1886

OCT - DEC

140

reserve balances, the decrease here is probably due to the economy of balances made imperative by a gradually falling exchange.

7. From these figures it will be found that the average value of each Note in circulation on the last day of the year, compared with the past two years, was —

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Calcutta Circle .	30	[illegible]	28	Kurrachee Circle .	61	84	105
Allahabad „ .	60	67	69	Madras „ .	63	58	62
Lahore „ .	73	69	65	Calicut „ .	32	35	37
Bombay „ .	41	47	46	Rangoon „ .	97	102	70

The average value, which decreased in the larger circles, rose considerably in Kurrachee. This is due to the ten thousand-rupee Notes of that circle being much in excess of last year's figures.

8. The variations in the net circulation of each circle are shown in the following table, omitting 000 :—

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
March 1885 . .	652·26	62·15	82·64	554·24	41·90	143·43	7·79	13·28	14,57·69
April „ . .	568·06	50·98	75·89	397·84	46·74	134·75	7·92	19·60	13,01·78
May „ . .	562·02	[illegible]	75·46	453·85	[illegible]	144·29	8·56	15·11	13,53·79
June „ . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	77·96	505·36	43·5[illegible]	137·78	12·48	13·83	14,86·29
July „ . .	608·14	60·[illegible]	76·97	[illegible]	43·04	131·85	15·89	14·75	14,50·35
August „ . .	603·43	51·[illegible]	73·07	497·73	46·29	123·38	50·09	25·49	14,36·40
September „ . .	640·94	58·07	74·60	563·05	[illegible]·09	118·43	17·76	33·16	15,54·80
October „ . .	643·13	59·32	74·33	545·[illegible]	48·89	130·42	14·73	54·91	15,71·34
November „ . .	657·90	[illegible]·80	80·03	5[illegible]·51	43·0[illegible]	118·53	14·07	57·95	15,63·74
December „ . .	605·12	60·70	79·54	524·[illegible]	46·94	128·[illegible]	[illegible]·88	54·29	15,19·68
January 1886 . .	[illegible]·99	68·8[illegible]	[illegible]·05	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]·01	[illegible]	[illegible]
February „ . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

10. The same figures for Bombay and Madras are :—

Months.	Bombay.			Madras.		
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April	330	324	377	180	120	131
May	334	343	419	121	116	113
June	311	344	448	111	118	111
July	338	408	451	106	111	112
August	331	408	450	106	112	116
September	351	404	480	106	118	113
October	373	427	500	110	122	118
November	381	482	521	108	130	118
December	344	466	510	116	127	138
January	316	412	441	117	125	144
February	319	398	377	122	125	148
March	332	445	403	118	136	140

The circulation at Bombay, which had been increasing during the first 9 months of the year, fell off considerably in the last three, and was at the end 40 lakhs below 1885; this is, however, not an unusually large fluctuation, and probably arose from trade demand for silver. The Madras circulation was on the whole above that of last year.

11. The following figures show (in lakhs and thousands) the "Gross circulation" in the Presidency Circles, of Notes not exceeding ₹100 each. It will be seen that in these lower denominations the circulation is well maintained :—

Last day of	1884-85.			1885-86.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹

THE RESERVE.

13. The value held against the net circulation upon 31st March 1886 was as follows :—

	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
SILVER COIN—						
At Calcutta	1,07,38,078	2	1			
„ Allahabad	54,15,125	0	0			
„ Lahore	56,92,700	0	0			
„ Bombay	2,84,15,537	8	8			
„ Kurrachee	57,09,485	0	0			
„ Madras	1,39,66,935	0	0			
„ Calicut	6,95,465	0	0			
„ Rangoon	18,18,305	0	0			
				7,24,51,630	10	9
SMALL SILVER COIN—						
At Bombay	1,50,000	0	0			
„ Kurrachee	29,700	0	0			
„ Madras	4,00,000	0	0			
				5,79,700	0	0
SILVER BULLION—						
At Calcutta	8,01,586	13	11			
„ Bombay	79,04,807	7	4			
				87,06,394	5	3
Invested in Government Securities				5,99,95,000	0	0
TOTAL AGREEING WITH THE NET CIRCULATION				14,17,32,725	0	0

As usual, the receipts of Bullion for coinage were largest at Bombay, and towards the close of the year the amount expected was so considerable that it was thought desirable to transfer 51 lakhs for coinage in Calcutta; this transfer was not, however, completed until after the expiration of the year under review.

14. The half-yearly verifications of the Currency balances were held as follows :—

	1st half.	2nd half.
CALCUTTA	Sept. 30, 188-	
Allahabad		

Taking the two loans together, the average rate is 95·96 per cent.

