371	15,021	...	...	...	...
PROVINCIAL STATE.																						
Nalháti	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	27¼	26,038	10,382	547,599	955	381	20,095	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	249¼	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	816,045	101,607	9,233,470	1,398	450	40,856	...	...	...	...
Narayangunj-Dacca-Mymensing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	59¾	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	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	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	6,975,500	1,017	319	36,142	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	65,125	11,511	1,200,629	1,104	195	20,350	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	51,855	13,066	2,314,098	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	39,776	5,989,197	754	284	42,780	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1885 ...	17	32	1	66	707	...	3	1	12	1	15	12,127¼	18,408,889	10,397,799	813,140,662	1,522	860	67,233	...	0·163	...	0·004
TOTAL 1884 ...	80	25	1	34	647	...	8	1	...	1	8	11,003	16,906,541	8,803,574	757,989,228	1,536	800	68,889	...	0·414	...	0·009

(a) Excludes figures for the Pondicherry Railway.
(b) Return not received.
(c) Information not furnished.
(d) This collision occurred inside the Achnera Station Distant Signal between the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway incoming No. 7 Up Mixed train and the Pilot Engine shunting No. 10 Down Muttra Mixed train.

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:—

	R
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.
	R	R	R
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.
	R	R	R
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.	
	R	R	R	
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	97,9[illegible]9	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 R52,60,547, 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. 3281.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.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	41,807
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	3,26,807
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 R3,34,722. Interest amounting to R22,12,626 was, however, payable to the Imperial Government, so that there was a deficit of R18,77,904 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.
	R	R	R
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.
	R	R	R
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 R1,29,605, 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 R1,49,857 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 R45,60,645. 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	12[illegible],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	6,65,609	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 R22,12,626.

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 R1,66,88,732, as shown below:—

PARTICULARS.	Productive Public Works.	Irrigation and Navigation Works.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R
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	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—	R	R
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 R34,277, expenditure in England.
(b) Exclusive of R64,465, expenditure in England.
(c) Ditto of R427 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	2,994	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	497,293
1882-83	128,530	2,100	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	22,155	414,787
1880-81	112,171	4,877	173	117,221	103,862	...	...	103,862	134,208	50,290	23,127	207,625	350,241	55,167	23,300	428,708

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.	R	R
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.

	R
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.
	R	R		R	R
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 R13,629 must be added to the expenditure shewn above, increasing the deficit to R1,85,781.

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.	For irrigation only.	Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	ASSESSED AREAS. 1883-84.	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	122¼	44,928	71,600	41,600	8,981	8,105
High Level, 1st range	33	...	117¼	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	59·42†

* 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* $\frac{51,212}{1283} = 39·85$ *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

₹52,784 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	79,802

20. It will be noticed that, compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease of ₹8,818 in the tollage receipts, and of ₹21,532 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 ₹77,780 against ₹1,07,147 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	31	2,837	3,149	1,302	1,160	20,510	18,620	67,265	70,005	91·51	101·58
Ditto Extension, Gobri	69	44,224	39,349	8,387	9,137	84,774	91,679	38,25,850	32,32 340	640·92	570·56
High Level, range I	33	6,727	7,624	3,362	4,288	18,066	22,041	6,52,400	6,94,500	203·84	231·03
High Level, range II	12½	3,800	3,208	1,862	2,847	17,723	17,654	1,70,140	3,20,700	304·00	256·64
High Level, range III	19	943	1,098	594	1,336	4,642	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 ₹8,379 against ₹8,603 so expended in 1883 84.

25. The Superintending Engineer observes, paragraphs 36 and 37 of his report, that ₹37,560, 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 ₹36,361; 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 ₹27,018 against ₹48,550 in 1883-84, the cost of working was ₹19,572, so that there was a profit of ₹7,446. 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 ₹12,538, showing a decrease of ₹3,322 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
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	32,509	39,073	51,918	45,896	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	15,107
Compensation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	..
Refunds of Revenue	...	...	41	623	512	777	414	385	68	78
Direct expenditure in England	...	...	...	...	1,265	1,262	1,93[illegible]	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	2,90,96[illegible]	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,[illegible]	7,445	8,[illegible]53	7,501	8,085	13,578	14,681	12,398
TOTAL REVENUE MANAGEMENT	31,438	30,84[illegible]	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	3,28,66[illegible]	3,41,540	*2,92,690	3,15,737

* Exclusive of R427 paid in England.

Indirect charges amounting to R13,629 must be added to the figures noted above, the result of the year's operations being a loss on these canals—excluding interest—of R1,85,781 against R67,662 in 1883-84, and R35,271 in the previous year.

This very disappointing result is mainly owing to the low receipts, the working expenses being only R23,047 in excess of those incurred in the year preceding.

30. The expenditure on works only was R1,89,780 against R1,66,238 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.
	R	R	R	R
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 R18,904 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 R2·70 in 1883-84 to R3·14 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.	R	R	R	R	R	R
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.	R	R
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.

	R
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.	R	R		R	R
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			
I (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 R8,741 must be added to the expenditure shown above, reducing the profit to R26,040.

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	91,801	77,143	98,060	1,06,157	1,08,931	1,19,797
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	52,944	45,461	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	292,452	332,325	360,973	382,979	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	1,13,26,866	1,71,09,384	1,50,51,350	1,59,41,496	1,43,15,668	1,47,79,798	1,69,43,032	1,79,53,406	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	8,950	10,223	10,290	10,325	3,453	2,965	2,462
Staples of manufacture	20,172	19,399	19,104	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
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	6,000				
Cadmus, Bruce's steam excavator	...	78	...	2,429	...	189,500	...	3,174	...	16·75
Steam Launch Kobaduck	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,850	4,628	...	...
Ditto Cossye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,980	...	..
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	44,918	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	101,239	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	2,707	3,179	2,866
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	30,607	18,901	19,478	29,460	32,994	26,862
Establishment	8,033	1,793	5,466	3,854	8,794	2,289	4,407	6,775	7,588	6,178
Tools and plant	1,602	429	164	...	...	1,444	1,834	1,262	2,784	292
TOTAL	36,431	9,859	28,099	20,453	39,401	22,631	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	1,603	129,000	180,000	309,000
Western main and Buxar canals	58¾	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
Ararh "	745	126,273	2,340	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. Acres.	1884-85. Acres.	Increase. Acres.	Decrease. 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. Acres.	1884-85. 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. Annual leases. Kharif and rabi.	Sugarcane and hot-weather.	Five-year leases.	TOTAL.	ARRAH DIVISION. Annual leases. Kharif and rabi.	Sugarcane and hot-weather.	Five-year leases.	TOTAL.	BUXAR DIVISION. Annual leases. Kharif and rabi.	Sugarcane and hot-weather.	Five-year leases.	TOTAL.	TOTAL FOR ALL DIVISIONS. Annual leases. 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

		1883-84.	1884-85.	
Five-year leases	Rice	81,058 acres	1,19,348	approximately.
	Rabi	10,132 "	14,918	
	Sugarcane	10,132 "	14,919	

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 R15,39,192, of this sum R7,70,359 were collected and R73,625 remitted, leaving R6,95,208 outstanding at the close of the year. Of the remissions R65,571 were the amount remitted by the Executive Engineers on account of incorrect assessments and R8,054, that written off by civil officers, as being irrecoverable. Of the remissions made by the Executive Engineers, R44,237 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 R5,134.

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.					
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
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	1,45,074	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 R4,23,793 to R6,95,208 requires serious consideration. The actual collections, R7,70,359, 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 R4,77,522 is on account of the current year's assessments, and R2,17,686 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 R1,37,928 on the 1st of April 1884 to R2,17,685 on the 1st of April 1885. Of this increase no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming; the khationees (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 R72,349 below those granted in 1883-84, the increase in the arrear balance being R79,857, 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 R84,157, and it is thought that, considering all things, this sum, on assessments amounting to R27,02,935, 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.
	R		R	
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	R a. p.	R	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	132¼	25,409	30,856	85,103	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.	26¾	216¾	218¾	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	8,842	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	44,53,586	37,96,467	52,54,476	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	2,055·0	7¼	4,307·3	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	45¾	210·0	45¾	362
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	39½	103·0	39½	97·0	39½	143
Gurra Chowbey Branch	Do.	38	40·0	38	123·0	38	135
Distributaries	Arrah	459½	57·6	460	41·6	460½	69
	Buxar	243¼	57·0	300¾	55·1	307¼	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. During 1884-85.	EXPENDITURE. To end of 1884 85.		RECEIPTS. During 1884-85.	RECEIPTS. To end of 1884-85.
	₹	₹		₹	₹
Works (extensions and improvements).	...	...	Water-rates	8,397	59,857
			Navigation	1	263
Repairs and maintenance.	19,983	1,08,712	Miscellaneous	943	4,686
Establishment	4,596	25,000			
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 ₹16,252 as shown above against ₹1,025 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 ₹21,750 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	...	...	Book lost.	...	...
May "	4·18	2·81	2·00	2·05	2·20	1·90		0·15	0·50
June "	7·01	8·38	5·30	12·40	6·80	11·35		9·15	5·50
July "	12·45	13·85	6·08	9·00	7·70	12·25		6·50	5·10
August "	6·45	8·36	7·45	4·90	5·50	3·32		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	3·65	3·05	1·78		2·10	2·00
November "	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
December "	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...
January 1885	...	0·60	0·72	...	...	...		0·60	0·50
February "	...	...	0·21	...	...	...		...	...
March "	...	0·30	...	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

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 ₹21,750, 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 ₹6,65,609, 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 ₹5,08,546 against ₹5,24,752 realized in that preceding: the increased revenue shown above is due to a payment of ₹35,185 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 ₹78,575 having been expended on original works chargeable to revenue, against ₹27,897 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 R97,335 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 R1,95,457.

109. The primary object of the Eden Canal, on which the expenditure to the close of the year on original works has amounted to R6,22,633, 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, R15,821 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 R1,27,763, against a budget estimate of R1,26,000. The actual receipts and working expenses (direct charges) amounted respectively to R13,07,521 and R11,79,758, against the budget estimate of R12,50,000 and R11,24,000.

112. The following statement shews the financial results calculated by earnings compared with the previous year.

	1884-85.	1883-84.
	R	R
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.	R	Acres.	R
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, Sarun 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	52,60,547	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	3,29,288	—1,54,763	·71 deficit.
Midnapore Canal	84,15,517	1,22,321	...	...	...	1,28,747	12,366	...	2,63,469	2,31,803	31,666	·37
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	18,38,077	...	...	35	...	41,382	1,513	...	43,507	38,248	5,259	·28
Sone Project	2,56,18,889	11,15,399	...	612	...	51,761	39,688	...	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.												
Sarun Project	6,92,728	23,200	...	...	...	1	943	...	24,144	25,593	—1,449	·2 deficit.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	52,60,547	...	...	...	...	5,20,495	49,231	...	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	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 ₹7,645 and ₹1,17,892 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 / Down		5,011,322	7,685,411	2,326,868	3,062,782	...	(c)18,086,383
Total		5,011,322	7,685,411	2,326,868	3,062,782	...	(c)18,086,383
Estimated value of cargoes—Up / Down		44,80,105	1,57,52,997	30,06,852	41,10,598	6,40,60,329	9,14,10,881
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 ton mileage of Calcutta and Eastern Canals.
Note.—Where places for 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
		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.	
	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, 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	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	
Bom.	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	...	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 0	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	
	Western Districts.														
Bengal.	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 Raneegunge 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 Bhola 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
		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.	
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 13⅗	
	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														

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
N.-W. Provinces.	Bijnor	No return received.													
	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	No return received.													
	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	

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 Beguseral 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
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	34 0	...	12 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	37 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	14 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Jhang	17 0	25 0	...	10 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	...	...	200 0	14 8	
	Montgomery	19 0	...	...	10 0	24 0	...	...	...	28 0	22 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	20 0	32 0	...	10 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	27 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	22 0	34 0	...	13 0	29 0	24 0	...	...	33 0	30 0	...	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	30 0	...	16 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	28 0	32 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	19 0	34 0	...	13 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	31 0	28 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	Gujrát	23 0	31 0	...	12 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	29 0	34 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	19 0	30 0	...	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	27 0	25 0	...	90 0	15 8	
	Shahpur	19 0	24 0	...	14 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	22 0	30 0	...	12 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	21 0	41 0	...	11 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	29 0	40 0	...	120 0	15 10	
	Hazára	20 0	34 0	...	13 0	...	24 0	...	...	21 0	24 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	20 0	38 0	...	13 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	25 0	27 0	...	98 0	48 7	
	Kohát	19 0	45 0	...	18 0	...	29 0	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	153 0	58 11	
	Bannu	27 0	47 0	...	10 0	43 0	30 0	...	...	30 0	36 0	...	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	21 0	33 0	...	9 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	125 0	42 14	
	D. G. Khán	17 0	26 0	...	9 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	15 0	...	125 0	22 8	
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	21 0	...	6 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	16 5	...	10 1	11 7	18 1	...	...	...	18 11	...	...	180 0	9 2	
	Damoh	16 0	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	200 0	9 13	
	Jubbulpore	15 0	...	10 8	13 0	19 0	...	...	...	19 8	...	...	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	19 0	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	256 0	11 0	
	Seoni	20 6	...	12 2	16 9	...	...	...	...	20 6	...	...	220 0	9 2	
	Narsinghpur	17 3	...	9 12	12 12	22 7	...	...	...	24 2	...	16 11	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	...	8 7	10 14	19 7	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Nimár	18 4	...	8 7	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	18 9	...	10 11	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	12 1	12 8	22 9	...	...	...	18 4	...	...	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 4	...	8 14	11 7	21 10	...	...	...	19 0	...	10 11	160 0	9 13	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	13 5	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 5	160 0	9 2	
	Nágpur	22 8	...	8 7	15 0	27 8	...	...	...	16 4	...	10 10	120 0	11 12	
	Chánda	18 14	...	...	15 3	23 11	...	...	...	15 8	...	...	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	21 4	...	10 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	10 12	225 0	11 0	
	Bálaghát	17 1	...	13 2	20 6	...	...	...	...	15 10	...	11 4	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	30 10	...	14 13	25 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	64 0	11 3	
	Biláspur	39 15	...	20 4	31 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	22 12	...	21 14	24 8	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	240 0	30 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	19 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	
British Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	11 2	...	13 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 2	*	...	320 0	29 3	* R5-4 per 1,000.
	Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	...	535 11	25 1	
	Prome	12 2	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	7 12	53 4	...	209 8	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	21 4	14 11	...	...	...	...	11 12	...	...	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	..	...	...	...	8 8	...	...	392 0	18 4	
	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	...	...	15 6	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	14 2	
	Salween	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	7 8	11 4	18 13	21 7	23 14	...	14 7	23 0	8 4	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	17 13	...	8 13	10 13	22 4	...	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	10 10	
	Chadarghat	10 0	...	7 8	9 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	...	9 0	88 8	9 12	
	Amráoti	No return received.													
	Akola														
	Ellichpur														
	Buldana														
	Wun														
	Básim														
Mysore.	Baugalore	No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Túmkúr														
	Mysore														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
Coorg.	Coorg	9 0	9 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	25 8	...	22 0	...	...	110 0	11 8	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	28 8	4 8	8 0	30 0	24 8	...	12 0	28 8	31 0	35 0	115 0	13 0	
	Kishengurh	19 0	32 8	8 0	9 0	39 0	24 8	...	...	36 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	No return received.													
	Ulwur	21 1	29 12	6 12	10 0	25 8	23 3	...	18 2	32 6	29 4	50 0	200 0	13 15	
	Bhurtpore (City)	No return received.													
	Ajmere	17 0	28 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	30 0	14 0	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 10	38 15	...	9 4	39 4	31 0	...	...	37 10½	39 0	...	240 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	18 10	31 0	...	8 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	29 8	25 8	...	350 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	17 0	28 0	6 0	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	24 0	25 0	12 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	16 0	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	20 0	22 0	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	18 0	26 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	23 0	26 0	...	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	18 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	20 0	...	...	240 0	17 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 4	...	10 4	12 8	19 0	16 4	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23 0	29 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	...	...†	11 8	† Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 15½	23 7	9 6	10 2½	21 14	14 1	...	14 13½	21 1½	21 7¾	11 11½	200 0	12 1¾	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	...	8 2	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	37 8	37 8	...	...	13 2	
	Partábgarh (")	21 4	31 4	9 6	11 4	26 4	17 8	...	...	37 8	31 4	21 4	...	19 1	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 4	25 0	6 4	7 8	22 8	19 12	...	...	22 12	23 8	...	90 0	16 4	

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, Chola, Chenna or 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 4¼	...	3 12	6 8	...	17 11	...	...	20 6	...	9 0	220 0	14 0	
	Boondee	28 0	42 0	10 0	10 8	38 8	23 0	...	...	38 8	38 8	...	160 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	21 8	...	...	36 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	23 8	37 0	9 8	14 4	42 8	36 8	...	12 0	34 0	33 8	...	160 0	13 4	
	Jhallawar	22 0	27 10	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	14 2¼	33 11	35 6	11 12½	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	23 6	34 4	10 4	16 8	34 0	26 0	...	...	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	28 3	20 0	* * * *	...	23 0	...	...	100 0	11 12	
	Gwalior	15 3	23 12	7 13	9 11	19 14	18 8		...	24 3	...	...	156 14	11 5	
	Goona	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	*		...	22 8	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	17 0	23 0	8 0	17 0	20 12	20 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. *Jowari* 39 and *nagli* 44 lbs. per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Rabi* reaping almost completed and threshing in progress. Public health good. Wheat 34½, *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 Julluader, 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 $5\frac{1}{3}$ 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 het 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 $12\frac{3}{4}$, white *juar* 22, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* $15\frac{3}{4}$ 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 R5,63,225; and the average value of each policy was R1,415. Out of these 398 policies, ten, amounting to R14,150, lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled; and two claims aggregating R1,500, were paid. Thus the net assured amount for which the Government was liable on the 31st March last, was R5,47,575.

5. Only four monthly allowances were purchased during the period under review, representing a total monthly income of R18: two of these were immediate monthly allowances and two deferred. The claims paid amounted to R4.

6. Including subscriptions for monthly allowances, the premiums received aggregated R16,453-4-2. Deducting from this total the sum of R1,504, being the amount of claims paid, the balance remaining in the hands of Government at the close of March 1885 was R14,949-4-2.

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.
		R	R	R		R a. p.	R	R		R a. p.	R	R		R a. p.	R	R
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	563,225	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.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R 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.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R. a. p.	R 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 [illegible] 8	4 0 0	490 0 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.
		R a. p.		R 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.
		R		R		R		R
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.

[illegible] FINLAY,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Published by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the Office of the SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT PRINTING, No. 8, Hastings [illegible]

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.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 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 285, 331, 405 AND 719 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 20th FEBRUARY AND 6th, 13th AND 27th MARCH 1886.

	District.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		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.	
	1st half of January 1886.														
Bombay.	Kaira	13 4	20 0	8 4	9 0	19 0	...	21 0	[illegible] 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	
C. P. & Berar.	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.														
C. P. & Berar.	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	
	[illegible]	...	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	
	[illegible]	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	...	16 0	...	12 0	64 0	9 0	
Rajpootana.	Deoli Cantonment (Revised)	24 10	38 8	5 8	7 8	38 8	31 0	...	...	36 10	...	...	240 0	12 8	
	2nd half of February 1886.														
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 13	12 0	8 8	10 [illegible]	22 14	...	29 4	...	10 8	...	13 5	96 0	12 0	
	[illegible]	...	11 4	11 0	11 [illegible]	...	...	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	
	[illegible]	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	...	16 0	...	12 0	64 0	9 0	
Rajpootana.	Deoli Cantonment (Revised)	24 10	38 15	5 8	7 8	39 4	31 0	...	...	37 10½	...	...	240 0	12 8	

[illegible]ARTMENT 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

The Gazette of India.

No. 15.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 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.

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.

† Madras	3
Bombay	3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2
Punjab	2
Central Provinces	1
British Burma	1
Coorg	1
Assam	1
Hyderabad	1

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.

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.*

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.

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 (*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*).	Athar 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.	
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*).