16. Its book value, *i.e.*, the actual price at which it was purchased, has been reduced from ₹5,99,97,500 at which it was taken last year, to ₹5,99,95,000, thus—

	Nominal Value.		Book Value.	
	4%	4½%	4%	4½%
	₹	₹		₹
1st April 1885.—Balance .	6,20,21,700	5,00,000	5,94,90,029-0-4	5,07,470 15 8
Deduct—				
A year's interest @ ½% on 4½% securities to reduce cost of its purchase, *vide* letter No. 1885 of 17th December 1883.	...	....	...	2,500 0 0
31st March 1886.—Balance .	6,20,21,700	5,00,000	5,94,90,029-0-4	5,04,970 15 8
	Net Book Value .		5,99,95,000	0 0

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION.

The interest realised on the above-stated nominal value for the year was—

	₹	₹
On 4% paper of the loan of 1842-43 for .	6,20,21,700 =	24,80,868
„ 4½% „ 1879 „ .	5,00,000 =	22,500
		25,03,368
Deduct—		
The ½% interest taken as above		2,500
Balance		25,00,868

EXPLANATIONS.

a and *d*.—These are the ordinary issues and receipts in exchange for other notes or for coin.

b and *e*.—These are exchange transactions with treasuries, as the Agencies do not deal directly with the public, but only enable the treasuries to do so to a greater extent than would otherwise be the case.

f.—This figure represents notes cashed at other currency circles from March 16th, 1885, to March 15th, 1886, and returned during the year under report to the circles to which they belong.

c and *g*.—These remittances are for the most part payments and receipts of one currency office, in consideration of receipts or payments at another.

	Issues. ₹	Receipts. ₹
COMPARISON.		
1885-86	76,10,25,730	76,55,44,465
1884-85	73,99,22,010	72,12,80,855
1883-84	67,02,69,925	68,93,02,090
1882-83	73,71,65,755	73,16,24,485

18. The aggregate issues and receipts of the several denominations of notes at both offices of issue and Agencies during the year, were as follow:—

	Number of Notes for Rupees.								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										₹
Issues . . .	870,718	3,645,022	503,021	371,862	824,854	127,758	236,404	30,880	6,610,519	76,10,25,730
Receipts . . .	892,263	3,534,988	513,061	373,551	817,400	127,525	241,582	30,971	6,531,341	76,55,44,46
More issues . .	...	110,034	...	...	7,454	233	...	...	117,721	19,62,240
More receipts . .	21,545	...	10,040	1,689	...	...	5,178	91	38,543	64,80,975
								Net Decrease of Circulation .		45,18,735

19. The average number of Notes that passed over the counters at each Head Office on each working day during the past three years, and the daily average of cancellations, may be shown thus—

	Notes cashed.			Notes issued.			Notes cancelled.		
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
At Calcutta . .	13,480	12,812	11,807	14,116	13,547	12,545	9,667	10,091	9,466
„ Bombay . .	5,311	5,395	5,909	5,668	6,028	6,313	3,271	3,967	3,654
„ Madras . .	2,157	2,326	2,403	2,170	2,427	2,421	1,848	1,996	1,716
„ Rangoon . .	84	105	151	157	133	203	6	24	63

ENCASHMENT OF FOREIGN NOTES.

20. The following is the foreign note account of the circles in aggregate:—

	₹	₹
Balance held on April 1st . . .	...	36,89,635
Received over the counter . . .	5,30,22,295	
From other circles	73,17,175	
At Agencies	15,980	
		6,03,55,450
TOTAL .		6,40,45,085
Remitted to circles concerned . . .	...	6,08,37,870
Balance on March 31st	...	32,07,215
TOTAL .		6,40,45,085

21. The following statement shows the statistics of the encashment of foreign circle notes, giving for the year an aggregate total, as just mentioned, of ₹5,30,22,295 :—

Statement of Foreign Circle Notes cashed during the year 1885-86.

Cashed by	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nag-pur.	Kur-rachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coco-nada.	Rangoon.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Calcutta	...	33,63,445 (c)	58,41,705 (c)	1,67,86,665	170	1,015	2,23,050	15,41,510	28,175	630	12,06,995	2,89,93,660
Allahabad	33,67,785	...	4,19,445	4,88,205	520	185	21,650	1,12,130	4,820	40	1,245	47,16,025
Lahore	20,03,240	5,35,560	...	7,30,815	65	1,200	1,68,060	5,09,825	9,635	...	1,065	42,59,465
Bombay	34,02,815	11,17,400	20,32,280	...	...	...	8,76,515 (c)	22,94,515	1,82,425	290	61,410	99,67,650
Kurrachee	885	130	920	28,975	...	...	...	220	100	...	...	31,230
Madras	3,02,085	27,380	46,860	14,59,810	140	280	27,455	...	18,86,400 (c)	...	43,135	37,93,545
Calicut	5,175	530	820	5,68,520	5	...	6,580	6,68,765	...	110	140	12,50,645
Rangoon	7,045	...	780	1,120	...	...	...	1,130	...	...	...	10,075
	90,89,030	50,44,445	83,42,810	2,00,64,110	900	2,680	16,23,310	54,28,095	21,11,855	1,070	13,13,[illegible]	5,30,22,295

The letter (c) marks the cases in which the foreign Notes are legally encashable, *i.e.*, shows the amounts of Sub-Circle Notes cashed by their respective Head Circle, aggregating R1,19,68,065.

22. The comparison for three years is as follows :—

Notes cashed at—	1883-84. ₹	1884-85. ₹	1885-86. ₹
Calcutta	4,34,11,200	4,64,47,100	2,89,93,660
Allahabad	59,97,630	18,99,490	47,16,025
Lahore	27,89,085	26,03,310	42,59,465
Bombay	1,20,70,825	1,33,80,985	99,67,650
Kurrachee	1,32,635	31,215	31,230
Madras	65,23,660	75,71,185	37,93,545
Calicut	20,40,075	18,51,445	12,50,645
Rangoon	300	1,41,070	10,075
	7,29,65,410	7,39,25,800	5,30,22,295

23. Of this, the amount of notes issued by each Sub-Circle and cashed under the requirements of the law at its Head Circle Office, was in—

	1883-84. ₹	1884-85. ₹	1885-86. ₹
Calcutta	2,21,82,940	2,28,15,540	92,05,150
Bombay	15,24,555	12,40,810	8,76,515
Madras	25,90,675	27,41,990	18,86,400
	2,62,98,170	2,67,98,340	1,19,68,065

ISSUE AND RECEIPT OF COIN.

24. The transactions in coin are as follows (for details by circles refer to Statement VII) :—

	Coin. ₹	a.	p.	Small Coin. ₹	a.	p.
Balance, April 1st, 1885	6,87,42,076	3	1	8,15,900	0	0
Receipts—						
Over the counter	16,18,38,305	0	0			
From small coin account	10,67,100	0	0			
At Agencies	40,88,525	0	0			
In remittance transactions	9,73,47,826	5	6			
From treasury on account of Mint certificates	1,79,50,297	7	11			
Interest to reduce cost of securities	2,500	0	0			
From coin account	.....			8,30,900	0	0
Total Receipts	28,22,94,553	13	5	8,30,900	0	0
Total of Balance and Receipts	35,10,36,630	0	6	16,46,800	0	0
Issues—						
Over the counter	14,82,29,815	0	0			
At Agencies	13,09,900	0	0			
In remittance transactions	12,68,82,391	5	6			
For bullion and for melting fees	13,31,993	0	3			
To small coin account	8,30,900	0	0			
To coin account	.....			10,67,100	0	0
Total Issues	27,85,84,999	5	9	10,67,100	0	0
Balance, March 31st, 1886 (see paragraph 13)	7,24,51,630	10	9	5,79,700	0	0

	Receipts. ₹	Issues. ₹
Comparison, 1885-86	28,22,94,553	27,85,84,999
1884-85	22,30,88,176	21,47,00,956
1883-84	18,72,07,323	20,81,51,949

STATE OF THE COINAGE.

25. The following table (in thousands of rupees) shows the operations during the year in the withdrawal of shroff-marked and defaced coins from circulation and their remittance to the Mints for re-coinage :—

	Balance, April 1st. ₹	Receipts from the public.	Remitted to Mints.	Balance.
India Treasuries	53	28,94	29,22	25
Central Provinces	11	26	27	10
Burma	2	3	5	...
Assam	14	4	17	1
Bengal	31	28	41	18
North-Western Provinces	8,45	12,56	13,49	7,52
Punjab	82	12,77	6,42	7,17
Madras	48	178	1,98	28
Bombay	13	239	2,45	7
Total	10,99	59,05	54,46	15,58

26. The following shows the operation of the cutting clauses of the Coinage Act during 1884 :—

Statement showing the number of coins cut and broken under the Coinage Act in Treasuries throughout India during the calendar year 1885.

Name of Province.	Number of Treasuries in which coins were cut.	Believed to have lost by reasonable wear more than 2 per cent. in weight.				Believed to be counterfeit.				Believed to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.				Considered unfit for further circulation by reason of obliteration of device or for other cause.			
		₹	½ ₹	¼ ₹	⅛ ₹	₹	½ ₹	¼ ₹	⅛ ₹	₹	½ ₹	¼ ₹	⅛ ₹	₹	½ ₹	¼ ₹	⅛ ₹
Government of India	6	5,287	4,597	...	...	777	11	25	11	4,064	1,191	...	...	8	...	19	...
Central Provinces	11	4,227	782	334	1	39	4	...	...	154	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	26	...	...	...	1,656	17	5	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	6	44	...	...	1	105	...	...	1	118	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	1,675	195	22	16	1,308	113	64	16	2,409	157	12	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. P. and Oudh	43	42,220	318	...	...	255	1	2	...	3,023	16	1	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	18	6,217	32	...	...	311	22	...	...	5,058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	37,640	...	...	...	553	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	25	70,951	23	28	304	543	28	33	9	96,455	3	1	6	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1,68,288	5,947	384	322	5,554	196	129	40	1,11,348	1,380	14	6	8	...	19	...