A I

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
		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.	
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	14 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	19 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	
Bay.	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	86 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	
	Sátara	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 0	25 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	7 2	11 5	15 9	12 4	16 7	...	13 5	...	11 4	120 0	14 4	
Bom.	Karwar	No return received.													
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	12 0	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	20 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	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 Captonment	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 10¼	13 5¾	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	...	20 0	...	11 10¼*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 12-12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In Satkhira and Bagirhat sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Jungipore 12-8 seers, and Kandi 12 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 (at Panchgachia) 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 1st 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 (*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	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 6⅘	...	10 10⅜	14 8⅜	...	...	...	...	14 8⅖	...	11 13⅜	64 0	12 4⅜	
	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	
N.-W. 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.
N.-W. Provinces.	Bijnor	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	...	...	26 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	
	Fyzabad	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	
	Ludhiána	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 Béguserai 11 seers.
*z*4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 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 (*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.	
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	20 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	30 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	26 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	...	13 0	38 0	24 0	...	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	100 0	47 8	
	Kohát	19 0	40 0	...	18 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.	Saugor	13 12	...	10 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	12 13	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	20 0	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	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	
	Betúl	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	39 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	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab														
	Northern Arakan														
	Kyoukpyu														
	Sandoway														

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
British Burma.	*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	No return received.													
	Akola														
	Ellichpur														
	Buldana														
	Wun														
	Básim														
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Túmkúr														
	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 9½	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
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 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 12	6 8	...	17 11	...	...	20 64	...	9 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	27 8	40 0	10 0	10 8	38 8	23 0	...	...	38 8	37 8	...	160 0	12 0	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	20 0	...	...	36 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	22 12	38 0	8 8	14 0	35 4	...	...	12 0	33 0	...	...	160 0	12 12	
	Thallawar	21 6¼	27 10	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	14 2½	33 7	35 6	11 13	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	24 2	35 8	9 1	12 14	32 4	18 4	...	...	33 2	36 12	...	160 0	12 12	
	Dholpur	15 13	25 14	10 2	11 4	24 5	20 13	...	20 4	28 0	...	37 12	90 0	12 6	
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 WEEKS ENDING 31st MARCH AND 7th APRIL, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen during the past fortnight in Assam, Eastern Bengal, Akyab, Ganjam, Kurnool, Coimbatore, Madura, and Malabar, also in the northern and western frontier districts of the Punjab, in parts of Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces; but, except in Assam, the adjacent districts of Bengal, and on the Punjab frontier, the falls have been slight and partial.

Unusually cool weather has prevailed over Northern India; but the temperature is now rising, and westerly winds have set in in the North-Western Provinces.

The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in Bengal, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh;—it is in progress in the Central Provinces and Guzerat, in Rajputana, Central India, and Hyderabad, and has commenced in Sind and the Punjab. The harvest promises generally a good outturn.

The opium crop has been gathered, and the results are generally satisfactory, except in Meywar and parts of Banda, where the crop was damaged.

In the Madras Presidency rice, millets, cotton, &c., are being gathered. The outturn is reported to be below the average in Kistna, Kurnool, Chingleput, and Tanjore,—average in Bellary and Madura, and above average in Coimbatore. Standing crops are suffering from want of rain and irrigation in parts of Chingleput, Tanjore, and Malabar; but are elsewhere in good condition.

In Hyderabad and Mysore the standing crops also promise well; but in parts of two districts in Mysore they are reported to be withering.

In Bengal the *boro* rice is progressing favourably, except in Burdwan. Ploughing and sowing of the *aus* crop and jute continue with improved prospects; and indigo sowings are nearly completed. The recent rain in Assam has done much good to the sowings of *ahu* paddy.

Kharif operations have commenced in parts of Sind and Hyderabad.

Cattle-disease exists in several districts of Madras, Bombay, Burma, the Central Provinces, and Assam.

Prices remain unchanged in most Provinces, but show a downward tendency in the principal markets of the North-Western Provinces and in Mysore.

Slight fever and small-pox continue in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Rajputana States and parts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. Cholera is reported to be severe in the Karimganj subdivision of Sylhet, and continues in a sporadic form in parts of Bengal, Burma, Madras, and the Central Provinces.

REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31st MARCH, 1886.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(March 31st)		
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 one taluk.
Kurnool	*Nil*	Standing second crop paddy good; harvest cotton, yield below average. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	·39 (average)	Slight small-pox in seven, fever in three, and cattle-disease in four taluks. Average number employed on Chilka canal 1,012.
Kistna	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good. Slight fever and small-pox; deaths from cholera unreported last week 58, this week 38.
Chingleput	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good, except in parts of one taluk under tanks breached in 1884, where they are withering. Harvest paddy, yield below average. Fever in one, small-pox in five, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	·21 (average)	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn of paddy about average, rest average. Fever in two and slight small-pox in two taluks.
Tanjore	*Nil*	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	·36 (average)	Harvest paddy, yield about average. Fever in one taluk.
Malabar	*Nil*	Third crop cultivation requires rain. Slight small-pox in eight taluks, fever in one and cattle-disease in another; 10 deaths from cholera.
Travancore	*Nil*	Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General Prospects fair.
Bombay—(March 31st)		
Karachi	·25 at Sehwan; average of four other stations, ·15.	River at Kotri on 25th, 7 feet 8 inches against 5 feet 5 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* harvesting proceeding in nine talukas. Fever in seven, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Small-pox in two villages in district, 23 fresh cases, 2 deaths. 10 remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 26, 40 and 40, in Jatti 26, 40 and 42, and in Manjhand 32, 36, and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	At Moro on 7th, ·07	*Rabi* harvest commenced in nine talukas. River at Kotri on 29th, 9 feet 9 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *rabi* crops continues. Public health good. Wheat 37 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health generally good; small-pox in Naosari town and Baroda city. Standing crops in good condition. Prices—*bajri* 28, wheat 23, and rice 17 pounds per rupee.

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 Pent talukas. Public health good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 33, and rice 20¾ 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* 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 37 tolas and *bajri* 45 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 36, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 46 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 castor continues. Public health good.
Dhurbhunga	·08	*Rabi* harvesting in progress; *mung*, *china*, and early paddy being sown; indigo sowings coming on well; mango blossoms slightly injured 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; mango promises well; some damage to *mohua* 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 Bareli („ „)	*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	·90	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)		
Akyâb (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 Sunamganj 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 begun. 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.
Ganjam	·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.
Kistna	*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 5th)	*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 Kawi and Man. 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 unusually 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 hotter. 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 tahsils, 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 18 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 mouzas. 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	12·54	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 5½ 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* 20 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 15¼, coarse rice 12, white *juari* 22½, yellow *juari* 24, and *tur* 10¾ 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	—0·46	+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	6·65	—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 sers 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.	
	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	12 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	
	Tagai 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 0	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	[illegible] 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	
	Bajia	18 0	27 0	12 14	16 12	...	22 0	...	...	22 0	23 2	18 8	100 0	11 4	
	Philibhít	17 0	27 0	14 0	16 4	...	[illegible]	...	...	22 0	27 8	21 0	150 0	14 4	
	Sultánpur	20 0	30 0	11 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	28 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 8	
	Partábgarh	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 5½	11 0	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*														
	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 2¾	15 12⅝	...	...	...	...	11 2¾	§	...	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.*

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 Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		Quantities per Rupee in Seers of 80 Tolas.													
		S. Ch.	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. P. and Oudh.	Agra	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.
	Allahabad	19 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	21 0		11 0	
	Cawnpore	19 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	29 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	11 0		10 8	
	Etah	23 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	26 0	...	...	24 0	...	12 0		11 0	
	Etawah	18 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	27 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	...	18 0		11 0	
	Basim	26 10	...	7 13	11 0	35 10	36 0	...	...	23 0	...	18 8		10 3	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 8	11 8	9 0	10 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 2	...	12 7	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	...	11 0	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	10 4	...	14 0	192 0	11 0	
	Tumkur	13 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	29 12	...	...	13 0	...	15 0	340 0	11 0	
	Mysore	11 0	...	10 8	11 0	31 8	32 0	...	...	12 8	...	12 0	78 0	10 8	
	Shimoga	13 10	15 12	12 10	14 11	...	36 0	...	...	14 11	...	16 13	480 0	11 9	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	33 10	...	...	16 0	...	12 0	64 0	9 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. 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 6th Mar. 1886. 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.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	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	1,48,059	173	861	1,42,604	166	67,04,100	160	70,05,386	167	3,01,286	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	1,13,943	174	654	87,100	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	1,42,175	78	1,17,646	65	...	24,529
13th ditto	Tirhoot	226	18,958	84	226	28,828	128	11,59,357	114	11,92,145	109	32,788	...
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	10,630	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	13,20,617	182	98,457	...
13th ditto	British Burma	254	60,309	237	327	93,032	285	19,12,545	163	20,86,713	140	1,74,168	...
20th ditto	Sindia	75	8,181	109	75	14,[illegible]38	189	3,55,934	99	3,47,944	96	...	7,990
20th ditto	North-Western	1,803	5,97,984	332	1,8[illegible]6	[illegible]7,097	[illegible]08	2,07,658	68	2,69,549	84	61,891	...
20th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,288	86	66								
20th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,339	37	36	2,481	69	(*b*)23,086	31	72,635	42	49,549	...
13th ditto	Narainganj-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	...
20th 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	18,456	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*)11,999	41	50,563	65	38,564	...
	TOTAL	514	50,142	98	534	54,476	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 12th 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 1st April 1884 to 27th February 1886.
(*g*) Total receipts from 2nd April 1884 to 7th March 1885.
(*h*) Total receipts from 1st January to 7th March 1885.
(*j*) Total receipts from 1st November to 7th March 1885.

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.		R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
13th Mar. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,10,296	186	680	1,29,556	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[illegible]5	160	71,[illegible]	168	3,29,503	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	98,89[illegible]	15[illegible]	654	9[illegible],481	141	40,93,155	26	42,40,083	131	1,50,828	...
20th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,02,994	600	1,504	8,81,089	586	3,27,00,576	438	3,40,75,6[illegible]	457	13,75,035	...
20th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,28,278	495	461	2,59,000	562	1,14,36,673	499	1,22,38,826	536	8,02,153	...
	TOTAL	4,074	14,88,974	365	4,160	15,15,195	364	5,09,57,549	298	6,3[illegible],53,[illegible]95	31[illegible]	3[illegible],95,640	...
	State.												
20th Mar. 1886	East Indian	1,509	10,24,569	679	1,515	8,71,405	575	4,04,28,009	539	4,43,83,362	591	39,55,353	...
20th ditto	Eastern Bengal	233	82,169	353	233	84,348	362	5[illegible],94,912	449	43,31,631	375	...	8,03,281
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,442	53	27	1,629	60	73,469	54	74,320	55	851	...
13th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	31,561	127	249	40,800	164	20,69,850	168	22,03,325	178	1,33,475	...
13th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,727	101	37	2,245	61	1,45,902	79	1,[illegible]9,750	65	...	26,152
20th ditto	Tirhoot	226	24,878	110	226	28,065	124	11,84,236	114	12,2[illegible],875	109	37,639	...
20th ditto	Panta-Gya	57	13,258	232	57	8,816	154	5,06,958	178	4,59,038	162	...	47,920
20th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	30,647	123	253	19,376	77	9,[illegible]3,996	74	8,85,713	71	...	28,283
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	953	79	12	720	60	44,756	75	43,636	74	...	1,120
20th ditto	Wardha Coal (Main line)	45	[illegible]	236	1,411	3,20,000	227	1,3[illegible],8[illegible],38[illegible]	201	1,55,24,800	222	23,43,420	...
13th ditto	Nagpur and Chhatisgarh	45	18,448	410	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	284	6,09,[illegible]46	273	...	25,480
20th ditto	British Burma	149	40,932	275	149	36,747	247	12,63,002	171	13,55,278	183	92,[illegible]86	...
27th ditto	Sind	254	64,961	256	327	87,493	268	10,77,506	164	21,74,206	142	1,96,700	...
27th ditto	North-Western	75	11,734	157	75	10,808	144	3,67,068	99	3,58,752	97	...	8,916
27th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	1,803	6,03,581	335	1,803	4,94,608	274	2,12,75,074	235	2,70,[illegible]7,577	302	57,42,503	...
20th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	66	5,886	89	66	6,057	92	2,[illegible]3,544	68	2,75,606	84	62,062	...
13th ditto	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	36	1,338	37	36	1,961	54	(b)24,424	31	74,596	41	50,172	...
27th Feb. 1886	Jorhat	10	2,097	210	86	4,935	57	(c)19,730	197	1,10,388	37	90,658	...
		...	...(d)	...	...	...(d)	...	(e)3,511	13	(f)32,132	24	28,621	...
	TOTAL	4,939	12,70,816	257	5,092	11,69,358	230	4,90,94,634	206	5,68,7[illegible],769	226	77,77,135	...
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,522	37,84,359	360	10,767	35,55,958	330	14,94,80,192	290	16,44,08,326	310	1,49,28,134	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,96,64,569	155	8,84,45,[illegible]68	167	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,98,[illegible]5,623	135	7,59,63,258	143	61,47,635	...
	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[illegible]	1,60,928	...
13th ditto	Assam	78	3,796	49	78	6,958	89	2,10,[illegible]33	62	2,63,7[illegible]6	66	47,583	...
20th ditto	Southern Mahratta	214	8,694	41	315	25,040	79	2,83,224	37	9,51,188	67	6,67,964	...
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	2,39,606	217	1,74,125	...
	TOTAL	810	67,439	83	911	84,811	93	13,70,[illegible]	55	34,87,018	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,[illegible]97	154	(k)10,8[illegible],401	184	1,73,204	...
13th ditto	Mysore	140	7,810	56	140	9,079	65	3,62,202	62	4,16,387	60	54,185	...
27th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	1,835	115	16	1,273	80	(l) 3,834	45	5[illegible],836	65	38,002	...
	TOTAL	393	36,512	93	413	34,959	85	24,10,773	101	26,[illegible]8,503	99	2,07,730	...

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 4th March 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 4th January to 14th March 1885.
(*d*) Returns 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; 63 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 46 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* 44 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 Jedka. *Bajri* 32, *juari* 46, and wheat 33 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 jute 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 Kandi Nowada, otherwise public health good. Common rice 13 or 14 seers per rupee.
Rungpore	0·46	Weeding of *aus* and *kaon* commenced; jute being sown. More rain wanted.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Curing of tobacco continues in some places. General health good.
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest nearly completed; sugarcane being planted; mango prospects not good.
Purneah	*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.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; *rabi* still being harvested. Coarse rice 20 seers per rupee. Health good.
Dhurbhunga	*Nil*	Harvesting of *rabi* crops nearly completed; gathering of castor continues; cotton looks well. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	*Moong* and early paddy being sown; *rabi* harvest almost over; threshing operations in progress; *rice* being harvested, with a fair outturn. Prices rising slightly. Public health good.
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Sugarcane doing well; *mohua* yielding fairly; mango partially damaged; opium being weighed. General health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather hot. *Dalua* rice ripening; ploughing in progress. Prices of rice almost unchanged. Public health generally good.
Khoolna	0·72	Tillage of lands in progress everywhere; prospects of *boro* rice fair. Public health normal.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather stormy; hail on 9th in Bagirhat and Sukhira. Some injury done to *boro* rice; ploughing continues well. A little fever and cholera; public health fair.
Pubna (Serajganj)	0·10	Weather hot and damp. Harvesting of *rabi* completed; lands being prepared for *aus* crop. Health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Crops doing well. Cholera in all thanas.
Chumparun	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest completed; new crops on ground doing well. Prices steady. Health good.
		Rabi harvest nearly completed. Weighments of opium commenced. Prices stationary. Public health good. *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout East Bengal and in some places in Central Bengal. *Boro* rice generally doing well, but rain wanted in Burdwan and Malda. 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 grain there is a considerable fall in prices. No sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Wind westerly; heat increasing. *Rabi* 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 („ 13th)	*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.
Bairaj („ 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.
Jullundar	*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	·50	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 5½ 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
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	...	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 0	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 0	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 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 Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	28 0	26 5	...	19 0	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 0	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 10¼ *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	100 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 13-8 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
		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 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.	
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*z*1	
	Monghyr	23 1	31 8	11 9	16 12	24 2	...	...	21 0	27 14	26 4	21 0	126 0	13 2*z*2	
	Bhágalpur	21 7	30 5	15 2	17 10	...	...	...	...	25 4	21 7	20 13	176 12	12 10*z*3	
	Purneah	18 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	17 0	160 0	11 0*z*4	
	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*z*5	
	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	...	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	17 1	80 0	14 7*z*6	
	Balasore	20 0	11 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	14 0	160 0	10 8*z*7	
	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*z*8	
	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	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	240 0	11 10*z*9	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 5	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	108 0	12 8	
	Cáchár	12 4⅖	...	11 2	14 8⅖	...	...	...	...	14 8⅖	...	11 13⅗	64 0	12 0	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	19 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	...	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 1½	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 12⅛	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 1½	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	[illegible] 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	22 0	160 0	11 8	
	Umballa	23 0	38 0	...	12 0	32 0	24 0	[illegible] 0	22 0	33 0	32 0	24 0	130 0	14 0	
	Simla	16 0	21 0	...	10 0	20 0	16 0	[illegible] 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.
*z*1 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-12 seers per rupee.
*z*2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 11-14 seers.
*z*3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12-8 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
*z*4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
*z*5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers.
*z*6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
*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 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 Cambu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chena, 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	50 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	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 R1.
	Pegu	...	...	10 2½	15 12½	...	...	...	...	11 2¾	...	...	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	...	...	[illegible] 9	15 9	...	...	...	...	11 14	...	...	245 8	28 6	
	Henzada	...	[illegible]	[illegible] 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 R1.
	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	
	Básim	27 5	...	7 0	11 2	38 5	36 0	...	...	24 0	...	22 0	‡	10 0	
Mysore.	Bangalore, Kolar, Túmkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received.													
Coorg.	Coorg	9 8	8 8	12 0	14 12	...	...	[illegible] 0	...	21 4	...	...	110 0	11 8	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 8	29 0	4 8	8 4	31 8	23 8	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	...	34 8	36 4	...	§	14 0	§ Sold in bundles.
	Kerrowlee	20 10	26 4	12 8	13 12	27 8	21 4	[illegible]	25 0	27 8	...	40 0	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	20 15	32 9	6 12	10 0	26 0	21 11	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	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	[illegible]	...	30 0	32 0	...	70 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 5	45 0	5 8	11 8	39 10	31 0	[illegible]	...	35 8	...	...	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	18 8	29 12	...	8 0	23 0	23 0	[illegible]	...	28 0	...	...	320 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	18 0	28 0	6 0	7 0	21 0	20 0	[illegible]	20 0	22 0	26 0	12 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	15 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	[illegible]	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	17 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	[illegible]	...	21 8	...	...	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	No return received.													
	Jeysalmere	13 2	...	10 8	12 12	19 0	16 0	[illegible]	...	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
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.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 12	6 8	...	17 11	...	...	20 64	...	9 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	No return received.	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	20 0	...	...	38 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Kotah	25 0													
	Tonk	No return received.													
	Jhalawar														
	Shahpoora														
	Dholpur	17 1	24 0	10 0	11 4	24 4	24 3	...	18 13	27 15	...	40 10	90 0	12 0	
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.

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.	Receipts for week ending 21st March 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th March 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 20th March 1886. Per mile open	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 21st March 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 20th March 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 20th March 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1885-86	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			R	R		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
	Guaranteed.												
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	249	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	...
31d Apl. 1886	Sindia	75	10,319	138	75	7,088	94	3,77,987	98	[illegible]	97	...	[illegible]
3rd ditto	North-Western	1,803	6,97,300	387	1,803	5,34,564	296	2,19,72,378	238	2,75,[illegible]	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	2,070	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	1,16,980	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	2,92,745	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	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	21,199	109	193	17,329	89	10,75,997	110	9,12,600	93	...	1,63,397
27th 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.

SIMLA,
The 17th April 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.

YEAR.	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				British Burma.				Total British India.			
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	*30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	[illegible]	[illegible]	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	3,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,90	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,06	59	36	2,91	5,49	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—90*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,56	1,22,82
1883-84	14,44	45	18,71	33,60	10,97	55	1,81	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	8,11	13	43,44	51,68	42,97	1,28	43,35	70,63	1,13,98
1884-85	12,59	34	15,40	28,33	11,09	52	2,16	13,77	4,02	6	65	4,73	4,84	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57	98,71
1885-86	13,32	24	17,48	31,04	12,09	551	1,59	14,23	4,36	8	97	5,41	5,02	12	3,86	9,00	6,96	8	48,11	55,15	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,01	1,14,83

* 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* 53 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 5½ 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 15½ 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.
Schore	*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.
[illegible] („ 17th)	[illegible]	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.	Receipts for week ending 28th March 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th March 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 27th March 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 28th March 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 27th March 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 27th March 1886. 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	594	1,48,642	250	680	1,36,423	201	50,60,592	171	56,80,607	176	6,14,015	...
3rd do. ,,	Madras	861	1,82,591	212	861	1,52,[illegible]	177	74,73,937	161	74,05,[illegible]53	160	3,[illegible],340	...
27th March ,,	South Indian	654	97,484	149	654	94,735	145	4[illegible],77[illegible]8	157	44,[illegible]33	133	2,10,305	...
3rd April ,,	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,92,047	660	1,504	7,00,504	500	3,40,58,094	445	3,50,91,511	459	10,33,117	...
3rd do. ,,	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,88,497	626	461	2,76,000	599	1,19,58,399	501	1,27,84,786	537	8,26,477	...
	TOTAL ...	4,074	17,09,261	419	4,160	14,20,171	341	6,31,34,800	301	6,61,50,120	312	30,15,200	..
	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	57,20,903	475	44,81,214	371	...	12,39,779
3rd April ,,	Nalhati	27	1,574	58	27	1,725	63	76,731	55	78,202	56	1,471	...
3rd do. ,,	Northern Bengal	249	50,902	205	249	48,000	193	21,55,479	167	22,03,134	178	1,37,655	...
3rd do. ,,	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,716	100	37	2,178	59	1,53,526	80	1,24,866	65	...	28,630
3rd do. ,,	Tirhoot	226	32,391	143	226	23,803	100	12,51,666	115	12,72,660	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	9,65,083	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	108	23,30,340	150	2,35,500	...
10th do. ,,	Sindia	75	11,[illegible]	150	75	6,673	89	3,80,[illegible]8	101	3,73,300	97	...	17,928
10th do. ,,	North-Western	[illegible]	6,05,[illegible]	319	1,803	5,86,410	325	2,20,37,900	241	2,81,38,951	302	55,00,051	...
10th do. ,,	Amritsar-Pathankot	69	7,029	115	66	6,962	105	2,27,549	69	2,89,197	85	61,648	...
3rd do. ,,	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	3,473	96	36	1,524	42	(b) 29,753	34	78,421	42	48,668	...
13th March ,,	Narayanganj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	3,496	350	86	7,800	91	(c) 25,38[illegible]	211	1,24,780	40	99,399	...
13th do.	Jorhat	...	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	(e) 4,257	13	(f) 33,362	26	29,105	...
	TOTAL	4,939	14,31,090	290	5,093	12,34,687	242	5,21,71,152	210	5,92,34,994	226	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,[illegible]5,75,300	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	7,04,75,076	144	50,85,729	...
	Assisted Companies.												
27th 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.												
13rd April 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	24,793	128	193	20,104	104	11,00,790	111	9,32,704	94	...	1,68,086
3rd do. ,,	Jodhpore	64	4,271	67	64	4,420	69	79,657	39	1,84,397	55	1,04,740	...
30th March ,,	Nizam's	...	(d)	...	...	(d)	...	(j) 19,47,757	155	(k) 11,18,849	183	1,71,092	...
27th do. ,,	Mysore	140	7,557	54	140	8,199	59	3,76,627	62	4,33,276	60	56,649	...
3rd April ,,	Rajpura-Patiala	16	1,193	75	16	1,237	77	(l) 17,883	52	54,427	66	36,544	...
	TOTAL	413	37,814	91	413	33,960	82	25,22,714	101	27,23,653	99	2,00,939	...

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 March 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 4th January to 28th 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 28th March 1885.
(h) 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.

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.

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 738, 771, AND 772 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 27th MARCH AND 10th AND 24th APRIL 1886.

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.												REMARKS.
		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 Shuaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*)	Athar or Thiti (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.	
	2nd half of February 1886.													
MADRAS.	Tinnevelly	...	10 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	15 0	
	1st half of March 1886.													
	Tinnevelly	...	13 6	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	15 8	
	2nd half of March 1886.													
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11 14	9 3	9 13	24 0	...	20 5	...	11 14	...	12 8	96 0	12 0	
	Kolar	12 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	32 0	...	11 12	...	14 0	192 0	11 4	
	Tumkur	12 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	36 0	...	13 8	...	13 8	340 0	11 8	
	Mysore	11 0	10 0	11 8	...	...	27 0	...	12 0	...	11 0	81 0	11 0	
	Shimoga	15 12	12 10	14 11	31 8	...	35 11	...	14 11	...	16 13	486 0	11 9	
	Kadur	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	32 0	...	14 0	...	11 0	64 0	12 0	
RAJPOOTANA.	Boondee	42 8	10 0	10 8	38 0	...	...	16 0	46 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Tonk	35 0	8 8	14 4	39 8	...	...	14 10	35 0	...	...	160 0	12 12	
	Jhallawar	27 10	8 14	11 13	28 5	15 13	...	...	35 6	35 6	11 13	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	23 4	10 0	16 0	33 0	27 0	...	...	29 4	32 12	...	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	·05	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.
Coimbatore	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* 37⅓, 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 13½ 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.
Dhurbhunga	*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 28th)	*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	75,77,070	169	3,32,802	...
Ditto ,,	South Indian	654	43,150	66	654	55,520	85	43,[illegible]0,778	127	45,52,453	134	2,31,675	...
10th April ,,	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	3,96,255	263	1,504	5,00,081	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	4,100	8,80,564	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	4,20,70,774	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	...	12,31,938
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	8,374	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	1,28,766	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	27,449	184	13,73,605	177	14,52,523	187	78,858	...
3rd do. ,,	British Burma	254	29,616	117	327	38,342	117	21,33,418	169	23,78,494	147	2,45,046	...
10th do. ,,	Sindia	75	5,152	55	75	4,556	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	2,20,02,731	242	2,84,65,879	303	55,63,148	...
10th do. ,,	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	2,472	37	66	4,579	69	2,29,953	70	2,93,776	85	63,823	...
10th do. ,,	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	685	19	36	1,007	28	(b) 30,438	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) 33,362	26	29,105	...
	TOTAL	4,939	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	17,66,693	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	9,32,41,310	167	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,42,40,613	136	8,05,71,432	144	63,30,819	...
	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) 85,833	52	2,49,373	71	1,63,540	...
3rd do. ,,	Assam	78	2,277	29	78	3,485	45	2,28,105	62	2,81,541	80	53,436	...
3rd do. ,,	Southern Mahratta	214	5,977	28	316	15,726	50	3,38,814	41	10,09[illegible]3	61	6,63,009	...
3rd do. ,,	Bengal and North-Western	303	11,297	37	303	19,619	65	(g) 3,[illegible]9,959	53	13,8[illegible],678	88	10,55,719	...
10th do. ,,	Tarakessur	22	3,567	162	22	3,749	170	(h) 79,812	282	[illegible]0,371	221	1,76,[illegible]9	...
	TOTAL	810	34,663	43	912	52,550	58	15,85,369	59	37,1[illegible],97	78	21,20,028	...
	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	80,305	38	1,8[illegible],814	56	1,06,[illegible]	...
3rd do. ,,	Nizam's	121	9,082	75	121	10,159	84	9,78,519	155	11,46,392	182	1,67,873	...
Last 4 days of March 1886	Mysore	140	3,533	25	140	4,400	32	3,80,875	62	4,38,055	60	57,180	...
10th April ,,	Rajpura-Patiala	16	408	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 15th 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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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, 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	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	
Bay.	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	10 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	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	9 4	11 5	15 9	13 5	16 7	...	13 5	...	11 14	120 0	14 4	
Bom.	Karwar	12 5½	...	7 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	22 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 13¾	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	
	Western Districts.														
Bengal.	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 12 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kándi 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.*

Provinces.	Districts.	3 Wheat.	4 Barley.	5 Rice, best sort.	6 Rice, common.	7 Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	8 Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	9 Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	10 Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	11 Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	12 Maize (*Zea Mays*).	13 Arhar or Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	14 Firewood.	15 Salt.	16 Remarks.
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
		S. Ch.	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 4⅘	...	11 6	14 8⅗	...	...	...	...	14 14	...	12 4⅘	80 0	12 0	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Káro 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	
	Sibságar	...	...	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	
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	
	Sahárunpur	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	
	Kumaun	10 8	14 0	9 8	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	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	18 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 6	25 0	6 0	12 0	23 0	19 0	...	...	26 8	28 0	20 0	100 0	13 0	
	Farukhabad	18 8	26 0	6 0	9 0	20 0	19 8	15 0	17 0	26 0	...	26 0	135 0	11 0	
	Mainpuri	19 8	27 8	4 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	...	28 8	160 0	12 4	
	Etáwah	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	
	Etah	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	
	Hamírpur	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 9	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	

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
*w*1 In sub divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
x In Sewan retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
y In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-12 seers per rupee.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamu 11-14 seers.
*z*1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopole 11 seers.
*z*2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
*z*3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur and Jamtara 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Pakour 12 seers.
*z*4 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.
*z*5 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
*z*6 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha 12 seers per rupee.
*z*7 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 10-12 seers per rupee.
*z*8 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

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
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.	
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	17 0	...	16 0	24 0	23 0	...	90 0	14 12	
	Jhang	16 0	28 0	...	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	36 0	...	...	200 0	14 4	
	Montgomery	17 0	...	...	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	18 0	32 0	...	10 0	24 0	20 0	...	18 0	32 0	24 0	15 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	20 0	39 0	...	12 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	31 0	27 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	22 0	28 0	...	16 0	24 0	14 0	...	16 0	30 0	29 0	...	140 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	18 0	35 0	...	13 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0	29 0	22 0	12 0	140 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	21 0	33 0	...	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	29 0	26 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	22 0	32 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	12 0	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	18 0	28 0	...	14 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	23 0	31 0	...	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	23 0	42 0	...	12 0	...	33 0	...	24 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	130 0	15 10	
	Hazára	20 0	32 0	...	12 0	...	24 0	...	...	20 0	25 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	20 0	42 0	...	13 0	19 0	24 0	...	22 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	106 0	47 8	
	Kohát	No return received.													
	Bannu	26 0	51 0	...	10 0	40 0	31 0	...	6 0	28 0	35 0	13 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	22 0	32 0	...	9 0	30 0	28 0	15 0	6 0	25 0	...	14 0	125 0	37 8	
	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.	Saugor	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	...	10 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	21 5	...	11 8	14 15	...	...	...	...	22 6	...	12 2	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	18 9	...	10 5	11 14	...	...	...	...	27 1	...	16 11	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	15 7	...	8 7	9 10	...	...	...	...	27 5	...	12 12	160 0	11 0	
	Nimár	19 11	...	8 7	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	21 15	...	10 11	160 0	11 15	
	Betul	16 12	...	12 1	12 8	22 9	...	...	...	22 0	...	10 4	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	8 14	11 7	20 9	...	...	...	22 12	...	13 8	160 0	9 13	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	13 5	...	11 7	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	19 6	...	8 7	15 0	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	...	10 10	140 0	11 0	
	Chánda	19 5	...	...	14 3	22 13	...	...	...	19 3	...	13 11	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	20 0	...	11 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	11 4	260 0	10 8	
	Bálaghát	23 10	...	17 1	20 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	...	16 4	140 0	10 11	
	Raipur	No return received.													
	Biláspur	35 8	...	22 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	33 8	...	21 8	...	9 0	
	Sambalpur	22 12	...	22 12	26 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	21 2	180 0	10 1	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	240 0	35 0	
	Northern Arakan	No return received.													
	Kyoukpyu														
	Mandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	
British Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	15 5	...	13 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	320 0	29 3	
	Pegu	...	...	10 14 10/13	15 12 8/9	...	...	...	...	11 2 2/3	...	...	110 0	26 14 10/13	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 3	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	14 9	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	15 9	53 4	...	167 9	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	15 5	16 4	...	...	...	...	13 2	...	...	245 8	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	17 7	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	246 0	35 7	
	Thayetmyo	15 1	...	10 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	10 1	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	...	...	14 9	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	13 13	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	No return received.													
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	16 12	...	7 2	10 14	20 1	23 0	23 14	...	14 15	20 1	9 9	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	19 2	...	8 13	10 12	23 0	...	...	...	16 14	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 4	9 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	17 0	...	10 8	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	20 8	...	8 0	12 0	28 12	21 4	...	...	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	...	...	17 0	...	11 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	24 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	...	12 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	17 0	16 0	8 0	11 0	25 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	*	11 0	
	Básim	26 5	...	8 2	11 5	37 10	38 0	...	...	24 0	...	15 2	*	10 5	
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Túmkúr														
	Mysore														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
Coorg.	Coorg	9 0	9 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	25 0	...	21 0	...	...	110 0	11 8	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 12	29 8	4 8	8 4	31 8	24 0	...	24 0	30 8	31 0	35 0	120 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	18 8	35 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	36 0	37 0	...	†	14 0	† Sold in bundles.
	Kerrowlee	17 13	26 4	12 8	13 12	27 8	21 14	...	25 0	27 8	...	40 0	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	21 0	31 11	6 12	10 0	26 0	23 0	...	17 0	32 1	28 9	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	17 0	30 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	28 0	32 0	...	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 1	40 0	5 8	7 8	41 8	31 0	...	...	35 14	...	...	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	18 8	29 12	...	8 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	320 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	18 0	30 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	15 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	17 8	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 8	
	Jeysalmere	13 0	10 0	12 8	18 12	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	25 0	27 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	‡	11 2	‡ Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5 3/4	24 3 1/2	9 12 1/2	10 2 1/2	21 14	14 1	...	12 8	22 10 1/2	21 14	12 1 3/4	200 0	11 11 1/2	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	28 12	26 12	10 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	43 0	37 8	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (,,)	22 8	31 4	9 6	12 8	26 14	16 14	...	...	35 0	32 8	22 8	...	17 15	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 4	23 4	5 0	6 4	20 0	19 12	...	...	23 12	20 0	...	120 0	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD GRAINS AND OTHER ARTICLES THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1886—*concluded.*

| Provinces. | Districts. | Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas. | | |

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 Kamrij 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 25th to 2nd, afterwards normal; wind normal; distant lightning from 28th to 1st.
Pooha	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. Weather cloudy and hot on coast.
Rajkot	*Nil*	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 head-quarters.

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 ·07. 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 Ambaripett 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* 15¼ 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.	Receipts for first 11 days of April 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for first 10 days of April 1886. Total.	Receipts for first 10 days of April 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 11th April 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 11th April 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 10th April 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 10th April 1886. 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
24th do. „	Tirhoot	226	61,953	274	246	53,937	219	61,953	174	53,937	153	...	8,016
17th do. „	Patna-Gya	57	19,033	334	57	22,228	390	19,033	213	22,228	273	3,195	...
24th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	26,438	106	253	28,286	112	26,438	67	28,286	78	1,848	...
10th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,542	129	12	1,444	120	1,542	82	1,444	84	...	98
17th 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	168	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	21,24,399	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,70,859	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.												
10th April 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	38,904	202	193	31,923	165	38,904	128	31,923	116	...	6,981
10th do. „	Jodhpore	64	4,819	75	64	5,742	90	4,819	48	5,742	63	923	...
3rd do. „	Nizam's	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 11,118	92	(d) 7,619	63	...	3,499
10th do. „	Mysore	140	11,825	85	140	10,127	72	11,825	54	10,127	50	...	1,698
17th do. „	Rajpura-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	...	11,155

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*) Return 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 fear 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.

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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	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 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.														
Rajpootana.	Newwiee	22 3	27 8	13 5	14 6	27 8	22 8	...	25 0	28 12	...	20 8	200 0	14 0	
	Sheirpore (City)	17 14	27 12	8 0	9 12	24 1	20 11	30 0	16 12	29 4	35 0	20 0	160 0	12 0	
	Dholpore	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	...	21 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	240 0	16 8	

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 12th MAY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Slight rain has again been general throughout Eastern and Central Bengal, the Madras Presidency, and the southern districts of Bombay. Heavy falls have taken place in British Burma, Assam, and Mysore. Rain has also fallen in the North-Western Punjab, at Indore, and in one or two places in Rajputana.

Agricultural prospects continue unchanged in Madras. Mysore has benefited by the rain. In Coorg the season is favourable.

Kharif preparations are in progress in Bombay, Berar, and the Central Provinces. In Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad prospects are generally good.

The *rabi* harvest is approaching completion in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where ploughing for the *kharif* has commenced and prospects are good. In the Punjab the *rabi* crops are being cut, and the harvest promises well.

Agricultural operations have been facilitated in Bengal by the recent rain, but more is required in some places. *Aus* rice, jute, sugarcane, indigo, and *cheena* promise well, and the *boro* rice harvest is yielding a good outturn. In Assam the weather is seasonable and prospects are generally good.

Cholera is prevalent in Raipur in the Central Provinces and is reported from several other parts of the country; but, speaking generally, the public health is good.