The chief noticeable point in the above table is the considerable reduction as compared with last year, *viz.*, from 1,47,700 to 1,11,348, in the number of rupees reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear: it is hoped that the special attention given to the examination of coin has had the effect of improving the character of the circulation.

27. I give below statements similar to those given last year of the whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints during the years 1835 to 1885, and the proportions of each of those issued found on examination in every District Treasury of a bag of 2,000 rupees of the coin ordinarily current in the district.

I can only repeat the remarks made last year that there is considerable difficulty in drawing any general conclusions from the movement of coin which these statements indicate. New coin being largely used for melting into ornaments the coinage of a prosperous year, or perhaps of the year preceding, is likely to disappear comparatively quickly. The large remittances of coin to the Punjab from Bombay in 1879 to provide for war expenditure account for the high proportion of coin of that year circulating in the Province. Very large specie remittances are made to Burma at the commencement of the rice season, but whether it is in new or old coin depends on whether it is found convenient to obtain the actual coin from Calcutta or Bombay, where it would probably be freshly minted, or from Madras, where it would be accumulated from general circulation.

28. Statement of whole rupees coined and issued from the Indian Mints from 1835 to 1885 :—

	Coined in Calcutta.	Coined in Madras.	Coined in Bombay.	Total coined.
	₹	₹	₹	₹
William IV	10,90,88,070	11,78,000	5,37,12,502	16,39,78,572
Victoria 1840—1st issue	17,99,34,670	2,18,98,181	10,98,38,073	31,16,70,924
„ 1840—2nd issue	39,85,53,660	5,50,49,201	31,29,58,076	76,65,60,937
„ 1862	26,94,27,222	2,94,81,923	40,80,03,034	70,69,12,179
„ 1874	1,50,13,834	...	2,85,08,566	4,35,22,400
„ 1875	1,16,31,951	...	1,93,59,597	3,09,91,548
„ 1876	1,20,01,264	...	2,89,49,037	4,09,50,301
„ 1877	3,92,51,692	...	9,55,54,320	13,48,06,012
„ 1878	3,26,57,837	...	6,39,27,196	9,65,85,033
„ 1879	1,59,28,325	...	7,27,99,904	8,87,28,229
„ 1880	1,83,99,894	...	5,37,85,624	7,21,85,518
„ 1881	24,35,719	...	31,61,858	55,97,577
„ 1882	1,50,90,289	...	5,63,97,278	7,14,87,567
„ 1883	51,23,372	...	1,80,22,789	2,31,46,161
„ 1884	1,16,41,757	...	3,68,46,570	4,84,88,327
„ 1885	3,41,52,203	...	6,48,78,000	9,90,30,203
Total	1,17,03,31,759	10,76,07,305	1,42,67,02,424	2,70,46,41,488

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in year, of a bag containing ₹2,000

	William IV.	Victoria, 1840, 1st Issue.	Victoria, 1840, 2nd Issue.	Victoria, 1862.	Victoria, 1874.	Victoria, 1875.	Victoria, 1876.
1875	117	227	635	962	38	21	...
1876	103	251	620	944	36	41	5
1877	103	219	594	892	40	65	59
1878	106	180	509	760	35	54	59
1879	78	172	489	733	32	51	61
1880	64	151	449	720	31	52	57
1881	65	149	430	685	29	44	53
1882	62	143	414	678	28	44	52
1883	61	156	388	662	26	40	48
1884	55	141	375	610	23	36	47
1885	53	136	372	588	23	34	44
1886	44	114	317	557	20	33	40

Proportion of the several Issues of Government Rupees in actual circulation in each each year, of a bag containing ₹2,000