Prices are rising in the Punjab and are fluctuating in Mysore. Elsewhere they remain generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(May 12th)		
Bellary . .	Average ·33	Standing wet crops in parts of two taluks generally good, but water insufficient; harvest wet and dry crops, yield about average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average ·22	Harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average ·38	Fever in three, small-pox in five, and slight cattle-disease in two taluks; cholera prevailing. Average number employed on Chilka canal 510.
Kistna . .	Average ·08	Fever in some taluks, and cholera in eight taluks and one division.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average ·04	Standing crops fair, except in parts of one taluk where withering, and in another suffering from want of water; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Fever in one taluk and small-pox in another; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Coimbatore . .	Average 1·53	Standing crops good, but *cholum* requires rain in parts of one taluk; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn of paddy generally above average and *cholum* average. Fever in one taluk and slight small-pox in two villages.
Tanjore . . .	Average ·21	Standing crops good, except in parts of one taluk, where rain is wanted; harvest *cholum* and gingelly, outturn below average.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised, ·95; this week, 1·08.	Harvest paddy, yield below average.
Malabar . .	Average 1·35	Harvest third crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one, slight small-pox in nine, and cholera in three taluks.
Travancore . .	·50	Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(May 12th)		
Kurrachee . .	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 10th, 11 feet against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* harvesting completed. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox in two villages in districts, 2 fresh cases remaining. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 26, 40 and 40, in Mirpur Botoro 24, 46 and 42, and in Schwan 30, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	Average ·14 in three talukas.	*Rabi* harvest continues, being trodden in Nausharo subdivision, and preparations for *kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 10th, 11 feet against 11 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in five talukas. Wheat 25, *juari* 40, *bajri* 37½, white rice 19 and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. Days unusually hot.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Public health good. Wheat 36 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle-disease in Velacha taluka of Naosari division. Standing crops in good condition; prices—*bajri* 29, wheat 23, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Cotton-picking completed. Cattle healthy; slight fever in Mandvi and Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	.....	No report received.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Average abnormal temperature; vapour in air normal, except on 10th, when it was excessive. Wind normal.
Poona	*Nil*	*Rabi* harvest completed. 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	*Nil*	Reaping almost completed. Public health good. *Bajri* 45 and *juari* 60 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	Land being prepared for *kharif* sowing generally throughout the district. *Juari* 57 pounds 24 tolas and *bajri* 44 pounds 15 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Ranibennur, 1·75; Hubli, ·48; Nargund, ·40; Dharwar, ·35; Mugud, ·26; and Kalghatgi, ·14.	Ground being prepared for early crops; harvesting of late *juari* and cotton-picking completed. Scarcity of drinking-water in Navalgund, Gadag, Karajgi, and Kod. Cattle-disease in Bankapur; public health good. Rice 20 to 30 and *juari* 43 to 60 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Supa, 1·1; Siddapur, ·28; Sirsi, ·33; and Halyal, ·85.	Preparing ground for monsoon crop. Cattle-disease in Sirsi and Supa. Sugarcane crop good. Fever and small-pox in two talukas. Common rice at Karwar 14, in district average 13¼ seers per rupee. Weather hot on coast.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Small-pox at Ladhika. Weather hot. Public health generally good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 47 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain in parts of Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kanara. Preparations for sowing of *kharif* crops in progress in most districts. Fever in parts of eight and cattle-disease and small-pox in parts of ten districts.
Bengal—(May 12th)		
Chittagong	1·98	Weather seasonable. *Aus* paddy being sown; prospects of crops fair. Prices somewhat risen. Public health good.
Dacca	1·43	Sowing nearly finished; harvesting of *boro* paddy continues; prospects of crops good. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	0·4	Sugarcane plants doing well; lands being prepared for paddy. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	0·53	Weather unsettled; more rain wanted for sowing. Prices rising. Public health fair.
Burdwan	0·22	More rain still much wanted. Ploughing progressing.
Rungpore	Cutwa, 2·29; Culna, 2·56; Ranigunge, 0·26. 0·23	State of crops good; *aus* sowing almost finished. Public health fair.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Ploughing going on; indigo prospects excellent; mango crop very poor. Public health good.
Purneah	0·19	Ploughing going on. Public health not very good.
Patna	*Nil*	Sugarcane, *cheena*, and *boro* rice growing well; collection of cotton going on. Public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, with east wind. Early paddy, *mung*, and indigo doing well. Prices rising. General health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Outturn of *mohila* generally good; sugarcane promises well. A few cases of cholera reported; public health otherwise good.
Cuttack	0·06	Weather very hot, cloudy at times. Ploughing in progress. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good.
Midnapore	1·40	Weather stormy. Lands being tilled for rice cultivation. Public health good.
Khoolna	1·44	Weather hot. *Boro* rice harvest over, outturn good; *aus* paddy being sown. Public health fair.
Dinagepore	0·64	Weather cool. Sowing of *bhadoi* rice and jute commenced. Cholera prevalent in thana Rajarampore and cattle-disease in several thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	0·81	Crops good; *aus* paddy coming up well. Health rather better.
Gya	*Nil*	Sugarcane and *cheena* in good condition. Prices steady. Health good.
Chumparun	0·17	Rain has done much good to early paddy sowings, and indigo lands being prepared for *bhadoi* sowings. Opium weighment nearly completed. Prices stationary. Fever and small-pox reported.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall reported throughout Bengal Proper and also in a few places in other parts of Lower Provinces; in Calcutta heavy rain falling to-day. Ploughing and sowing generally proceeding, but in some places more rain wanted; *aus* rice and jute, where sown, coming up well; sugarcane, indigo, and *cheena* in good condition; harvesting of *boro* rice still going on with good outturn. Price of rice generally almost stationary. Public health fair; cholera having abated, where it was prevalent before.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(May 12th)		
Benares (May 10th)	*Nil*	Harvest nearly over; melon crop average; supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Isolated cases of cholera; no cattle-disease.
Gorakhpore („ „)	*Nil*	Threshing going on. Prices stationary. Health fair. Some small-pox and fever.
Fyzabad („ 11th)	*Nil*	Weather cool, with easterly wind and light rain. Prices rising slightly. Supplies ample. Occasional cases of cholera; health of men and cattle generally good.
Lucknow („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at times; east winds. *Rabi* harvesting completed; cultivators busy in irrigating sugarcane and *sawan*. Markets well supplied. Prices almost stationary. Health of people good; condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather at times cloudy; duststorm at Sadr on the evening of the seventh. Harvest operations finished; supplies abundant. Prices almost steady. Health good.
Partabgarh („ 11th)	A little rain and hail in places.	Winds variable. *Sawan* reaping commenced. Small-pox and measles still in Kunda tahsil.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot; wind strong and variable. Mangoes damaged somewhat by duststorm. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Health for the time of year very good, only occasional cases of small-pox and fever reported.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	No report received.
Banda („ 10th)	Slight fall of hail on 6th in pargana Pailani and Kamasin.	Harvest almost completed. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in places.
Farakhabad („ 11th)	Storm on 6th and 10th with a little rain.	Indigo and corn being watered. Prices remain steady. Health of people fair.
Ballia („ „)	Slight rain on 6th	Harvesting almost finished; sugarcane being irrigated. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	A slight shower fell last night.	Prices stationary. Health of public good.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Air has been cooled by thunderstorms, with slight rain. Sugarcane being irrigated. Prices steady.
Kumaon („ „)	*Nil*	Weather fine; occasional clouds. Wheat being reaped; *kharif* sowing in progress. Prices falling. Typhus fever in parts; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 10th)	·3 in one pargana	Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. *Rabi* harvesting approaching completion. Prices steady. Health of people good; slight cattle-disease in one pargana.
Meerut („ 11th)	*Nil*	Weather unusually cool from storms and slight rain. Threshing and winnowing in active progress. New grain coming into markets, but owing to inferior quality and short produce no fall in prices. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain, accompanied by hail, in some places. Harvesting operations finished in some districts; in others approaching completion. Markets well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health fair.
Punjab—(May 12th)		
Delhi (May 11th)	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Threshing progressing.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. *Rabi* being threshed.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Threshing progressing; prospects good.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects of current harvest good.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Sialkot	2·0	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* being cut; *kharif* sowings commenced.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Crops being cut.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly fallen. Crops being cut.
Shahpur	Slight rain	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* being harvested.
Rawalpindi	1·80	Health good, but slight fever in Rawalpindi tahsil. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest average.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* being threshed.
Dera Ismail Khan	·17	Health good; small-pox in city. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar	1·40	Health good. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in a few districts. Health generally good. Prices rising in six districts. *Rabi* being harvested.
Central Provinces—(May 12th)		
Nagpur	*Nil*	Weather hot and windy. *Kharif* preparations commenced. Fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease to some extent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Winnowing still in hand. Health good. Prices falling.
Saugor (May 11th)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Threshing and winnowing progressing. Fever and cattle-disease, with some small-pox.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. *Kharif* preparations commenced. Some small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, with occasional storms. *Kharif* ploughings commenced. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather warm, with high winds. *Kharif* preparations continue. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* ploughings in hand. Cholera increasing; small-pox and cattle-disease disappearing. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (May 8th)	0·5	Weather hot and cloudy. Sugarcane doing well. Cholera in places. Trade brisk. *General Remarks.*—Weather hot and windy, with occasional clouds. *Kharif* ploughings commenced. Cholera is becoming virulent in Raipur. Prices steady.
British Burma—(May 12th)		
Akyab („ 8th)	*Nil*	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Bassein	2·42	Total rainfall 4·96. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon	4·43	Total rainfall 6·05. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	3·51	Total rainfall 4·49. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	3·88	Total rainfall 4·55. Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada	1·20	Total rainfall 1·20. Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	·02	Total rainfall ·33. Public health and health of cattle good.
Toungoo	1·0	Total rainfall 3·54. Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmayo	1·40	Total rainfall 1·97. Public health and health of cattle good. *General Remarks.*—Slight cholera in Thongwa district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in Hanthawaddy and Amherst districts, elsewhere cattle healthy.
Assam—(May 12th).		
Gauhati (May 12th)	2·05	Weather seasonable. Cholera diminishing in the Sadr station, but still very prevalent in portions of the districts; cattle-disease still in some mouzahs. Sowing of *ahu* paddy finished; planting of sugarcane nearly finished.
Sylhet	2·83	State and prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease reported from South Sylhet.
Cachar	1·72; severe storm at about 6 P.M. on 11th.	Weather warm. Cultivation for *aus* and *asra* crops progressing. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. General health good.
Dibrugarh	1·18	Warm days and cool nights. Sowing of *ahu* continues; land being prepared for *sali*; tea doing well. Public health fair. Prospects of crops good.
Mysore and Coorg—(May 12th)		
Bangalore	Civil and Military station, 2·93; Bangalore district, 3·04; Mysore, 1·43; Kolar, 1·15; Tumkur, 2·31; rain has also fallen more or less in the Malnad district.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar district; prospects of season fair. In parts of the Kolar and Tumkur districts supply of water and fodder diminishing, but generally speaking result of recent rain which has been general is to improve pasturage. Public health good; small-pox prevalent in parts of the Mysore and Tumkur districts and cattle-disease in parts of the Kolar and Shimoga districts. Prices fallen in the Mysore district and risen in the Kolar and Shimoga districts slightly.
Mysore		
Mercara	*Nil*	Prices of foodgrains stationary. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (May 12th)	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. *Kharif* ploughing continues. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather hot. Fields being prepared for *kharif*.
Hyderabad	·14	Total rainfall since 1st May ·38. Standing crops prospering. Heat excessive. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15⅝, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 20⅛, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(May 12th)		
Indore	1·70	Weather seasonable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Weather stormy and cloudy.
Sutna	*Nil*	Heat excessive. Health good.
Rutlam	*Nil*	No report received.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; high winds. Water scarce and few cases of small-pox in Sadr Bazar. Health otherwise good.
Goona	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Health and prospects good.
Agar	Slight shower of rain	Health and prospects fair.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather hot and seasonable. Health and opium crops good.
Nowgong	*Nil*	Weather hot and cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary.
Manpur	*Nil*	Weather hot. High westerly winds. Health good. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(May 12th)		
Abu (May 12th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; high winds, with dust.
Sirohi („ 9th)	*Nil*	Tanks dry; wells fair. Health good. Weather hot, with occasional clouds.
Marwar („ 7th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost half full. Health good. Crops being gathered. Winds mildly hot; nights cool. Prices tending to rise.
Kherwara („ 9th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Crops gathered. Health good. Prices slightly risen. Weather very hot and windy.
Pertabgarh („ 8th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices rising. Heat great.
Meywar („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Health very good. Prices rising. Weather seasonable.
Harowti („ „)	Tonk, ·10; Shahpura, ·03.	Hot westerly winds. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 7th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Small-pox abating.
Kotah („ 8th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Ajmere („ 10th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells diminishing. Weather cloudy and hot. Fever, small-pox, and guineaworm in some parts of the district.
Jeypore („ 12th)	·16	Occasional storms. Prices steady.
Ulwar („ 11th)	*Nil*	Wells failing. Fever and small-pox continue in parts, otherwise health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Bickanir („ 8th)	Slight rain	Measles in Bickanir. Prices stationary. Weather warmer.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II 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 April 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 18th April 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th April 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 17th April 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 18th April 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 18th April 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 17th April 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 17th April 1886. 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.
24th April 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,33,540	220	680	1,79,196	264	3,31,655	230	3,81,647	231	49,993	...
24th do. „	Madras	861	1,31,184	152	861	1,50,583	175	3,61,998	163	3,45,447	164	...	16,551
17th do. „	South Indian	654	81,212	124	654	1,02,779	157	2,22,631	132	2,35,198	148	12,567	...
24th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,73,077	647	1,504	11,04,934	735	24,82,367	642	24,40,127	667	...	42,240
17th do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,98,625	648	461	3,59,000	779	7,55,547	638	8,08,286	722	52,739	...
	TOTAL	4,088	16,17,638	396	4,160	18,96,492	456	41,54,198	396	42,10,705	416	56,507	...
	State.												
24th April 1886	East Indian	1,509	10,52,714	697	1,515	9,73,624	643	25,99,795	670	24,32,912	662	...	1,66,883
17th April „	Eastern Bengal	233	72,396	311	234	73,278	313	2,50,965	419	1,95,090	344	...	55,875
24th do. „	Nalhati	27	1,161	43	27	1,658	61	4,398	62	5,000	76	602	...
17th do. „	Northern Bengal	249	32,536	131	249	38,030	153	88,796	139	96,360	160	7,564	...
24th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,025	82	37	2,486	67	8,257	87	5,410	60	...	2,847
24th do. „	Tirhoot	226	23,765	105	246	29,189	119	85,718	148	83,127	139	...	2,591
24th do. „	Patna-Gya	57	10,345	181	57	13,371	234	29,378	200	35,599	256	6,221	...
24th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	16,702	67	253	22,038	87	43,140	67	50,324	82	7,184	...
24th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,258	105	12	1,132	94	2,800	90	2,576	88	...	224
17th do. „	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,22,463	228	1,411	3,85,000	273	8,06,696	222	8,96,000	261	89,304	...
17th do. „	Wardha Coal	45	16,373	364	45	16,754	372	34,864	301	42,673	390	7,809	...
17th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	52,647	353	149	46,872	315	1,31,457	343	1,20,429	333	...	11,028
24th do. „	British Burma	254	49,191	194	327	48,518	148	1,39,997	214	1,41,376	144	1,379	...
24th do. „	Sindia	75	7,329	98	75	8,663	115	20,796	109	19,070	105	...	1,726
24th do. „	North-Western	1,803	8,44,928	469	1,803	4,99,110	277	19,13,562	412	13,14,210	300	...	5,99,352
24th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	8,059	122	66	7,793	118	19,211	113	18,443	115	...	768
24th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,394	39	36	2,046	57	4,185	45	4,608	53	423	...
24th do. „	Dacca	10	1,773	177	86	4,600	53	5,245	204	10,316	50	5,071	...
17th do. „	Jorhat	23	434	19	30	619	21	1,024	18	1,485	20	461	...
24th do. „	Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	...	...	42	2,663	63	...	...	6,048	60	6,048	...
	TOTAL	4,962	14,65,779	295	5,185	12,03,820	232	35,90,489	281	30,48,144	242	...	5,42,345
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,559	41,36,131	392	10,860	40,73,936	375	1,03,44,482	380	96,91,761	367	...	6,52,721
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,58,462	175	46,52,045	176	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,86,020	205	50,39,716	191	...	5,46,304
	Assisted Companies.												
17th April 1886	Bengal-Central	126	7,657	61	126	9,019	72	31,303	97	24,352	98	...	6,951
24th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	4,910	73	67	7,400	110	11,377	66	18,370	113	6,993	...
24th do. „	Assam	78	3,910	50	78	7,145	92	12,869	64	[illegible]333	91	4,464	...
24th do. „	Southern Mahratta	214	14,390	67	316	32,206	102	28,464	52	72,883	95	44,419	...
24th do. „	Bengal and North-Western	303	29,450	97	303	59,780	197	71,383	92	1,10,251	150	38,868	...
24th do. „	Tarakessur	22	9,771	444	22	9,532	433	20,919	370	19,490	361	...	1,429
	TOTAL	810	70,088	87	912	1,25,082	137	1,76,315	85	2,62,679	119	86,364	...
	Native States.												
17th April 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	22,839	118	193	26,575	138	61,743	125	58,498	125	...	3,245
24th do. „	Jodhpore	64	2,824	44	64	4,400	69	7,643	46	10,142	71	2,499	...
24th do. „	Nizam's	121	21,191	175	208	22,158	107	52,739	166	47,936	95	...	3,823
24th do. „	Mysore	140	6,572	47	140	7,912	57	18,397	51	18,039	53	...	358
24th do. „	Rajpura-Patiala	16	1,286	80	16	1,558	97	3,094	70	3,466	90	372	...
	TOTAL	534	54,712	102	621	62,603	101	1,42,636	104	1,38,081	92	...	4,555

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.

SIMLA,
the 15th May, 1886.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 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.

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	951,860	1,855	2,173	...	318	...	...	1·51	...	11·82	5·14	3·31	13·44	17·71	15·58	0·58	10·67	34·93	45·13
Karnal	1,533,690	680,319	21,159	42,599	...	21,440	0·07	...	1·67	0·33	7·50	5·04	9·19	3·67	9·27	13·35	0·03	11·79	28·33	34·78
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	27,116	43,517	...	10,401	0·15	...	2·20	...	5·30	7·28	5·25	2·77	20·70	6·10	0·85	5·02	34·45	21·47
Delhi	804,933	525,076	27,916	39,653	...	11,737	0·30	...	2·00	0·20	5·70	7·40	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	...	6,896	...	...	2·40	...	1·00	4·85	4·20	3·00	13·70	...	0·4	6·40	22·30	14·20
Jind	...	...	23,435	30,697	...	7,462	0·40	...	1·30	...	3·00	3·60	6·70	3·80	10·10	4·80	...	9·30	27·5	21·50
Bikaneer	...	...	197	169	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia	...	...	797	998	...	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal	7,408,550	4,225,608	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	19·2	1·1	1·9	14·0	27·4
Amritsar	1,009,798	799,773	68,456	51,641	10,815	...	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	3,895	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	...	...	12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	83,689	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 1885-86 . . .	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	2,390	...	5,458	4,655	1,374	477	3	6	...	...	...	49,240
Rice	1,437	4,705	1,358	6,269	7,485	727	3,718	...	10,031	23,925	10,129	3	10	...	3	...	...	69,800
Cotton	1	6,957	5,529	2,131	17,123	2	8,023	139	1,060	9,509	26,116	1,043	1,371	2	486	26	100	79,678
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Others	72	3,289	7,447	4,101	8,127	20	9,104	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	19,442	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	169	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	3,904	13,489	8,216	25,609	12,258	31,827	44,085	3	13	16	...	69,800
Cotton	989	31,041	7,875	39,905	6,700	30,045	36,745	1,115	1,813	2,928	100	79,678
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	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	5,010	32,229	37,239	6,300	368,366
Total Kharif, 1884-85	17,146	95,236	87,134	199,516	31,438	103,016	134,454	166	9,999	10,165	...	344,135

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secretary to Government, Punjab, P. W. D., I. B.

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. | For the month of April. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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
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.	
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	
Bay.	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	
Bom.	Karwar	12 10½	...	7 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	22 0	...	12 8	...	13 0	513 5½	12 0	
	Pánch Mahals (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	
	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	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	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	

* In common use.

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 Hát 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 12 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, 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:—Brahmunberiah 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 (*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.*	*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	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	15 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 8⅗	...	...	...	...	14 8⅗	...	11 6⅘	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	
	Sibsagar	...	...	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	

w 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 Kanigunge) 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.*

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	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	28 0	...	10 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	18 0	12 0	200 0	14 8	
	Montgomery	17 0	...	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	17 0	34 0	...	10 0	24 0	20 0	...	18 0	30 0	24 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	20 0	35 0	...	12 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	21 0	28 0	...	16 0	20 0	14 0	...	16 0	27 0	28 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	18 0	45 0	...	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	16 0	30 0	24 0	12 0	140 0	17 0	
	Gujrát	21 0	35 0	...	12 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	31 0	28 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	18 0	40 0	...	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	22 0	12 0	90 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	20 0	30 0	...	14 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	28 0	23 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	23 0	31 0	...	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	12 0	27 0	28 0	12 0	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	22 0	46 0	...	11 0	...	36 0	...	22 0	31 0	40 0	29 0	120 0	15 10	
	Hazára	19 0	32 0	...	12 0	...	20 0	...	...	20 0	25 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	21 0	47 0	...	13 0	17 0	23 0	...	21 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	106 0	47 8	
	Kohát	19 0	31 0	...	15 0	23 0	22 0		26 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	128 0	58 11	
	Bannu	32 0	48 0	...	10 0	40 0	30 0	...	6 0	39 0	34 0	13 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	24 0	35 0	...	8 0	33 0	28 0	15 0	6 0	27 0	...	13 0	125 0	33 1	
	D. G. Khán	16 0	26 0	...	9 0	19 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	28 0	...	6 0	16 0	17 0	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	80 0	13 8	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	22 11	...	10 9	11 10	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	16 0	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	22 14	...	11 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	18 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	14 0	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	24 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	...	13 0	256 0	10 13	
	Seoni	22 6	...	12 2	14 15	...	...	...	...	21 5	...	12 2	220 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	18 2	...	9 12	11 14	...	...	...	...	27 1		17 9	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 9	...	8 7	9 10	...	...	...	...	27 5	...	12 12	200 0	11 0	
	Nimár	19 11	...	8 7	12 8	27 9	...	...	...	21 15	...	10 11	160 0	11 15	
	Betúl	16 12	...	9 10	11 4	18 5	...	...	...	19 7	...	9 10	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	8 14	11 7	18 0	...	...	...	22 13	...	9 0	160 0	9 13	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 9	13 5	26 11	...	...	...	20 0	...	11 7	160 0	9 2	
	Nágpur	18 2	...	8 7	14 6	27 8	...	...	...	20 0	...	10 10	140 0	11 0	
	Chánda	20 3	...	...	14 10	22 8	...	...	...	19 3	...	13 11	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	18 12	...	8 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	11 4	200 0	10 8	
	Bálaghát	23 10	...	17 1	20 6	...	...	...	...	25 3	...	16 4	144 0	10 11	
	Raipur	25 8	...	13 9	21 14	...				21 7		16 0	64 0	11 2	
	Biláspur	35 8	...	18 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	33 8	...	21 14	120 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	28 0	...	21 0	23 10	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	13 0	160 0	10 1	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	240 0	35 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	13 9	15 1	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	30 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	
British Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	15 5	...	13 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	18 9	19 8	...	320 0	29 5	
	Pegu	...	...	10 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	11 2⅔	11 2⅔	...	108 0	26 14 19/13	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	...	535 11	29 12	
	Prome	18 3	...	13 7	15 4	...	...	...	...	15 9	53 44	...	139 11	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	14 7	16 3	...	...	...	...	13 2	...	...	265 14	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	13 0	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	17 7	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	246 0	35 7	
	Thayetmyo	15 1	...	11 10	13 13	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	13 13	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 1	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	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	27 0	...	16 5	22 3	9 11	130 0	10 11	
	Bolarum	18 7	...	8 13	10 12	23 2	...	...	...	16 11	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	13 0	...	7 8	9 8	22 8	23 0	...	...	15 8	...	10 8	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	20 0	...	8 0	12 0	28 0	17 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	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	24 0	...	...	24 0	...	12 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	18 0	18 0	8 0	12 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	...	19 0	*	11 0	
	Básim	26 5	...	8 2	11 5	38 5	38 0	...	...	24 5	...	20 0	*	10 5	
Mysore.	Bangalore	No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Túmkúr														
	Mysore														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
Coorg.	Coorg	9 8	9 8	11 8	14 8	...	...	26 0	...	21 0	...	...	110 0	12 8	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	18 0	28 8	4 8	8 4	32 8	23 8	...	24 0	30 0	33 0	35 0	120 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	18 12	33 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	25 4	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	†	14 0	† Sold in bundles.
	Kerrowlee	19 6	26 4	12 8	13 12	27 8	21 14	...	25 0	27 8	...	40 0	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	22 4	31 1	6 12	9 14	25 2	24 0	...	17 0	30 7	28 2	50 0	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 5	30 8	8 0	10 0	20 8	19 11	...	13 12	31 7	34 0	30 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	17 0	28 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	28 0	32 0	...	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	23 8	35 12	5 8	7 8	41 8	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	18 0	30 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	14 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	15 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	19 0	...	10 8	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	17 0	24 0	6 4	8 4	...	20 0	...	...	22 0	...	12 0	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	19 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jeysalmere	12 8	...	10 0	12 4	18 8	16 0	...	...	14 12	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	23 0	25 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	‡	11 2	‡ Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	17 9¼	22 10½	8 15¾	9 12¼	21 14	14 1	...	15 10	18 12	21 14	12 1¾	200 0	11 11½	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	26 8	7 8	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	40 0	37 8	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (,,)	22 8	31 4	9 6	12 8	26 14	16 14	...	...	33 12	31 4	21 14	...	17 15	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 4	21 4	5 0	6 4	20 0	19 12	...	...	24 12	20 0	...	120 0	16 4	

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, 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 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 0	...	20 0	25 15	...	37 14	90 0	12 7	
Central India.	Indore	No return received.													
	Gwalior														
	Goona														
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)														

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, 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.	
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.
Bombay—(May 19th)		*General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
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. 27,486, 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* 66 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 *beali* 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.
		General 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 15th; 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 19th)		
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 19th)		
Gauhati (May 15th)	*Nil*	Weather hot. Cholera diminishing in Sadr station, but still prevalent in the rural area; 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 8¾ 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.
Mysore		
Mercara	2·11	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 11⅛, yellow *juar* 20¾, white *juar* 19⅛, and *tur* 16¾ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(May 19th)		
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.
Bhopawar (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	1·42	+3·00	2·79	—1·69
Orissa, Northern Circar ...	6	0·65	+1·40	1·11	—1·11
Central Provinces, south ...	7	0·41	+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	0·04	—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	2·24	—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
Hindus: Agriculturist	66	26	92	66	26	92
Hindus: Artisans	51	24	75	51	24	75
Hindus: Low castes	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. III 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 25th April 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 25th April 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th April 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 24th April 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st to 25th April 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 25th April 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 24th April 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 24th April 1886. 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	1,44,422	238	680	1,55,494	229	4,76,077	210	5,37,141	230	61,064	...
1st do. „	Madras	861	1,46,038	173	861	1,44,057	167	5,11,036	160	4,89,504	166	...	21,532
24th April „	South Indian	654	89,373	137	654	1,06,652	163	3,12,004	134	3,41,850	153	29,846	...
1st May „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,88,790	724	1,504	10,58,805	704	35,71,157	665	35,02,145	679	...	69,012
1st do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,23,894	703	461	3,48,000	755	10,79,441	656	11,56,286	731	76,845	...
	TOTAL	4,088	17,95,517	439	4,160	18,13,008	436	59,49,715	407	60,26,926	423	77,211	...
	State.												
1st May 1886	East Indian	1,509	10,29,225	682	1,515	10,00,241	666	36,29,020	673	34,42,153	663	...	1,86,867
24th April „	Eastern Bengal	233	83,349	358	234	77,871	333	3,34,314	402	2,72,961	340	...	61,35[illegible]
1st May „	Nalhati	27	1,328	49	27	1,767	65	5,726	59	6,767	72	1,041	...
1st do. „	Northern Bengal	249	48,021	193	249	43,800	176	1,36,817	154	1,40,160	165	3,343	...
1st do. „	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,104	84	37	2,667	72	11,361	86	8,077	64	...	3,284
1st do. „	Tirhoot	226	26,834	119	246	30,043	122	1,12,553	139	1,13,170	134	617	...
1st do. „	Patna-Gya	57	10,478	184	57	13,069	229	29,856	195	48,668	240	8,812	...
1st do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	16,314	65	253	22,251	88	59,454	67	[illegible]	[illegible]	13,121	...
1st do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,415	118	12	1,675	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
1st do. „	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,29,344	233	1,411	3,74,000	265	11,30,640	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
1st do. „	Wardha Coal	45	14,500	322	45	19,155	426	40,364	307	61,828	401	12,464	...
24th April „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	63,462	426	149	60,773	408	1,94,910	366	1,81,202	355	...	13,717
1st May „	British Burma	254	53,549	211	327	49,710	152	1,93,546	214	1,91,092	170	...	2,454
8th do. „	Sindia	75	7,544	101	75	8,759	117	28,340	106	27,829	109	...	511
8th do. „	North-Western	1,803	7,70,081	427	1,803	4,98,705	277	26,83,643	417	18,12,915	293	...	8,70,728
8th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	6,296	95	66	5,390	82	25,507	108	23,833	105	...	1,674
24th April „	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,874	52	36	1,845	51	6,059	47	6,633	54	574	...
1st May „	Dacca	10	2,745	275	86	3,664	43	7,990	224	13,980	48	5,990	...
24th April „	Jorhat	23	183	8	30	563	19	1,207	15	2,048	29	841	...
8th May „	Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	...	...	42	1,973	47	...	...	8,021	[illegible]	8,021	...
	TOTAL	4,962	14,40,421	290	5,185	12,17,686	235	50,30,911	284	42,[illegible]	[illegible]	...	7,64,901
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,559	42,65,163	404	10,860	40,30,935	372	1,46,09,646	387	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,74,557
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,20,437	178	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,89,209	209	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,59,015
	Assisted Companies.												
24th April 1886	Bengal-Central	126	8,830	70	126	10,121	80	40,133	89	34,477	80	[illegible]	5,656
24th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	7,751	116	67	7,645	114	19,128	80	26,310	115	7,182	...
24th do. „	Assam	78	4,179	54	78	6,325	81	17,048	61	23,658	88	6,610	...
1st May „	Southern Mahratta	214	12,609	59	316	32,189	102	41,073	53	1,05,072	97	63,999	...
1st do. „	Bengal and North-Western	303	24,720	82	303	48,040	159	96,103	89	1,58,291	153	62,188	...
1st do. „	Tarakessur	22	4,929	224	22	6,403	291	25,848	329	25,893	340	45	...
	TOTAL	810	63,018	78	912	1,10,723	121	2,39,333	83	3,73,701	120	1,34,368	...
	Native States.												
1st May 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	29,126	151	193	29,583	153	90,869	132	88,081	133	...	2,788
1st do. „	Jodhpore	64	2,287	36	64	4,630	72	9,930	43	14,772	67	4,842	...
17th April „	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 51,759	166	(c) 47,936	95	...	[illegible]
24th do. „	Mysore	140	7,780	56	140	8,487	61	26,177	52	26,526	55	349	...
1st May „	Rajpura-Patiala	16	1,301	81	16	1,202	75	4,395	77	4,668	85	273	...
	TOTAL	413	40,494	98	413	43,902	106	1,83,130	96	1,81,983	85	...	1,14[illegible]

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 18th April 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st to 17th April 1886.

SIMLA,
The [illegible] May, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major*, [illegible]
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 [illegible] on the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act [illegible]

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.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1886.

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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.
Moolian	*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. *Kabi* 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 Rainfall during the week ending 25th instant.	Weather hot. Cholera still prevalent in the district; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Planting of sugarcane finished.
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 $3\frac{3}{8}$ 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	Civil and military stations, 2·03; Bangalore, 2·01; Mysore, 4·66; Kolar, 1·69.	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.
Mercara	8·01	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 $11\frac{1}{4}$, 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 excessive. Tanks and wells decreasing. Slight fever and small-pox; three cholera cases in Ajmere, two fatal.
Jaypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. 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.	Receipts for week ending 2nd May 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st May 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 1st May 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st May 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st May 1886. 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	1,41,490	233	680	1,78,591	263	6,17,566	222	7,15,732	238	98,166	...
8th do. „	Madras	861	1,28,578	149	861	1,36,279	158	6,34,614	162	6,20,783	195	...	13,831
1st do. „	South Indian	654	1,01,518	155	654	94,285	144	4,13,522	138	4,38,951	151	25,429	...
8th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,19,321	678	1,504	11,02,973	733	45,93,478	608	46,12,865	692	22,387	...
1st do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,50,106	759	461	3,65,000	792	14,20,547	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	2,30,500	...
	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	667	...	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	1,325	49	7,934	57	8,692	67	1,058	...
1st do. „	Northern Bengal	249	38,093	155	249	54,510	219	1,75,510	154	1,94,670	176	19,160	...
1st do. „	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,761	75	37	2,333	63	14,122	83	10,410	64	...	3,712
8th do. „	Tirhoot	226	26,633	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	51,954	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	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	175
[illegible]	Dhanbad-Katras	1,411	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
[illegible]	Warora Coal	45	13,366	297	45	17,362	384	62,730	305	79,131	397	16,401	...
8th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	56,050	376	149	50,326	398	2,50,960	368	2,40,528	365	...	10,441
8th do. „	British Burma	254	75,509	297	327	52,315	160	2,09,055	232	2,43,407	108	...	25,648
8th do. „	Sindia	75	7,734	104	75	7,859	105	36,074	106	35,688	108	...	386
8th do. „	North-Western	1,803	6,85,459	380	1,803	4,59,044	254	33,09,102	400	22,71,959	284	...	10,97,143
8th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,049	77	66	5,319	81	31,803	106	29,152	100	...	2,651
8th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibbit	36	1,418	39	36	2,049	57	7,477	46	8,082	55	1,205	...
1st do. „	Dacca	10	1,841	184	86	8,940	104	9,831	215	22,920	60	13,089	...
1st do. „	Jorhat	23	506	22	30	598	20	1,713	16	2,646	20	933	...
8th do. „	Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	...	...	42	3,909	93	...	...	119,30	64	11,930	...
	TOTAL	4,962	13,67,680	276	5,185	11,97,079	231	63,99,838	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	1,87,97,430	389	1,78,58,013	371	...	9,39,417
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	86,46,818	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	7,977	119	25,188	83	34,287	116	9,099	...
8th do. „	Assam	78	3,329	43	78	7,285	93	20,377	57	30,944	90	10,567	...
8th do. „	Southern Mahratta	214	11,751	55	316	33,724	107	52,824	54	1,38,796	99	85,972	...
8th do. „	Bengal and North-Western	303	29,080	96	303	46,650	154	1,25,183	90	2,04,941	153	79,758	...
8th do. „	Tamlukessur	22	5,226	238	22	5,530	251	31,074	309	31,423	319	349	...
	TOTAL	810	64,942	80	912	1,10,897	122	3,04,275	82	4,84,599	120	1,80,324	...
	Native States.												
1st May 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	192	26,520	137	193	30,814	159	1,17,389	133	88,401	104	...	28,988
1st do. „	Jodhpore	64	3,494	55	64	4,520	71	13,424	46	19,269	68	5,845	...
30th April „	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 83,536	193	(c) 74,140	177	...	9,396
1st May „	Mysore	140	8,332	60	140	7,912	57	34,509	54	34,438	56	...	71
1st do. „	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,
[illegible] May, 1886.

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

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMNTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF FEBRUARY, MARCH, AND APRIL 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 406, 72c744, 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
		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.	
	1st half of February 1886. (*Revised.*)														
Central India.	Indore	5 0	20 0	9 3	10 0	28 0	20 13	*	*	20 6	40 0	11 6	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	6 1	25 2	7 5	9 10	21 4	19 11	*	18 7	24 4	22 1	32 2¾	136 14	11 7	
	Goona	0 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	24 0	*	*	*	24 0	24 0	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	8 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	5 8	20 0	9 3	10 0	28 3	20 0	*	*	23 8	40 0	10 6	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	5 3	23 12	7 13	9 11	19 14	18 8	*	18 6¼	24 8	22 1	32 2¾	136 11	11 5	
	Goona	8 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	*	*	*	22 8	23 0	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	7 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 9	
	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 12	36 0	14 14	...	...	†	12 [illegible]	
	2nd half of April 1886.														
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 [illegible]	...	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 & COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Bran*).

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	0·63	3·46	5·12	[illegible]·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	195,138	...	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	6·401
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	522,474
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.	[illegible]	Dera Khan.	Muzaffargarh.	[illegible]pur.	[illegible]
Sugarcane	11	74	3,056	20	5,855	130	9,146
Rice	3,948	4,481	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	502,935
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	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	77,734
Cotton	10,956	42,214	38,253	5,651	20,133	117,207
Indigo	...	52,952	17,276	...	34,626	104,854
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	44,411†	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; [illegible]	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. [illegible] in two taluks.
Kurnool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, ·62; this week, ·82.	Slight small-pox in three, fever in two, and cattle-disease in five taluks; slight cholera.
Kistna	Average ·52	Slight fever; cholera in ten taluks and one division.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 3·79	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Fever abating in one taluk; cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	Average 3·41	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn paddy average, *cholum* above average. Fever in one taluk and slight small-pox in another.
Tanjore	Average 5·03	Standing crops damaged by heavy rain and wind; harvest gingelly and cotton, outturn below average. Slight cholera.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·94; this week, ·76.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average ·08	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	6·73	Harvest paddy, yield average. Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 2nd)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 31st May, 11 feet against 13 feet 7 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* 46 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 26th, afterwards excessive; wind normal on 26th, 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, ·60; 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. Catterpillars have appeared at Fattickchari. Cattle-disease reported from Teknaf. 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	1·64	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	3·61	Prospects of *aus* and *amun* rice good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	1·61	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. Lands being ploughed for *bhadoi* sowings. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	0·16	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.
Dinagepore	Heavy rain throughout district; 9·16.	Weather unseasonable. Cultivation going on well. Cattle-disease prevalent. Three deaths from cholera in Bangsibasi.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·03	Crops very good. Public health improved.
Gya	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 in all the district, heaviest in Meerut itself on 28th.	Slightly windy 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·[illegible]. 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.
Tounghoo	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 Henzada districts, elsewhere public health good. Cattle-disease in three 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 7⅞ chittacks per rupee. Six deaths from cholera from Sadr, two from Katigora reported; general health good.
Dibrugarh	1·29	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·[illegible]; Kolar, ·30.	Crops generally in good condition; agricultural operations in progress; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mysore		
Mercara	·70	Good rain for preliminary rice cultivation. No change in prices of food-grains. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (June 2nd)	3·03	Weather cooler. *Kharif* preparation continues. Wheat 22 and *juari* 20 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather hot and sometimes cloudy. Ploughing operations continue.
Hyderabad	·07	Total rainfall since 1st January 4·90. Reaping of hot weather crops continues in some places. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15½, coarse rice 11½, white *juar* 21, yellow *juar* 23½ and *tur* 15 seers per current rupee.
Central India States—(June 2nd)		
Indore	A mile distant from city 3·0 additional reported; 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.
Bhojawar (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, ·49; heavy hailstorm in Pargana Mandawar.	Health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir (May 30th)	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.	Receipts for week ending 9th May 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th May 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 8th May 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 9th May 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th May 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th May 1886. 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	1,66,952	246	7,64,711	226	8,82,684	239	1,17,973	...
15th do. „	Madras	861	1,48,183	172	861	1,48,339	172	7,87,797	165	7,82,966	167	...	4,8[illegible]
8th do. „	South Indian	654	80,759	133	654	95,414	146	5,00,281	137	5,34,503	151	34,222	...
15th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	10,89,087	724	1,504	11,50,319	765	56,79,565	678	57,73,129	709	93,564	...
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	3,42,207	...
	State.												
15th May 1886	East Indian	1,509	11,15,161	739	1,515	10,42,765	688	5[illegible],22,026	692	55,16,371	671	...	3,05,655
8th May „	Eastern Bengal	233	79,045	339	234	82,124	351	5,01,388	386	4,48,863	354	...	52,525
15th do. „	Nagpati	27	1,138	42	27	1,496	55	8,172	54	9,644	65	1,472	...
8th do. „	Northern Bengal	249	36,[illegible]	146	249	45,900	184	2,11,907	153	2,40,570	178	28,663	[illegible]
15th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,103	84	37	2,117	57	17,225	8[illegible]	12,[illegible]	62	...	...
15th do. „	Tirhoot	220	27,775	123	246	31,047	126	1,66,960	132	1,73,829	130	6,869	...
15th do. „	Patna-Gya	57	9,764	171	57	12,[illegible]	227	60,818	191	73,332	236	12,514	...
15th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,907	60	25[illegible]	25,520	101	91,446	66	1,22,936	89	31,490	...
15th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,561	130	12	1,556	130	7,320	109	7,[illegible]	110	...	178
15th do. „	Rajputana-Malwa	1,412	3,07,840	218	1,411	3,70,000	262	17,77,377	226	20,[illegible]	2[illegible]	2,[illegible]	...
15th do. „	Wardha Coal	45	18,263	406	45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
15th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	48,086	323	149	48,623	326	2,09,065	360	2,80,151	357	...	9,904
8th do. „	British Burma	254	46,314	182	3[illegible]7	42,000	130	3,15,369	223	2,86,013	101	...	29,356
15th do. „	Sindia	75	6,224	84	75	7,561	101	42,298	102	43,249	106	951	...
8th do. „	North-Western	1,803	8,30,231	461	1,803	4,52,548	251	41,99,333	418	27,24,507	279	...	14,74,826
8th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	6,018	91	66	5,4[illegible]	83	37,821	103	34,639	97	...	3,182
15th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,260	35	36	1,842	51	8,737	4[illegible]	10,866	50	2,129	...
15th do. „	Dacca	10	1,840	184	86	3,658	43	11,671	209	26,872	57	15,201	...
8th do. „	Jorhat	23	539	23	30	431	14	2,252	18	3,077	19	825	...
15th do. „	Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	...	...	42	2,696	64	...	...	14,626	64	14,626	...
	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	40,95,4[illegible]	377	2,31,61,570	393	2,19,75,400	372	...	11,86,170
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	1,06,54,322	[illegible]	1,12,07,454	189	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,25,07,248	212	1,07,67,946	183	...	17,39,302
	Assisted Companies.												
[illegible] 1886	Bengal-Central	126	9,792	78	126	11,547	92	59,421	85	55,755	82	...	3,666
15th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	4,[illegible]	67	67	6,799	101	29,688	80	41,702	115	12,019	...
1st do. „	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 20,377	57	(c) 30,944	[illegible]	10,567	...
8th do. „	Southern Mahratta	214	12,277	57	316	32,4[illegible]6	[illegible]03	65,101	55	1,71,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,06,191	...
8th do. „	Bengal and North-Western	303	30,45[illegible]	[illegible]	303	45,610	151	1,55,633	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	79,738	...
15th do. „	Tarakessur	22	5,001	227	22	5,085	231	36,075	29[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	433	...
	TOTAL	732	62,020	85	834	1,01,537	122	3,66,2[illegible]	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	Native States.												
[illegible] May [illegible]	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	28,719	149	193	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15th do. „	Palanpur	64	3,280	51	64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
1st do. „	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] do. „	Mysore	140	7,426	53	140	8,369	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] do. „	Rajpura-Punah	16	771	48	16	1,330	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...
	TOTAL	413	40,196	97	413	44,887	109	3,29,31[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*" audited figures have [illegible] available.