	William IV.	Victoria, 1840, 1st Issue.	Victoria, 1840, 2nd Issue.	Victoria, 1862.	Victoria, 1874.	Victoria, 1875.	Victoria, 1876.
							IN
1875	105	196	604	1,004	74	17	...
1880	70	161	489	831	23	51	58
1884	49	159	293	555	15	37	50
1885	60	198	342	513	19	25	34
1886	36	96	264	465	18	28	33
							CENTRAL
1875	59	145	540	1,172	70	14	...
1880	23	97	412	862	31	69	100
1884	21	74	351	707	27	48	71
1885	16	62	363	709	26	45	72
1886	24	91	332	669	21	41	57
							BUR
1875	47	122	501	1,231	72	27	...
1880	29	88	317	655	62	103	39
1884	27	94	234	446	37	47	30
1885	29	90	235	453	33	46	32
1886	25	68	230	365	20	34	26
							AS
1875	164	254	646	924	12	...	...
1880	108	223	431	743	31	32	28
1884	77	143	396	608	29	30	29
1885	80	164	374	570	24	28	30
1886	75	137	368	576	25	31	27
							BEN
1875	133	223	655	954	23	12	...
1880	87	146	435	637	41	54	56
1884	72	150	379	597	27	38	40
1885	68	152	378	559	28	37	41
1886	67	133	358	540	25	31	34
							NORTH-WESTERN
1875	184	332	761	716	6	1	...
1880	101	222	558	628	23	37	48
1884	98	220	486	614	18	30	43
1885	94	204	455	606	20	28	41
1886	80	198	421	582	18	29	42
							PUN
1875	201	410	872	516	1	...	...
1880	86	219	554	435	12	12	31
1884	82	203	474	459	14	18	44
1885	74	178	472	468	14	18	34
1886	73	152	406	404	11	17	28
							MA
1875	52	161	627	1,140	4	16	...
1880	53	144	537	927	18	46	71
1884	43	162	491	845	21	38	61
1885	37	118	471	810	20	40	53
1886	45	131	410	782	19	41	55
							BOM
1875	37	100	382	1,246	114	121	...
1880	21	60	306	763	33	62	81
1884	25	65	270	660	24	42	58
1885	17	50	259	600	23	39	54
1886	11	91	199	579	19	36	47
							HYDERABAD
1886	4	42	182	614	21	43	51

British India in the years 1875 to 1886, as ascertained by the examination, each in every Government Treasury.

Victoria, 1877.	Victoria, 1878.	Victoria, 1879.	Victoria, 1880.	Victoria, 1881.	Victoria, 1882.	Victoria, 1883.	Victoria, 1884.	Victoria, 1885.	Victoria, 1886.	TOTAL.
...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	2,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
227	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
229	140	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
208	137	91	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
109	131	103	111	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
189	129	112	115	15	19	...	...	...	...	2,000
182	122	102	106	18	83	5	...	...	...	2,000
164	113	114	107	17	44	26	27	...	...	2,000
155	107	102	95	12	133	39	78	29	...	2,000
135	90	83	90	10	120	33	80	188	46	2,000

Province in the years 1875, 1880, 1884, 1885 and 1886 as ascertained by the examination, in every Government Treasury.

Victoria, 1877.	Victoria, 1878.	Victoria, 1879.	Victoria, 1880.	Victoria, 1881.	Victoria, 1882.	Victoria, 1883.	Victoria, 1884.	Victoria, 1885.	Victoria, 1886.	Ulwar.	Surat, Arcot and Portuguese.	TOTAL.
DIA.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
125	88	90	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
156	125	160	154	23	199	13	5	...	...	1	...	2,000
122	88	92	106	13	147	47	170	24	...	...	...	2,000
113	60	71	84	13	132	23	141	403	19	...	1	2,000
PROVINCES.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
225	128	34	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
147	99	73	133	15	141	31	62	...	...	...	...	2,000
142	99	70	114	8	127	30	64	53	...	...	...	2,000
141	84	66	110	8	114	20	61	109	46	...	...	2,000
MAH												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
353	211	32	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
174	108	83	138	59	405	43	85	...	...	...	...	2,000
177	124	74	126	40	370	40	110	12	...	...	...	2,000
133	83	51	75	21	264	38	107	403	57	...	...	2,000
SAM.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
270	112	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
243	125	65	52	25	159	14	5	...	...	...	...	2,000
218	112	62	48	14	134	92	40	10	...	...	...	2,000
202	118	60	49	13	130	79	48	56	6	...	...	2,000
GAL.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
302	192	34	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
215	133	72	69	14	121	43	30	...	...	...	...	2,000
204	121	70	63	12	119	53	59	36	...	...	...	2 000
181	113	64	55	9	107	46	55	148	34	...	...	2,000
PROVINCES AND OUDH.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
172	128	78	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
158	111	107	48	2	34	21	10	...	...	...	...	2,000
155	114	102	57	4	55	21	26	18	...	...	...	2,000
148	105	96	53	6	55	26	36	58	47	...	...	2,000
JAB.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
189	146	294	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2,000
169	146	277	94	1	14	2	1	...	...	...	...	2,000
166	142	284	100	2	20	6	14	8	...	...	...	2,000
142	108	206	82	2	44	10	62	251	2	...	...	2,000
DRAS.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
87	66	36	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
101	71	42	69	4	39	9	2	...	...	...	...	2,000
104	75	51	80	7	64	19	50	1	...	...	...	2,000
105	74	42	88	5	71	24	76	31	1	...	...	2,000
BAY.												
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
152	166	194	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
115	96	140	204	11	184	59	40	...	...	...	...	2,000
107	88	116	161	11	160	45	170	94	...	...	...	2,000
93	75	94	156	8	143	32	122	195	95	...	...	2,000
(BERAR).												
98	78	76	147	12	138	28	92	229	145	...	...	2,000

EXCHANGE OF SMALL COIN.

29. The receipts and issues of small change at the Currency Offices during the year were the following :—

	Receipts.			Issues.			Net issues.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Half Rupees	4,99,876	8	0	8,60,899	8	0	3,61,023	0	0
Quarter Rupees	1,83,564	4	0	12,40,840	8	0	10,57,276	4	0
One-eighth Rupees	1,26,399	6	0	8,28,457	12	0	7,02,058	6	0
Copper	49,094	2	0	3,11,986	14	0	2,62,892	12	0
TOTAL	8,58,934	4	0	32,42,184	10	0	23,83,250	6	0
TOTAL, 1884-85	8,17,447	0	0	28,56,681	8	0	20,39,234	8	0

BULLION.

30. The following figures show the operations of the Bullion clauses of the Currency Act,—that is, the amount of bullion received by the Mint Masters on account of the Currency Offices at Calcutta and Bombay,—for the issue of certificates payable at the Currency Offices in notes of the circle or coin :—

	Calcutta.			Bombay.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	a.	p.
Balance of Bullion on April 1st, 1885	98,79,900	1	1	63,33,663	11	10
Receipt of Bullion at 979 per mille—						
April 1885	15,83,328	12	0	57,07,950	0	1
May ,,	13,58,416	0	0	93,31,582	14	4
June ,,	22,90,053	15	0	1,21,14,478	4	5
July ,,	4,81,670	12	0	55,62,651	15	7
August ,,	2,69,664	0	0	7,91,594	12	5
September ,,	58,15,886	13	0	46,37,970	0	2
October ,,	16,91,633	9	0	20,46,771	3	9
November ,,	10,05,567	1	0	31,56,813	5	9
December ,,	6,87,579	7	0	36,20,073	1	4
January 1886	35,16,813	6	0	71,07,533	9	10
February ,,	11,821	10	0	63,83,480	9	1
March ,,	6,73,778	8	0	70,42,628	0	6
TOTAL OF 12 MONTHS	1,93,86,213	13	0	6,75,03,527	13	3
Additional 1 per mille credited on account of melting fees paid out of Currency Reserve	19,984	11	2	71,576	10	10
TOTAL RECEIPTS	1,94,06,198	8	2	6,75,75,104	8	1
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND BALANCE	2,92,86,098	9	3	7,39,08,768	3	11
Mint Certificates realized from Treasury	2,84,84,511	11	4	6,60,03,960	12	7
Balance of bullion on 31st March 1886 (see para. 13)	8,01,586	13	11	79,04,807	7	4

31. The receipts for the last five years have been—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	₹	₹	₹
1881-82	59,87,643	1,53,84,809	2,13,72,452
1882-83	79,40,334	4,25,24,213	5,04,64,547
1883-84	89,36,643	2,40,52,521	3,29,89,164
1884-85	1,77,38,617	4,53,44,578	6,30,83,195
1885-86	1,94,06,198	6,75,75,104	8,69,81,302

Thus it appears that the receipts were higher than for any year since 1879-80, when the total was ₹9,31,22,111, and of the whole Bombay received more than three times as much as Calcutta.

32. The operation of the bullion clauses of the Currency Act is shown in further detail in the following figures :—

Thousands of Rupees.

	Receipts at the Mint of bullion on account of the Currency Department.			Balance at end of month of bullion paid for by Currency Department and held as part of its reserve.			Balance of bullion held on Treasury Account, that is, the amount by which the deliveries of new coin failed to meet the Mint certificates payable by Treasury to Currency.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
April 1885	37,16	58,31	95,47	1,03,23	69,71	1,72,94	3,09	—6,73	—3,64
May ,,	20,87	95,31	1,16,18	84,72	88,62	1,73,34	—8,37	—15,78	—24,15
June ,,	23,42	1,32,03	1,55,45	50,89	1,16,61	1,67,50	17,34	—22,67	—5,33
July ,,	4,90	53,12	58,02	23,01	87,55	1,11,46	3,23	—3,75	—52
August ,,	5,06	10,22	15,28	8,32	49,97	58,29	4,30	7,91	12,21
September ,,	60,00	45,44	1,05,44	57,63	64,96	1,22,59	—2,48	—3,14	—5,62
October ,,	16,52	16,11	32,63	40,60	32,81	73,41	13,02	—7,31	5,71
November ,,	8,12	34,97	43,09	37,44	31,60	69,04	—4,24	—5,94	—10,18
December ,,	7,02	52,56	59,58	17,25	17,72	34,97	4,66	7,12	11,78
January 1886	35,92	78,52	1,14,44	33,34	59,29	92,63	—12,29	—7,42	—19,71
February ,,	13	55,94	56,07	1,28	71,28	72,56	8,38	—13,70	—5,32
March ,,	6,88	66,91	73,79	8,02	79,05	87,07	5,27	—9,63	—4,36
TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR 12 MONTHS	22,6,00	6,99,44	9,25,44	...	...	...	...	...	...