(a) [illegible] received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd May 1885.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to [illegible] May [illegible].

SIMLA,

The 2nd June, 1886.

FRED. [illegible]RACE, *Major, R.E.,*

Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT [illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO

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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
		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.	
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	
Bom. 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)	10 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 10¼*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	16 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, Chena, 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.	
	Behar.														
Bengal—*continued.*	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	15 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 10⅔	13 5⅔	...	...	...	...	14 8⅔	...	11 13⅔	64 0	12 1	
	Goálpará	22 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	70 0	12 0	
	Gáro 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	
	Sibsagar	...	...	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 10½	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, 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	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	18 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	16 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	23 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	29 0	15 0	6 0	31 0	...	13 0	125 0	31 13	
	D. G. Khán	19 0	25 0	...	9 0	19 0	20 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	
	Bilásپur	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 10	...	...	...	...	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	
	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 8	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	
	Anadra	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	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	16 12¾	20 11¼	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	

* 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 MAY 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	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
		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.	
	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. $\frac{13}{795\text{-}807}$.

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, 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.

1883-84	1,489,185
1884-85	1,627,650

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 ...	836,610	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 478,434 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 15·64 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 TRANSFERRED BY REGISTERED DOCUMENTS.						PROPORTION OF OFFICES TO AREA AND POPULATION.		
													Affecting immoveable property.			Affecting moveable property.			Total of aggregate value.								
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	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 ...	435,381	478,434	510,609	5,74,710	6,24,613	7,44,779	5,50,353	5,93,606	6,99,182	96·7	95·0	93·8	11,29,68,226	9,96,66,289	10,53,52,270	86,14,645	1,91,26,589	1,16,35,281	12,15,82,911	11,87,93,177	11,69,87,551
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	82·1	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	6,31,55,600
Bengal ...	555,141	601,002	688,360	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	1,77,94,525	2,03,95,069	12,74,13,584	12,79,49,848	13,64,78,249
North-Western Provinces ...	136,313	134,442	135,423	2,65,598	2,60,171	2,59,998	1,44,259	1,46,076	1,50,109	54·3	56·1	57·7	4,90,79,449	4,82,83,657	4,94,13,531	57,33,763	1,67,89,491	60,59,514	5,48,13,412	6,50,73,137	5,54,73,005
Oudh ...	45,114	41,817	43,822	81,924	78,705	79,655	45,421	47,238	45,394	55·4	60·0	56·98	1,45,55,185	1,51,77,277	1,41,02,923	31,62,240	40,07,374	35,97,278	1,77,17,439	1,91,84,651	1,77,00,201
Punjab ...	63,565	66,877	66,294	1,65,142	1,73,111	1,74,564	86,652	88,030	1,00,147	52·4	50·8	57·3	2,19,34,605	2,34,89,365	2,30,42,946	21,16,687	24,45,902	21,68,955	2,40,51,282	2,59,35,167	2,52,11,901
Central Provinces ...	22,304	22,380	22,289	68,508	68,538	68,054	28,735	28,987	35,766	42·5	42·3	52·55	75,64,904	75,05,664	76,16,794	5,76,536	6,72,516	4,66,997	81,41,441	83,78,180	80,86,791
British Burma ...	8,025	8,176	9,498	17,765	19,753	24,480	9,940	10,347	12,863	55·9	52·3	52·54	64,07,359	1,02,57,173	1,31,28,381	23,43,729	22,84,516	29,59,935	87,51,118	1,25,41,689	1,60,88,216
Assam ...	14,316	15,738	18,148	26,414	27,767	30,547	18,552	16,315	19,370	62·6	58·7	63·4	28,01,748	32,61,518	34,11,315	11,66,400	9,75,021	8,02,659	40,68,157	42,36,539	42,13,974
Coorg ...	575	610	646	3,270	3,789	4,382	1,715	2,042	2,433	52·4	53·9	55·4	6,67,287	7,08,580	9,41,918	3,07,615	5,05,805	3,53,569	9,74,902	12,14,385	12,95,487
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (including Secunderabad).	22,218	22,367	25,565	50,538	52,136	58,622	30,300	31,540	36,171	59·6	60·5	61·7	47,26,245	48,79,929	55,90,254	3,77,074	3,08,252	3,82,425	51,03,319	51,88,181	59,72,679
TOTAL ...	1,389,885	1,489,185	1,627,850	24,58,746	26,67,916	28,37,933	16,31,976	17,02,760	19,03,957	66·37	66·31	67·09	37,72,84,024	37,16,07,976	39,93,70,732	4,54,06,714	6,76,91,583	5,15,93,072	42,26,90,779	44,22,99,558	45,09,63,804

1	7			
PROVINCES.	PROPORTION OF OFFICES TO AREA AND POPULATION.			
	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of Registration Offices.	Average area in square miles to each Registration Office.	Average population to each Registration Office.
Madras ...	1,39,365	3,08,32,848	320	435	96,352
Bombay ...	1,24,122	1,64,54,414	248	500	66,751
Bengal ...	1,03,198	6,95,36,861	290	666	2,39,782
North-Western Provinces ...	81,865	3,27,20,125	221	370	1,48,054
Oudh ...	24,246	1,13,87,741	125	193	91,101
Punjab ...	1,06,632	1,88,50,437	230	451	79,873
Central Provinces ...	84,445	98,38,791	74	1,141	1,32,956
British Burma ...	87,220	37,36,771	80	1,090	46,709
Assam ...	46,341	48,81,426	22	2,106	2,21,881
Coorg ...	1,583	1,78,302	10	158	17,830
Hyderabad Assigned Districts (including Secunderabad).	17,711	26,72,673	60	295	44,545
TOTAL ...	9,06,728	20,10,90,392	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 9th 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 1·56	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 34½, *bajri* 33¾, and rice 17¾ 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, Khed, 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 Maval; 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 13½ 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 still 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 5⅛ chittacks per rupee. Four deaths from cholera from Katigora 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* 26 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* 14¼ 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 6·68. 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 1½ 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
	Jalori	10,000	3	?	?12	3

The first important fall occurred on the 3rd January, when the valley was under snow down to 4,900 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 Bakhsh 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 mattter.

"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 inacessible 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, *canjar*, *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 checkingenhance ments 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 recomp 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 it 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 worthy accession he is likely to prove to the Legislative Council of the Government of India.

"At our last meeting in Calcutta I explained that the reason why we did not then proceed with the the Bill was the unavoidable absence of our colleague, the Hon'ble Rájá Amir Hosan, who was prevented from taking his place among us by 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 Government 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.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 16th May 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th May 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 15th May 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th May 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th May 1886. 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	1,38,693	228	680	1,70,465	251	9,03,404	226	10,57,303	242	1,53,899	...
22nd do. „	Madras	861	1,31,092	152	861	1,41,559	164	9,18,889	162	9,29,587	108	10,698	...
22nd do. „	South Indian	654	78,899	121	654	99,507	152	5,79,180	135	6,38,155	151	55,975	...
22nd do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	9,31,628	619	1,504	11,15,091	742	60,11,193	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	22,09,228	745	1,17,921	...
	TOTAL	4,088	16,04,571	392	4,160	18,60,282	447	1,11,03,973	413	1,17,29,710	439	6,25,737	...
	State.												
22nd May 1886	East Indian	1,509	11,01,194	730	1,515	10,37,760	685	60,23,220	608	65,54,131	673	...	3,60,089
22nd May „	Eastern Bengal	233	75,471	324	234	79,892	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	240	35,184	141	240	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	30,506	124	1,09,075	134	2,05,575	130	6,500	...
22nd do. „	Patna-Gya	57	9,110	160	57	10,209	179	69,928	180	83,541	228	13,613	...
29th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	15,033	63	253	26,064	105	1,07,079	65	1,49,521	92	42,442	...
22nd do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,578	132	12	1,507	126	8,898	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	23,92,850	264	3,07,684	...
22nd do. „	Wardha Coal	45	14,505	324	45	14,087	313	95,558	323	1,07,947	373	12,389	...
22nd do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	38,273	257	149	38,861	261	3,37,328	345	3,28,158	343	...	9,170
15th do. „	British Burma	254	42,482	167	327	42,406	130	3,57,851	214	3,28,419	150	...	29,432
22nd do. „	Sindia	75	5,916	79	75	7,441	99	48,214	99	50,690	106	2,476	...
22nd do. „	North-Western	1,803	6,62,998	368	1,803	4,82,161	267	48,62,331	410	32,06,668	277	...	16,55,663
22nd do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,411	82	66	5,191	79	43,232	99	39,830	94	...	3,402
22nd do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,199	33	36	2,170	60	9,936	42	15,107	65	5,171	...
15th do. „	Dacca	10	1,803	180	86	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	17,629	...
	TOTAL	4,962	12,54,606	253	5,185	11,85,411	229	90,94,749	279	78,10,976	235	...	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	1,33,68,357	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) 23,909	55	(c) 30,973	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	88,339	125	4,17,788	78	6,05,649	113	2,47,861	...
	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.

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

SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 16th JUNE, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general in the Madras Presidency, in the Southern portion of the Bombay Presidency, in Berar and Hyderabad, in Southern and Eastern Bengal, and in Assam. In Coorg the fall has been heavy. Slight rain has fallen in parts of the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, and Central India.

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

Kharif preparations are in progress in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Berar and Hyderabad, and have commenced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in Rajputana. In the Punjab the *rabi* harvest has been nearly finished.

Cultivation is progressing in Bengal and prospects are favourable, but more rain is wanted in many places for sowings. Prospects are generally good in Assam, but more rain is wanted in Cachar and Dibrugarh.

No report has been received from British Burma for the week under notice.

The public health continues fair.

Prices are steady, except in some districts of the Punjab and the Bangalore district of Mysore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 16th)		
Bellary	Average 1·31	Standing wet crops generally good; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, 1·33; this week, ·60.	Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·19; this week, ·37.	Slight small-pox in six and cattle-disease in three taluks; slight cholera. Average number employed on Chilka canal last week 87, this week 50.
Kistna	Average 1·71	River 1·4 feet water over anicut. Slight fever and small-pox; cholera in five taluks and cattle-disease in one.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 2·04	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·24	Standing crops generally good, but *cholum* suffering from insects in parts of two taluks; harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn paddy average, *cholum* about average. Small-pox in one village and fever in one taluk.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Tanjore	Average last week since revised, 1·41; this week, ·38.	Standing crops generally good.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·65; this week, ·25.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 4·52	Harvest third crop paddy completed, outturn below average. Fever in one, slight small-pox in eight, and cholera in three taluks.
Travancore	3·79	Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 16th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 14th, 11 feet 9 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* transplanting commenced in four talukas, damage to *kharif* crops by turtles and *kookai* in Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in two talukas; small-pox in three villages in districts, one fresh case, five recovered, three remaining sick. Prices—wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 44, in Sakro *nil*, 38 and 47, in Mirpur Botoro 24, 46 and 42, and in Sehwan 32, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	Weather close and sultry. *Kharif* cultivation in progress and transplantation general. River at Kotri on 14th, 11 feet 9 inches against 12 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 26, *juari* 40, *bajri* 38, white rice 10, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Agricultural operations in progress. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Small-pox and measles still continue in Naosari. Preparations for *kharif* in progress. *Bajri* 27, wheat 22, and rice 17 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Bardoli, ·65; Pardi, ·03; Mandvi, ·50.	Preparations for agriculture going on. Fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Rain throughout the district; maximum at Sinnar, 3·97; minimum at Baglan, ·40.	Land being prepared for *kharif* sowing in some places and in others *kharif* sowing in progress. Public health good throughout the district; cattle-disease in one village in Baglan taluka. Sky cloudy. Wheat 34½, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Slight rain on 11th and 14th, ·05.	Total rainfall to date 2·93, being 6·95 below average. Average abnormal temperature 2° warm from 9th to 12th and 3° warm from 13th to 15th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly; distant lightning on 9th and 10th, thunder and lightning on 11th.
Poona	Rain throughout the district, maximum at Khed, 1·92; minimum at Purandhar, ·20.	Sowing commenced in some parts of the district. Public health good; cattle-disease in Junnar and Bhimthadi talukas. *Bajri* 33 and *juari* 45 pounds in the district, in Poona *bajri* 30 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee.
Ahmednagar	Rahuri, 2·84; Nagar, 2·16; Sangamner, 2·0; Parner, 1·67; Akola, Shrigonda, Sheogaon, Kopargaon, Jamkhed, and Karjat, from ·58 to ·94; Newasa, ·30.	Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds and minimum 39, *juari*—maximum 84 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, ·97; Barsi, 1·10; Madha, 1·99; Karmala, ·33; Pandharpur, ·09; Sangola, ·02; Malsiras, ·28.	More rain required to commence sowing operations. *Juari* 58 and *bajri* 42 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	R in at all stations, varying from 1·80 in Nargund to ·39 in Gadag.	Rice sowing almost completed; sowing of early crops just begun in Ron taluka, elsewhere land being prepared. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 4·40; Kumpta, 5·67; Haliyal, ·75; Yellapur, ·37.	Total rainfall 24·55. Sowing operations continue on coast and Ghât talukas. Rice plants healthy. Anthrax continues in Supa petha. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather hot. Public health generally good. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Rain throughout the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country and in parts of Guzerat. *Kharif* sowing operations in progress in most districts. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of seven districts.
Bengal—(June 16th)		
Chittagong	1·48	Weather seasonable. Sowing of *aus* paddy progressing. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	4·43	Sowing of *amun* paddy nearly finished; jute and *aus* paddy doing well. Prospects good. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	Some rain	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane good; lands being prepared for *amun* rice. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather very hot. All prospects good. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather oppressively hot. Rain wanted for ploughing of paddy lands. Cholera in the interior; public health otherwise good.
Burdwan	0·03	Prospects of crops good, but rain wanted in parts. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Sporadic cholera in north. Prices easy.
Purneah	0·75	All crops doing well. Rain would do much good. Farming operations a little backward in parts for want of rain. Public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	*Bhadoi* crops being sown in some places; *cheena* being harvested; sugarcane looks promising. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather close and hot. Lands being prepared for *bhadoi* crops, but rain urgently wanted. Prices stationary. General health good.
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Sowings continue; paddy germinating in places; sugarcane doing well. General health good.
Cuttack	1·91	Weather hot, but cloudy. Rice being sown; lowland *sarad* growing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good, except a few cases of cholera in Kendrapara.
Midnapore	0·25	Rain urgently needed for rice cultivation and indigo. Public health generally good.
Khoolna	0·38	Weather hot. *Aus* sowing progressing; *amun* lands being ploughed. Public health good.
Dinagepore	0·11	Weather very hot, hardly any rain. Cultivation progressing well. Cholera reported from two thanas and cattle-disease from three thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	0·34	Weather very hot. Crops good. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Extreme heat. Crops doing well. Prices moderate. Public health good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Lands being prepard for *bhadoi* sowings. Prices stationary. Some cases of small-pox and fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell in some districts during week, and, except in Dacca, Chittagong, and Cuttack, it was very slight. Cultivation generally going on, but rain wanted in many places; *aus* rice and jute mostly sown, and young plants doing well; prospects of sugarcane and indigo favourable. Prices of rice stationary. General health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(June 16th)		
Benares (June 14th)	*Nil*	Weather close and cloudy. Supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. Health generally good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very hot and close; clouds collecting. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 15th)	Slight showers on 16th.	Intense heat; sky cloudy, with east wind. Prices steady. Health generally good.
Lucknow („ 14th)	*Nil*	Excessive heat since the last three days. Sugarcane is being irrigated. Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly rising. General health good, as well as the condition of cattle.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Heat excessive; wind variable. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Health of men and condition of cattle good.
Partabgarh („ 15th)	*Nil*	Heat excessive. Indigo and sugarcane being irrigated. Prices still nearly stationary. No sickness.
Allahabad („ „)	Sharp showers on the morning of 15th.	Weather close and sultry. Preparations for *kharif* commencing. Markets fully supplied. Prices rising slightly. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather very oppressive. *Rabi* harvested. Prices steady. Condition of people good; cattle-disease in Bilhaur abating.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Great heat during past week; strong east wind today. Supplies plentiful. Health of people fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Winds changeable, but mostly from the east; weather very warm. Public health normal.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Heat intense; hardly any wind and what there is, is easterly. Prices slightly rising. Public health normal.
Banda („ 14th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy; heat intense. Prices rule easy. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Ballia („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather close and excessively hot. Sugarcane irrigation continues. Supplies plentiful. Public health satisfactory.
Kumaon („ „)	Storm and rain on 14th.	Weather hot, but cloudy. *Kharif* being weeded. Prices stationary. Fever and measles in district; cattle-disease in parts.
Agra („ 14th)	*Nil*	Weather very sultry, Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	·40	Heat oppressive. Prices pretty steady. Slight small-pox and cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 15th)	Storm, with some rain on 14th.	Weather seasonable; great heat; westerly winds. *Kharif* sowing in progress, where rain has fallen. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Weather excessively sultry; slight showers have fallen in some districts. Supplies are ample and prices generally steady. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—(June 16th)		
Hissar (June 15th)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices slightly fluctuating.
Delhi	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest good.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of current harvest below average.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of currrent harvest below average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices of wheat and gram rising. Prospects of current harvest below the average.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen, except in the Rawalpindi district. General health good, but small-pox is prevalent in the city of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in the Umballa, Ferozepore, and Peshawar districts, slightly fluctuating in the Hissar district, elsewhere stationary. *Rabi* harvest operations nearly finished.
Central Provinces—(June 16th)		
Nagpur	·06	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* preparations continue. Health good. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	·11	*Kharif* ploughing in hand. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (June 15th)	*Nil*	Ploughing for *kharif* commenced. Prices steady. Health fair.
Seoni	·88	Weather cloudy and hot. *Kharif* ploughings in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	Showers on 14th	Weather cloudy and close. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa	1·94	Land being prepared for *kharif*. Health fair. Wheat 18, *juari* 30 and rice 12 seers per rupee.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot. Ploughing continues. Cholera and cattle-disease abating. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (June 12th)	·03	Weather cloudy and close. Rice being sown; sugarcane doing well. Cholera in parts. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Weather cloudy and hot, with slight rain. *Kharif* sowings commencing in some districts. Cholera decreasing in Raipur. Prices rising in Sambalpur, elsewhere steady.
Assam—(June 16th)		
Gauhati	2·9 during the week ending 15th instant.	Weather hot. Cholera diminishing both in Sadr station and districts; cattle-disease still prevalent. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	No change since last report.
Cachar	1·41	Weather warm; rain much wanted. Ploughing for *aus* and *asra* crops continues. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea not satisfactory. Fourteen deaths from cholera from Katigora and nine from Hailakandi reported.
Dibrugarh	1·10	Weather very hot; rain wanted badly for *sali* crops in Sadr subdivision, but floods in Ranganadi and Subansiri in North Lakhimpur. Cholera disappearing.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 16th)		
Bangalore	Civil and Military stations, 2·74; Bangalore district, 1·80; Mysore, 1·26; Kolar, ·68; Tumkur, 3·85; rain has been general throughout the State.	Crops generally in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health good. No material change in prices, except in the Bangalore district, where they have slightly risen.
Mysore		
Mercara	8·96	Season favourable for ploughing and sowing rice crops. Health fairly good. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad—		
Amraoti (June 16th)	1·37	Weather cloudy and hot. *Kharif* preparations in progress. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	·12	Weather cloudy. Preparations for *kharif* sowings busily pushed on.
Hyderabad	Average 1·36	Total rainfall since 1st January 8·53. Ground being prepared for sowing of *kharif* crops; *tabi* crops continue to be reaped in one taluka. General health fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 21, yellow *juar* 22, 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 16th)		
Indore	1·55	Total rainfall 8·23. Weather hot. Health good.
Gwalior	*Nil*	Health good. Weather cloudy and stormy; heat very great.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Health good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Scarcity of water continues. Weather cloudy. Health good.
Goona	·20	Four deaths from small-pox in Goona city, otherwise health good.
Agar	·15	More rain required. Health and prospects good.
Nowgong	·11	Total rainfall ·90. Heat increasing. Prices rising. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	.....	No report received.
Rajputana—(June 11th)		
Abu (June 11th)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy and close since yesterday; just now monsoonish.
Sirohi („ 13th)	*Nil*	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Sowing of rain crops commenced. Weather cool and fine.
Marwar („ 11th)	*Nil*	More than six months' water in Jodhpur city tanks. Health good. Weather cooler. Prices rising.
Kherwara („ 13th)	*Nil*	Tanks west of Kherwara full, others very low. Ploughing continues. Health good; slight small-pox in district. Prices steady. Weather fine and clear.
Meywar („ 10th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Health very good. Prices falling. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh („ 12th)	·07	Some little water in wells. Health good. Prices rising. Showers, with storm on 10th; weather cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 1·19; Tonk, ·16; Shahpura previous week, 2·71.	Sowing in progress. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 11th)	·87 at Jhalrapatan	Health good.
Kotah („ 12th)	·25	Health good. Weather cloudy and close.
Ajmere („ 15th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Heat again increasing. Ploughing continues.
Jeypore („ „)	·20	Weather hot. Health fair.
Ulwur („ „)	Slight rain in parts	Small-pox and fever in districts. Weather hot. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 12th)	Rain drops	Good rain in some districts. Small-pox and fever prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather hot and windy.
Nepal—(June 10th)		
Katmandu ...	*Nil*	Want of rain felt in the case of rice and other crops lately sown.