AGENCIES.

33. The following are the transactions at the Agencies :—

	No. of Agencies.	Issues of Notes.	Receipts of Notes.
Agencies of the Calcutta Circle	12	434,070	376,000
,, Allahabad ,,	1	4,500	1,500
,, Lahore ,,	5	2,757,500	344,500
,, Bombay ,,	2	333,325	172,000
,, Madras ,,	2	934,320	781,020
	22	4,463,715	1,675,020

34. The following are the Agencies enumerated in the above figures :—

Calcutta Circle.	Allahabad Circle.	Lahore Circle.	Bombay Circle.	Madras Circle.
1. Backergunge.	1. Meerut.	1. Rawal Pindee.	1. Nagpore.	1. Cocanada.
2. Darjeeling.		2. Amballa.	2. Akola.	2. Vizagapatam.
3. Moorshedabad.		3. Peshawar.		
4 Lohardagga.		4. Simla.		
5. Rajshahye.		5. Multan.		
6. Cachar.				
7. Shillong.				
8 Sibsagar.				
9. Hazareebaugh.				
10. Sylhet.				
11. Gya.				
12. Lakhimpore.				

Calcutta Circle.	Closed during the year.	Sarun.
	Opened „ „	Sibsagar.
		Gya.
		Lakhimpore.
Lahore Circle.	Closed „ „	Delhi.

CLAIMS ON LOST NOTES.

35. The following is the statement of lost and mutilated notes paid during the year on bond of indemnity :—

Nature of Loss.	Number of Notes for Rupees								Total.	
	5	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	10,000	Number.	Value.
										₹
Half Notes { Lost by Post	19	84	38	54	144	1	6	...	346	25,295
Half Notes { Lost accidentally	17	80	16	61	95	7	2	...	278	19,255
Half Notes { Mutilated	...	2	1	3	5	2	...	...	13	1,690
	36	166	55	118	244	10	8	...	637	46,240
Whole Notes { Lost by Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole Notes { Lost accidentally	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole Notes { Mutilated	22	71	8	3	13	...	...	...	107	2,380
	12	71	8	3	13	...	...	...	107	2,380
Mismatched Notes	1	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	9	495
Total { 1885-86	49	239	64	122	261	10	8	...	753	49,115
Total { 1884-85	80	221	81	98	209	16	22	...	727	60,030
Total { 1883-84	73	233	122	86	233	21	18	...	786	61,235

FORGERY AND FRAUD.

36. The following were the cases of forged notes of the Calcutta Circle during the year under review. In no other circle were any forged notes presented. No important series of forgeries has appeared :—

5-rupee	6 pieces
10 „	2 „
50 „	1 „

37. These were very clumsy attempts at forgery, the medallions being thick and coarse the words in the body of the note very rough. The paper of one out of the two 10-rupee notes however is perhaps a little more than usually like that of genuine notes, and bears an imitation of the water-mark "Government of India".

REMITTANCES OF SILVER.

38. The following is the detail of silver remittances :—

	₹
Calcutta to Allahabad	13,50,000
Calcutta to Lahore	40,00,000
Calcutta to Rangoon	50,00,000
Allahabad to Calcutta	13,48,675
Lahore to Calcutta	27,96,389
Bombay to Allahabad	54,00,000
Bombay to Lahore	1,00,00,000
Bombay to Kurrachee	1,50,75,000
Bombay to Rangoon	20,00,000
Kurrachee to Bombay	4,000
Kurrachee to Lahore	20,00,000
Madras to Rangoon	30,00,000

39. The remittances from Lahore and Allahabad one in shroff-marked coin sent for recoinage to the Calcutta Mint. The remittances from Bombay were as usual to disperse a part of the large sums tendered in Bullion for coinage.

TREASURY STATISTICS.

40. The transactions in notes at the several treasuries in India during 1883-84, 1884-85 and 1885-86 have been as follow :—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	₹	₹	₹
Receipts from the public in payment of Government dues	7,43,06,260	8,70,85,960	9,08,26,615
Receipts from the public in exchange for silver	3,49,36,510	2,96,53,600	3,19,78,560
Receipts from the public for other notes	18,17,815	18,76,485	26,38,745
Total Receipts	11,10,60,585	11,86,16,045	12,54,43,920
Issues to the public in payment of Government dues	3,41,97,260	3,41,81,990	3,61,91,125
Issues to the public in exchange for silver	3,46,51,510	3,45,13,420	3,08,36,800
Issues to the public for other notes	18,17,815	18,76,435	26,38,745
Total Issues	7,06,66,585	7,05,71,845	6,96,66,670