No. 102Met. / 12—6

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 16th June, 1886.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Reports for May, 1886.

Pressure was more or less above the average during the first week, after which a period of depression set in, lasting for a few days, when the barometer again rose and remained slightly above the average till the 24th. In the last week, however, the pressure again fell below the normal.

On the mean of the whole month, the pressure was slightly above the average in the North-Western Provinces, Assam, Bengal, and Orissa, and below it elsewhere. The rainfall returns show that rain fell in one part or another of Ceylon, Madras, and Burma throughout the month. In Bombay there was no rain till the 16th, and then only a few drops at Sholapore; but on the 20th there was a rather heavy fall at Karwar, and a few showers at two or three stations on the coast to the north, which were repeated till the close of the month. The winds on the Malabar Coast were generally westerly, but light.

In Northern India such rain as occurred was sporadic, and fell at intervals of several days, generally in local storms. The total rainfall of the month was below the average in the Eastern Punjab, Assam, Cachar, Burma, Khandesh, and Berar, and there was little or no rain in Sind and Guzerat. Everywhere else there was either an average quantity or an excess.

This excess was greatest in Ceylon and the Karnatic, more especially in the last province, where the total fall was about three times the average

amount. This was to a great extent due to the heavy rain, accompanying the cyclonic storm, which crossed the Madras Coast from the Bay of Bengal on the morning of the 24th, and passed across the peninsula during that and the following day.

The temperature of Northern India was changeable; but, on the whole, the mean temperature of the month differed little from the average, being slightly below it in the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Pegu, and Madras, and above it elsewhere. The greatest excess was about 4° in Sind. South-east winds were more frequent than usual in the Upper Provinces. On the Central Indian plateau and in the western half of the peninsula, the winds were, on the whole, westerly, and on the coasts of the Bay of Bengal southerly. The humidity of the air was generally below the average in the Punjab and above in Southern India.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average in the month of May 1886, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:—

Districts.	Average rainfall in May.	Difference from the average in May 1886.	Remarks.
Punjab, West	1·30	+0·03	
Ditto East	1·82	—0·43	
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	1·57	+1·10	
Ditto ditto Cis-Gangetic	0·43	+0·17	
Behar	1·36	+0·17	
Northern Bengal	7·14	+2·37	
Assam, Cachar	14·32	—4·50	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	5·75	+1·25	
Orissa, Northern Circars	2·79	+0·77	
Central Provinces, South	0·65	+0·03	
Berar, Khandesh	0·42	—0·14	
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda ...	0·62	+0·53	
Sind and Cutch	0·11	—0·11	
Guzerat	0·24	—0·16	
Konkan	0·97	+1·50	
Deccan, Hyderabad	1·80	+0·06	
Malabar	7·34	+2·46	
Mysore, Bellary	3·78	+1·74	
Karnatic	2·37	+4·56	
British Burmah	10·62	—0·48	
Ceylon	12·68	+9·46	

SIMLA;
The 5th June, 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*.

No. $\frac{103}{9\text{-}0}$ Met.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology), dated Simla, 18th June, 1886.

Read the following:—

Preliminary Report on the Meteorology of the year 1885, prepared in the Meteorological Office, Government of India.

January.—The cool weather which characterized the closing months of 1884 continued during January over the greater part of North-Western India (comprising the Punjab, the Meerut and Bareilly divisions of the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Sind, and Guzerat), in Cachar and North Bengal, the south of the peninsula, British Burma, and Ceylon. Within these regions temperature was generally from 1° to 2° below the average. All across the central parts of the country, in a broad band extending from the Bombay coast to Lower Bengal and the western part of the North-Western Provinces, temperature exceeded the normal, the excess in parts of the Central Provinces and Orissa being from 2° to 2½°. Apparently the highest day temperature (93°) was registered in Bellary; the lowest night temperature (35°) on the plains at Mooltan.

Pressure was above the average throughout the whole of the Indian area; less so on the hills than on the plains, and less in Northern India than in the south of the peninsula.

North-westerly winds prevailed with their usual persistence down the Gangetic plain; but in Bengal they were less steady than usual, and at Saugor Island there were frequent southerly winds. On the Arakan coast the normal northerly winds prevailed, but further inland they were strong easterly components. In the central part of the country and on the Circar coast there was an abnormal excess of south-easterly and southerly winds. In Western India the usual northerly winds prevailed, and in the Southern Carnatic north-easterly winds.

This was a damp month over the greater part of India. In the Eastern peninsula, and at some stations in Assam and Bengal, as well as in Ceylon and a few places in the south of the peninsula, there was a deficiency in the relative humidity of the atmosphere, but in all other regions there was an excess. This excess was most marked over the central parts of the country.

On the whole, the skies were more clouded than usual. The excess was greatest in North-Western India, and decreased eastwards and southwards, so that in parts of Eastern India and the peninsula there was greater serenity than usual.

Generally over North-Western India this was a wet month. In the Punjab the rainfall was everywhere in excess. In Rajputana the variations were irregular, while in Central India, except at Bhopal and in Bundelkhand, the total rainfall of the month was below the average. In the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces, the anomalies in the month's rainfall were also irregular; in general they were small, but at the hill and sub-montane stations of the North-Western Provinces there was a large excess. The heavy rain of North-Western India did not extend into Bengal, so that, with a few local exceptions, there was a general deficiency. In Assam the variations were small and irregular. Sind shared the heavy precipitation of the Punjab; but the main part of the Bombay Presidency, together with the Berars, Hyderabad, and the peninsula generally, was either rainless or nearly so. In Ceylon and the Bay islands the rainfall was also deficient, as was also the case at all stations in the Eastern peninsula, except Tavoy and Mergui.

February.—This was a cool month throughout almost the whole of India, the only exceptions to the general deficiency of temperature being a few stations in the peninsula and Ceylon. The excess of temperature noticed in

the central parts of the country during January had disappeared, and the relative depression was as great there as elsewhere. At Leh the mean temperature was 9° below the average, on the hills of the North-Western Himalaya from 3½° to 4½° below it, and at several stations on the plateau of North-Western and Central India the depression below the normal was equally great. With few exceptions, the absolute maxima at the different stations were only a few degrees higher than in January, while the absolute minima were in many cases lower in this than in the preceding month.

The excess of pressure, noticed in the previous month, continued during February in parts of the Punjab and Sind, and at a few places in the North-Western Provinces; but elsewhere there was a deficiency greatest in the Central Provinces and the Deccan. It was also greater on the hills than on the plains.

In February the wind circulation was less abnormal than in January. North-westerly winds blew steadily down the Gangetic plain and into Bengal. In Arakan the wind was north-westerly, while, at the inland stations, easterly winds were very frequent. On the west coast of the Bay, the wind was more southerly than usual, and south-easterly to easterly winds extending inland to the Deccan prevailed generally. In Sind and Guzerat the wind was north-north-east, and down the west coast north to west-north-west.

The relative humidity of the atmosphere remained excessive in the Punjab and neighbouring parts of the North-Western Provinces, Lower Bengal, several places in the Central Provinces, and the peninsula; but the regions within which the relative humidity was deficient had extended since the previous month, and now included the whole of Eastern India, Behar, and the western divisions of the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Sind, the Konkan coasts, the south of the peninsula, and Ceylon. The variations from the normal were generally smaller than in January.

In Bengal, parts of Central India, and over both peninsulas the sky was abnormally cloudy; elsewhere the amount of cloud was less than usual.

In the Punjab and Rajputana, and indeed throughout almost the whole of Northern India, there was a decided deficiency in the rainfall. In the maritime half of the Gangetic delta, however, there was an excess; and this excess extended into Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Berars, as well as southward into Ganjam. Assam, like most other parts of Northern India, had a deficiency. In the whole of the Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad, the Madras Presidency (south of Ganjam), and Mysore and Coorg the month's rainfall was either *nil* or deficient. In Ceylon the variations were irregular, but, on the whole, the month's supply was short; while in Burma the anomalies were equally irregular, but the general results showed a slight excess. In the Bay islands the rainfall was again short of the average.

March.—In March temperature rose above the average over almost the whole of Northern India, but the excess in the majority of cases was less than 1°; while in the central parts of the country, the peninsula, Ceylon, and a large part of British Burma, the abnormal coolness noticed in the preceding months continued. The extreme day temperatures were in almost all cases considerably higher than those of the preceding month; but the night temperatures showed a much slighter increment, and at the hill stations in the North-West Himalaya the lowest readings were only slightly above freezing point.

Notwithstanding the excess of temperature in Northern India, the pressure was almost everywhere above the normal, both there and in the rest of the Indian area. The excess was less than in January, and hardly so general, one or two stations showing a local deficiency.

North-westerly winds prevailed over North-Western and Central India but especially in the latter region, with rather less steadiness than usual. In Bengal southerly components were unduly developed, and steady south-south-westerly winds prevailed. In Burma the wind was about the normal. On the Northern Circars and Orissa coasts the wind was more southerly than usual. In Madras, the normal east-south-east winds prevailed, and on the west coast north-north-westerly to westerly winds.

The mean relative humidity of this month showed generally but little departure from the average. At a few places in the Punjab and in Lower Bengal there was a trifling excess, but in all other parts of Northern India there was a deficiency. In the central part of the country and in the peninsula the anomalies were small and irregular, while in Ceylon and the Eastern peninsula the relative humidity was below the average.

This was a somewhat cloudy month, except in the lower portion of the North-Western Provinces, Northern Bengal, and parts of the Assam Valley; also on the west coast, and in the south of the peninsula, where the serenity exceeded the average.

It was nevertheless a dry month, though less generally so than February. At the trans-Indus stations, and at Kilba in Bussahir, there was a slight excess of precipitation, but at all the other stations in the Punjab there was a deficiency of rain.* In Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Lower Bengal, the rainfall was almost universally much below the average. But in Behar and Northern Bengal, though some individual stations showed a deficiency, there was generally a slight excess. In Orissa and Chutia Nagpur most stations showed a deficiency. In Assam and Cachar, the anomalies were irregular. In the Central Provinces there was an excess in the southern divisions, and a deficiency in most other places. In the Berars the rainfall was slightly short. In Hyderabad the anomalies were small and irregular. In the Bombay Deccan there was a slight excess, but in nearly all other parts of that presidency the rainfall was short, and in many parts of the Konkan and Guzerat there was no rain. In Madras the variations in the rainfall were irregular, but in the Carnatic the fall was, on the whole, deficient. Mysore and Ceylon and the Bay islands exhibited conditions similar to those of Madras, while in British Burma the small amount of rain which is usually registered in this month was not received.

April.—This was a cool month in almost all parts of India. Only in Bengal, at a few stations in the western half of the North-Western Provinces, in the extreme south of the peninsula, in the Bay islands, and in British Burma was the mean temperature of the month above the average, and there only by small amounts. Elsewhere the temperature was more or less below the average, depression ranging from 1° to 5° on the plains of North-Western India and Sind, from 1° to 3° over the central parts of the country, and from 1° to 2° in the peninsula and Ceylon. The extreme day temperatures were apparently about the normal, but the extreme minimum readings seem in many cases to have been below the average, considerably so at the hill stations.

On the whole the excess of pressure noticed in March was maintained, and in some cases was indeed intensified; but on the hills of the North-West Himalaya, in Assam and Cachar, and over the whole of Bengal, where the temperature was above the mean, pressure was in defect. The most pronounced excess was shown over the Indus Valley, Sind, and Rajputana, while the greatest depression was in Assam.

In April the north-westerly or westerly winds of the Gangetic plain were more steady than usual, and even in Western Bengal westerly winds prevailed. In Lower Bengal also there was more westing in the winds than usual, but in Burma the directions were about the normal. On the west coast of the Bay steady south-easterly and southerly winds prevailed, while, on the west coast of India, the westerly winds had stronger northerly components than is usually the case.

This was a damp month in the Punjab, the North-West Himalaya, and in most parts of Central India, Rajputana, and Guzerat; but elsewhere the relative humidity was generally below the average. This deficiency was most strongly marked in Bengal and Orissa, while the region of greatest excess was the Punjab.

In both peninsulas, in Northern and Eastern Bengal, and in parts of Ceylon the cloud proportion was below the average, but elsewhere the skies were more than usually clouded.

* In the Punjab all the rain fell at the close of the month, and was accompanied by snow on the hills.

Most of the rain fell over Northern India either at the beginning or at the close of the month. Snow fell on the hills on both occasions. In the Punjab there was more or less excess, greatest on the hills and at the trans-Indus stations. In Rajputana the anomalies were very small and irregular. In Central India there was generally a slight excess; but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh April was, on the whole, a dry month. In Bengal too, except at Darjeeling and at one or two stations in Eastern Bengal, the amount of rain was below the average. In Assam the variations were irregular, but in Silchar there was a decided excess. In the Central Provinces and the Berars the average fall of the month was considerably exceeded. In Hyderabad the variations from the normal, as in March, were very irregular, while throughout almost the whole of the Bombay Presidency there was again a deficiency. This was equally the case throughout Madras, Mysore, Ceylon, the Bay islands, and Burma.

May.—The distribution of temperature, with respect to the average, was similar to that prevailing in April, but the area within which it was above the average was more restricted. It comprised only Lower Bengal, British Burma, and a few stations in the south of Madras. Elsewhere there was a marked depression of temperature, varying from 2° to 10° on the hills and plains of North-Western India, from 1° to 6° in the central parts of the country, and from 1° to 2° in the peninsula. At some stations the temperature was absolutely lower than in April.

Accompanying the extremely low temperatures noticed above, there was a large excess of pressure throughout the whole of the Indian area. This excess exceeded one-tenth of an inch in the Punjab and parts of Sind. It was much less on the hills than on the plains, and less in the peninsula than in Upper India.

As in the previous month, north-west and west winds prevailed with abnormal frequency down the Gangetic plain, while, in Bengal, the prevailing wind, instead of being south-south-east, was either from south or some point to the west of south. In the neighbourhood of Cape Negrais the wind was more northerly than usual. On the west coast of the Bay the prevailing directions differed but little from the average, but in the south of the peninsula the wind was more southerly and less south-westerly than usual. On the west coast there was rather more northing in the winds than usual.

In North-Western India, and particularly in the Punjab and adjacent parts of Rajputana, the relative humidity of the atmosphere was again above the average. In the Central Provinces and Central India, and at a few stations in the peninsula, this was also the case, only in a modified degree; and in all other parts of the country there was a deficiency. The deficiency was again greatest in Bengal.

May was an abnormally cloudy month, except in Assam, Bengal, Burma, and the peninsula, where there was a deficiency of cloud.

The first few days of the month were dry over Northern India, but about the 3rd in Bengal and Assam, and about the 8th in the upper provinces, local storms commenced, and cloudy disturbed weather lasted for some time. In the Punjab and northern parts of Rajputana the rainfall of the month showed a general and considerable excess. In other parts of Rajputana the variations from the normal were irregular, and in Central India the fall was generally above the average. In the North-Western Provinces the rain was, on the whole, about the average; but in Oudh, as also over the greater part of Bengal and Assam, it was generally deficient. In the Central Provinces, the Berars, and Hyderabad the average was generally more or less exceeded; but in the Bombay Presidency, excepting the Deccan, the fall was generally short. This was also the case in Madras and Ceylon. In Burma, and also in the Bay islands, the fall was far short of the average.

June.—Though much less marked than in May, there was yet a very decided depression of temperature during this month in North-Western and Central India, the Madras Presidency, and Ceylon. Elsewhere there had been a

recovery from the depression hitherto prevailing; and in Bengal, the eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, the Bay islands, and British Burma the temperature was above the average. The deficiency in the Punjab was from $\frac{1}{2}$° to $4\frac{1}{2}$°, in the more central parts of the country from 1° to 6°, in Madras from $\frac{1}{2}$° to 2°, and in Ceylon from $\frac{1}{2}$° to 3°; while the excess in Bengal was from 1° to 2°, in Bombay from 1° to $2\frac{1}{2}$°, and in the Bay islands and Eastern peninsula about $\frac{1}{2}$°.

The excess of pressure noticed in the preceding month was maintained, though in a diminished degree, over the greater part of Northern and Central India; but in Lower Bengal, the Berars, Sind, and nearly the whole of the peninsula pressure was in defect. In the Eastern peninsula the variations were irregular, but, on the whole, downward.

In the Punjab the winds were about the normal, but in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh north-westerly winds continued more prevalent than usual. In Bengal, the Northern Circars, Orissa, and Burma the wind directions were about the normal. In the central part of the country the westerly winds were slightly more southerly than usual, but over the peninsula the average direction was generally maintained.

In this month there was a decided rise in the relative humidity of the peninsula and Ceylon, and both there and at several stations in the central parts of the country and in the Punjab the mean humidity of the month was in excess of the average. Elsewhere there was a deficiency, which was again greatest in Bengal.

Except in the North-Western Provinces, Assam, and Bengal, where the variations in the cloud proportion were irregular, but on the whole, below the average, the skies were very cloudy.

The monsoon rains apparently began in Ceylon and on the south-west coast of India about the 4th of June; but the rainfall did not extend steadily up the west coast, and the burst of heavy rain which usually ushers in the rainy season on the Konkan coast did not take place throughout the whole month. The Bengal branch of the monsoon brought rain to Burma, Assam, and Lower Bengal about the 10th, but the rains did not reach the Punjab until after the 26th. In the Punjab, except at the stations in the east and south-east, where there was an excess, the rainfall of the month was considerably short of the average. In Rajputana there was a considerable, but not quite, universal excess, and such was also the case over the greater part of Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bengal the variations were irregular, there being an excess in the 24-Pergunnahs, at several stations in North-East and East Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and Western Bengal, and a deficiency elsewhere. In Assam and Cachar the anomalies were irregular, but in places considerable. In the Central Provinces there was an almost general excess. In the Berars and also in Hyderabad, though some stations showed an excess, the fall was, as a rule, considerably short. Throughout the whole of the Bombay Presidency there was great deficiency, but in Madras, except in Ganjam, where the fall was short of the average, and in south and west Madras, where it was in excess, the anomalies were variable. In Mysore the rain was deficient, out in Ceylon it was above the average. The Bay islands had less than the usual amount, while in Burma the variations, both above and below the normal, were large.

July.—In July a considerable change took place in the temperature distribution relatively to the normal average. In the Punjab, for the first time since the month of March, the mean temperature was above it. At most of the stations in the Central Provinces and Berar, in Sind, Guzerat, and the northern Konkan, there was also a slight excess. In the North-Western Provinces, Behar, and Northern and Eastern Bengal, in British Burma and Ceylon, on the other hand, the weather was cooler than usual, while, at the peninsula stations, the anomalies were small.

Pressure fell below the average throughout the whole of Northern and Central India, except in Orissa, the neighbouring portions of the Central Provinces, parts of Rajputana and Guzerat. In the peninsula there was a deficiency at most stations on the west coast and in the Deccan, and an excess in Madras and Ceylon. In the Eastern peninsula and at the Bay islands the anomalies were small and irregular.

In the Punjab the general direction of the wind was about the average, but in Eastern Rajputana the wind, instead of being south-westerly, blew from west-north-west, the dry quarter. In the North-Western Provinces, and indeed eastward over Bengal, Assam, and Arakan, the general direction of the wind was about the average; and this was also the case in the peninsula and on the west coast.

The anomalies in the distribution of relative humidity during the month of July were everywhere small, comprising a slight excess in the North-Western Provinces, parts of Behar, the Central Provinces, the south of the peninsula and Arakan; and a slight deficiency elsewhere.

The only province showing a decided excess of cloud in this month was Burma. In all other parts of the country, though there were numerous local variations, the general serenity was in excess of the average.

The rains, on the whole, were better than during June. In Western India there were several heavy falls in the first half of the month, while in Northern India, excepting the Punjab and generally the western provinces, there was general and heavy rain. In the Punjab only about half the usual amount of rain fell, and in Northern and Western Rajputana there was also a deficiency; but in the east of that province the average was somewhat exceeded. In Central India, save at Bhopal and in some parts of Rewah, the rainfall was short, and this was likewise the case in the Meerut Division of the North-Western Provinces; but in most other parts of the North-Western Provinces, and generally throughout Oudh, the fall was in excess. Bengal exhibited large variations. In the North, and particularly at Julpigorie, there was a large excess, while in South-Western and Western Bengal there was a decided, and in places a large, deficiency. In Assam and Cachar the rainfall was generally heavy. The registers of the Central Provinces exhibited considerable variations, but in the upper part of the Nerbudda Valley there was a certain excess. In the Berars and Hyderabad the anomalies varied considerably; but in Bombay, except in Khandesh and at some of the hill stations, the deficiency noticed in the preceding month continued. Madras showed an excess at the stations on or near the east coast and on the Travancore coast, but a deficit elsewhere. In Mysore there was a general, and in Ceylon a partial, deficiency of rain, while in the Bay islands and Burma there was an excess.

August.—In the Punjab, Sind and Assam, temperature ranged above the average, and at most stations in the peninsula there was a slight excess; but elsewhere it was lower than the average. In the North-Western Provinces and Bengal the relative depression was greater than in July, amounting to between $1\frac{1}{2}°$ and $2\frac{1}{2}°$. In Burma the depression was about equal to that of July.

The deficiency of pressure noticed in July continued and extended during August. Only in the south of the peninsula and in Ceylon and the Bay islands was the mean pressure above the average, and then only by small amounts. The greatest deficiency was in Western Rajputana and Sind, where it exceeded 0·05 inch.

South-easterly and easterly winds prevailed generally up the Gangetic plain, but with rather less than their normal steadiness. In Bengal and Burma the wind varied between south-south-west and south-south-east, and was about normal in direction. On the west coast of the Bay, and at several stations in the central parts of India and the peninsula, the winds blew from a point slightly more southerly than usual. On the west coasts of India the direction was about the normal.

At several stations in Ceylon, and at most stations in the peninsula and Assam, the humidity was below the average; but elsewhere it was in excess.

This excess was greatest in the south-east of the Punjab and in the Agra and Meerut divisions of the North-Western Provinces. August was generally unusually cloudy, except in Assam, Madras, and Ceylon, where the weather was clearer than usual.

In some respects the rains of this month were similar in character to those of the two preceding months. In Northern India they were generally excessive, much more so than in July; while in the peninsula, with the exception of the coast stations, the fall was short. The Punjab showed an excess, except over a region extending between the Jhelum and Sutlej. Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh all had a very heavy rainfall. In Bengal the excess was restricted to the western and central districts. The northern districts and Assam exhibited a considerable deficiency. The Central Provinces were also short of rain, and in the Berars and Hyderabad, as in the preceding month, the total fall was below the average. In Bombay, parts of the Deccan, and some places on the west coast showed a small deficiency, but in general, throughout that presidency, the average was exceeded. At the Madras stations, excepting those on the west coast, in Mysore, and Ceylon, the rainfall was short. This was also the case in the Bay islands, but in Burma there was an almost general excess.

September.—Over the greater part of the Punjab and in Sind the excess of temperature which had characterized the two preceding months had disappeared on the hills, and was succeeded by a considerable depression. In the North-Western Provinces the anomalies were variable, while in Assam and Bengal there was a decided depression of temperature. In Orissa, and to the west, in the Central Provinces, Central India, and Guzerat, and to the south over the peninsula and Ceylon, temperature was almost everywhere above the average, the excess varying between $\frac{1}{2}°$ and $2\frac{1}{2}°$. Northern Rajputana, like the Punjab, showed a depression of temperature, and in British Burma the anomalies were irregular.

The distribution of the pressure anomalies had undergone a considerable change. Except at a few stations in the south of the peninsula and in Ceylon, pressure was in excess, considerably so in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana.

Abnormal north-westerly winds prevailed generally down the Gangetic plain and over Rajputana, and extended to a considerable degree into Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Deccan. In Bengal the wind, instead of being from south-south-east, the average direction in this month, was from south-south-west. In Burma the normal winds prevailed, and in Madras there was very little departure from the average; but along the west coast the wind was slightly more northerly than usual.

Except in Madras, Assam, and one or two stations in Bengal, this was a dry month, the relative humidity being very deficient. The deficiency was greatest in the Central Provinces, but almost equally great in parts of Rajputana.

In the Indus Valley there was more than the usual amount of cloud, and this was also the case in Bengal; but elsewhere, owing to the early cessation of the rains, the general serenity far exceeded the average.

Over North-Western India the rains ceased early in the month. In Bengal rain continued to fall until near its close, and was very heavy between the 21st and 24th. In the peninsula showers occurred throughout. In the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces, except the most easterly divisions, and Oudh, except at one or two stations, the fall was much below the average. In Bengal, on the contrary, except in the 24-Pergunnahs, in some parts of Eastern Bengal, Orissa, and South-West Bengal, the total fall of the month was considerably above the average. Assam and Cachar had also more than the normal amount of rain, but in the Central Provinces and the Berars the rainfall was largely deficient. In Hyderabad, for the first time since the setting in of the rains, there was an excess. The Bombay returns

show heavy rains in the Deccan and at a few places on the Konkan coast, but a deficiency in all other parts of the presidency. In Madras the rainfall variations were very irregular. There was a deficiency in Ganjam, in Travancore, and at many of the inland and southern stations. In Mysore the anomalies were also irregular, while in Ceylon there was a slight excess. Burma had less and the Bay islands more than the average.

October.—Over nearly the whole of Northern India (with the exception of the Assam valley), the Central Provinces, the peninsula as far south as Bangalore, and also in the Bay islands temperature ranged above the average. The excess was rather greater in Rajputana and the Central Provinces than elsewhere; otherwise it was fairly uniform between 1° and 2°. In the extreme south of the peninsula, from Madras round to Cochin, as well as in Ceylon, there was a depression of temperature, averaging in the former case about ½°, and in the latter varying between ½° and 1½°.

Notwithstanding the generally high temperature, the mean pressure of October was above the normal. Only at one or two stations in the Punjab and in Sind and Guzerat were the means of the month below the average, and there only by small amounts. The greatest excess was in the south, but in parts of Burma and at the Bay islands it was almost as great.

On the whole, the winds in Northern India did not differ greatly from the average, though in some places, and particularly in the Lower Gangetic Valley, the north-westerly winds were abnormally steady. In Lower Bengal and Orissa the winds were very variable. In the Central Provinces, the Deccan, and down the Nerbudda Valley to the coast, the normal north-easterly winds prevailed. In the peninsula the wind directions were very variable.

This was a dry month, but less generally so than the preceding. In Assam there was again a slight excess of humidity, and this was also the case at the majority of the stations in the peninsula. In Ceylon and the Eastern peninsula the anomalies were small and irregular, though generally downward.

The skies gene[illegible] cloudier than usual. In the western districts of the North-Western Provinces however, in Behar, and Chutia Nagpur there was locally greater serenity.

In North-Western India the fine weather which set in in September continued uninterruptedly; but elsewhere it became showery and unsettled. In the Punjab, Rajputana, the greater part of Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and nearly the whole of Bengal there was either no rain, or the total fall of the month was deficient. At a few stations in Northern and Eastern Bengal there was, however, a slight excess. Assam, like Bengal, had a generally deficient rainfall; but the Central Provinces, the Berars, and Hyderabad had more than the usual amount. Bombay exhibited a deficiency in Sind and Guzerat, and an excess in almost all other parts of the presidency. In Madras there was a very general, and in places, a considerable excess, at the southern and western stations, but a deficiency elsewhere. In Mysore and Ceylon the rainfall was excessive, while both in the Bay islands and in Burma the monthly amount was below the average.

November.—The abnormal excess of temperature which characterized October prevailed even more generally in November. In India only at one or two stations in Bengal and in the peninsula was the mean temperature below the average, though in Ceylon and the Eastern peninsula the variations were more irregular. The relative excess was decidedly greater than during October, especially in the Punjab, Southern Rajputana, and Sind, where it averaged between 3° and 4°.

The excess of pressure was both more general and more marked than in October, and the excess was as pronounced on the plains as on the hills.

The general wind directions in November were about such as are usual. North-westerly winds prevailed at most stations in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Behar; northerly and north-north-easterly over Bengal and the Central Provinces; and north-easterly winds in Central India, the Deccan, and the greater part of the peninsula. On the Travancore coast the wind was north-north-westerly.

The relative humidity anomalies of November were generally very similar to those of October. At a few stations in the North-Western Provinces, in Assam, Lower Bengal, Guzerat, and Madras there was a slight excess, while in nearly all other places there was a deficiency. In Ceylon and the Eastern peninsula the variations remained very small.

November was a very serene month in Northern India (excepting Assam and Lower Bengal), in the Madras Presidency, and Ceylon; but in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar, the Eastern peninsula, and the two provinces noticed above, the amount of cloud was in excess of the normal average.

All over Northern and Central India the weather was even more than usually fine. The Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and nearly the whole of Bengal and Assam had little or no rain. About the middle of the month the weather of the Bay and the surrounding coasts became very unsettled, owing to a cyclonic storm which was developed in the south of the Bay about the 17th, and traversed nearly the whole length of the Bay on a north-east course, finally crossing the Arakan coast north of Akyab. In Hyderabad the rainfall was rather greater than usual, but in Bombay, with the exception of some stations in Khandesh and the Deccan, the total was below the average of the month. In the south of Madras the rainfall was somewhat deficient, but in nearly all other parts of the presidency there was a large excess, due in great part to the cyclone noticed above. Mysore, like the southern districts of Madras, had less than its normal amount of rain; and in Ceylon the variations were irregular. In Burma there was an excess, due to heavy falls on the Arakan coast.

December.—This, like November, was a warm month over the greater part of the country, but the excess was much less than in November; and on the hills of the Punjab, at most stations in the North-Western Provinces, in Western Bengal, in the Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana, the Konkan, and British Burma there was a slight depression of temperature. The greatest excess was in the Punjab and Sind; the greatest depression (excepting at the hill stations) in the Central Provinces.

The abnormally high pressures prevailing in the previous month had disappeared, except from Assam, Bengal, and parts of the North-Western Provinces and Burma; in all other places there was a distinct, though generally moderate, depression.

The winds showed comparatively little deviation from the normal. North-westerly winds prevailed over the upper provinces, drawing into north and north-north-east over Bengal and the Central Provinces. In Central India, the Deccan, and Carnatic, the wind was generally north-easterly to easterly, while down the west coast it was almost due north.

The air was generally damper than usual. The only important exceptions to the general high humidity were Sind and Western Rajputana and parts of Ceylon. In the Eastern peninsula the anomalies remained very small. The greatest excess was in Berar and Central India.

It was very cloudy, except in Sind and Guzerat. The excess of cloud was greatest in Northern India and least in the peninsula.

The fairly fine weather which had prevailed during November broke up early in December, and conditions became generally unsettled. In the Indus Valley, the rainfall of the month was below the average, but in all other parts of the Punjab it was in excess; and this was also the case in Rajputana, Central India, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and throughout the greater part of Bengal. In Eastern Bengal and Chittagong there was a slight deficiency. In Assam and Cachar a slight excess. In the Central Provinces, Berar, and Hyderabad the monthly average was very considerably exceeded; but in the Bombay Presidency, except at a few places

in the Deccan and Khandesh, the total fall was below the normal. In Madras and Mysore there was a general, and in places a considerable excess. In Ceylon, except on the south-west coast, the rainfall was also abnormally heavy. This was also the case in the Bay islands; but in Burma the rain was lighter than usual.

Year.—With one or two exceptions, chiefly in Western and Lower Bengal, the mean temperature of the year was below the average throughout Northern and Central India. In the peninsula the anomalies were small and more variable.

On the mean of all the months, pressure was above the normal almost everywhere. The greatest and most general excess occurred in May, and the most general deficiency in August.

On the mean of the whole year the air was generally drier than usual, except in the central parts of the country and in the Carnatic, where it was somewhat damper.

The amount of cloud was above the average over almost the whole of Northern and Central India. Only in Sind and parts of Rajputana was the normal serenity exceeded. In the peninsula and Ceylon the skies were clearer than usual. In the Eastern peninsula the variations were irregular, but in the valley of the Irrawaddy there was an excess of cloud. At the Bay islands the year was slightly less cloudy than usual.

On the whole the year was dry in the central divisions of the Punjab, but abnormally wet in the remainder of the province, in a great part of Rajputana, in Central India (except the more western states), in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and over a large part of Bengal. In Assam, on the other hand, the rainfall of the year was deficient at the majority of stations. In the Central Provinces south of the Satpuras it was abnormally heavy; in other parts of those provinces somewhat deficient. In the Berars the northern stations had more and the southern stations less than the average, and in Hyderabad also the anomalies were very irregular. In Bombay the rainfall was short. Madras, like Hyderabad, exhibited very irregular variations; but, on the whole, there was a decided deficiency in the southern districts. In Mysore there was an excess, except in the neighbourhood of Bangalore. Both in Ceylon and Burma the variations were irregular, but in the case of Burma, the total was considerably in excess. At the Bay islands there was a large deficiency.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Report 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. VII 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 23rd May 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 23rd May 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd May 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 22nd May 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 23rd May 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd May 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd May 1886. 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.
22nd May 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,38,895	228	680	1,84,525	271	10,42,299	226	12,54,869	249	2,12,570	...
22nd do. „	Madras	861	1,34,898	157	861	1,46,192	170	10,53,787	162	10,71,107	167	17,320	...
29th do. „	South Indian	654	90,102	138	654	1,07,466	164	6,69,282	135	7,43,009	153	73,727	...
29th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,75,355	582	1,504	11,03,467	734	74,86,548	657	80,11,209	717	5,24,661	...
22nd do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,30,226	716	461	3,38,000	733	24,21,533	694	25,64,568	749	1,43,035	...
	TOTAL	4,088	15,69,476	384	4,160	18,79,650	452	1,26,73,449	409	1,36,44,762	442	9,71,313	...
	State.												
29th May 1886	East Indian	1,509	10,58,275	701	1,515	10,55,276	697	79,81,495	699	76,09,407	676	...	3,72,088
29th May „	Eastern Bengal	233	75,547	324	234	86,014	368	6,52,406	370	6,13,392	353	...	39,014
29th do. „	Nalhati	27	1,062	39	27	1,524	56	10,636	52	12,912	64	2,276	...
29th do. „	Northern Bengal	249	38,104	153	249	49,430	199	2,85,195	151	3,37,664	183	52,469	...
29th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,517	68	37	2,000	54	22,793	81	16,597	60	...	6,196
29th do. „	Tirhoot	226	25,696	114	246	31,121	127	2,24,770	132	2,37,068	130	12,298	...
29th do. „	Patna-Gya	57	7,679	135	57	10,025	176	77,607	179	93,566	221	15,959	...
22nd do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,584	59	253	26,254	104	1,21,663	65	1,76,811	94	55,148	...
29th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,427	119	12	1,541	128	10,325	113	10,190	114	...	135
29th do. „	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,90,848	206	1,411	4,18,000	296	23,76,014	222	27,94,960	267	4,18,946	...
22nd do. „	Wardha Coal	45	13,768	306	45	14,553	323	1,09,326	321	1,22,500	366	13,174	...
29th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	45,001	302	149	33,486	218	3,82,339	339	3,60,644	326	...	21,695
22nd do. „	British Burma	254	37,723	149	327	42,140	129	3,95,378	200	3,21,639	[illegible]	...	23,039
5th June „	Sindia	75	6,300	87	75	6,406	86	54,714	97	57,096	103	2,382	...
5th do. „	North-Western	1,803	6,80,953	378	1,803	5,01,844	278	55,43,284	406	37,08,512	277	...	18,34,772
5th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,180	79	66	5,497	83	48,412	97	45,327	92	...	3,085
5th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,191	33	36	2,242	62	11,127	41	17,349	65	6,222	...
22nd May „	Dacca	10	1,798	180	86	3,228	38	15,272	202	33,114	52	17,842	...
22nd do. „	Jorhat	23	463	20	30	469	16	3,342	19	3,983	18	641	...
5th June „	Cawnpore-Kalpi	...	...	...	42	3,337	79	...	...	20,966	67	20,966	...
	TOTAL	4,962	12,50,053	252	5,185	12,38,111	239	1,03,44,801	275	90,34,290	235	...	13,10,511
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,559	38,77,804	367	10,860	41,73,037	384	3,09,99,745	388	3,02,88,459	375	...	7,11,286
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,42,59,883	179	1,54,47,114	192	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,67,39,862	209	1,48,41,345	183	...	18,98,517
	Assisted Companies.												
29th May 1886	Bengal-Central	126	9,423	75	126	10,209	81	77,600	81	76,278	81	...	1,322
29th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	4,803	72	67	6,281	94	38,377	76	54,355	109	15,978	...
15th do. „	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 27,734	54	(c) 43,841	88	16,107	...
29th do. „	Southern Mahratta	214	15,853	74	316	34,567	109	90,986	56	2,42,137	103	1,51,151	...
29th do. „	Bengal and North-Western	303	32,500	107	303	39,410	130	2,17,473	94	3,12,907	139	95,434	...
29th do. „	Tarakessur	22	5,004	227	22	5,126	233	45,782	275	46,482	281	700	...
	TOTAL	732	67,583	92	834	95,593	115	4,97,952	81	7,76,000	115	2,78,048	...
	Native States.												
29th May 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	39,434	204	193	30,858	160	2,13,196	146	2,13,613	149	417	...
29th do. „	Jodhpore	64	2,763	43	64	4,320	68	22,546	46	31,932	67	9,386	...
15th do. „	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 1,81,078	227	(c) 1,48,747	111	...	32,331
29th do. „	Mysore	140	8,330	60	140	8,431	60	57,550	54	59,412	57	1,862	...
5th June „	Rajpura-Patiala	16	780	49	16	1,190	74	7,422	62	9,693	82	2,271	...
	TOTAL	413	51,307	124	413	44,799	108	4,81,792	119	4,63,397	101	...	18,395

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

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 16th May 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 15th May 1886.

SIMLA,
The 16th June, 1886.

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

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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 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 Joni 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.	*Kkarif* 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 4·16 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, 16·93; 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 lowlands 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)		
Hissár (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 *dhu* 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* 22½, 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.	Receipts for week ending 30th May 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 29th May 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 29th May 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th May 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 29th May 1886. 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	1,504	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	86,257	176	1,03,295	214	17,038	...
5th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,401	117	12	1,355	113	11,726	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	30,209	124	1,01,438	55	2,81,667	106	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	70,596	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	3,26,399	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	1,30,914	361	23,080	...
5th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	34,999	235	149	36,778	247	4,17,338	327	3,94,262	314	...	23,076
29th May „	Burma	254	45,383	179	327	42,857	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	45,927	80	60,425	107	14,498	...
22nd May „	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 32,489	55	(c) 51,506	89	19,017	...
5th June „	Bengal and North-Western	303	28,600	94	303	52,000	172	2,46,073	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	57	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 *bénámí* 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 Empite, 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 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.

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