41. The total treasury transactions in notes during the last three years have been as follows (in lakhs of rupees):—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	₹	₹	₹
Government of India	286	319	285
Central Provinces	39	44	40
Burma	10	14	16
Assam	57	58	64
Bengal	530	526	555
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	191	173	187
Punjab	243	262	303
Madras	272	247	252
Bombay	178	237	235
Hyderabad	11	12	14
	1,817	1,892	1,951

42. Statement IV classifies the treasuries of the Government of India as follows:—

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Where notes were cashed throughout the year to the extent of the public demand	170	140	155
Where notes were ordinarily cashable, but not always	30	50	33
Where notes were not usually cashable	23	35	33
TOTAL	223	225	221

43. Statement V shows the proportions of Treasury and Bank balances, which in each province was held in the form of Currency Notes. The state of the Reserve Treasuries greatly affects the comparisons in this statement.

Including Reserve Treasuries, the percentage of balances held in notes was—

	1885.	1884.
Calcutta Circle	19	31
Bombay „	20	30
Madras „	11	11

But if Reserve Treasuries were omitted, the figures would be—

	1885. Balance in		1884. Balance in		Percentage of Notes.	
	Notes.	Cash.	Notes.	Cash.	1885.	1884.
Calcutta Circle	12,12	61,56	38,26	1,52,34	16	20
Bombay „	8,01	89,68	14,75	94,72	8	13
Madras „	11,05	87,28	9,54	86,41	11	9

STATEMENTS.

No. I.

Statement of the Value of Government Currency Notes in circulation throughout India during 1885-86 and previous years.

Date.	Calcutta.		Allahabad.		Lahore.		Bombay.		Kurrachee.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1885	6,52,26,445	.....	62,15,390	.....	82,63,735	.....	4,54,23,980	.....	41,89,880	.....
April "	5,68,05,795	—84,20,650	50,97,815†	—11,17,575	75,89,235	— 6,74,500	3,97,84,425†	— 56,39,555	46,73,950	+ 4,84,070
May "	5,62,01,725†	— 6,04,070	52,50,200	+ 1,52,385	75,46,160	— 43,075	4,53,84,520	+ 56,00,095	42,00,045†	— 4,73,905
June "	5,72,22,360	+ 10,20,635	63,85,515	+ 11,35,315	77,26,380	+ 1,80,220	5,65,35,545	+ 1,11,51,025	43,49,775	+ 1,49,730
July "	6,08,14,325	+ 35,91,965	60,05,760	— 3,79,755	76,96,615	— 29,765	4,99,65,520	— 65,70,025	43,04,170	— 45,605
August "	6,03,43,590	— 4,70,735	51,91,500	— 8,14,260	73,06,940†	— 3,89,675	4,97,73,255	— 1,92,265	46,28,735	+ 3,24,565
September "	6,40,93,640	+ 37,50,050	58,07,360	+ 6,15,860	74,59,705	+ 1,52,765	5,63,04,645*	+ 65,31,390	49,08,840	+ 2,80,105
October "	6,43,13,380	+ 2,19,740	59,31,855	+ 1,24,490	74,33,355	— 26,350	5,45,61,250	— 17,43,395	48,88,735	— 20,105
November "	6,57,90,005*	+ 14,76,715	56,80,580	— 2,51,275	80,02,610	+ 5,69,255	5,34,51,325	— 11,09,925	43,95,330	— 4,93,405
December "	6,05,12,040	—52,78,055	60,70,430	+ 3,89,850	79,54,350	— 48,260	5,24,76,280	— 9,75,045	46,93,625	+ 2,98,295
January 1886	6,31,09,400	+ 26,87,420	68,86,930	+ 8,16,500	80,95,370*	+ 1,41,020	5,13,41,560	— 11,34,720	45,62,575	— 1,31,050
February "	5,93,39,655	—38,59,805	73,12,300*	+ 4,25,370	80,84,705	— 10,665	4,58,00,420	— 55,41,140	43,27,555	— 2,35,020
March "	5,89,70,895	— 3,80,760	65,67,990	— 7,44,310	78,43,340	— 2,41,365	4,34,92,770	— 23,07,650	52,75,150*	+ 9,47,595
Total	72,76,06,960	.....	7,21,88,235	.....	9,27,38,765	.....	59,88,71,515	.....	5,52,08,485	.....
				Average for each	year from 1862-63.					
1862-63	2,42,30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,58,28,571	.....	.....	
1863-64	2,49,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,07,25,000	.....	.....	
1864-65	2,80,55,141	.....	11,39,468	.....	7,81,033	.....	3,26,00,958	.....	.....	
1865-66	2,90,43,282	.....	25,61,730	.....	29,51,182	.....	3,50,64,905	.....	9,08,721	
1866-67	2,83,91,438	.....	25,93,184	.....	25,00,558	.....	4,80,41,935	.....	10,13,765	
1867-68	2,93,11,382	.....	32,48,513	.....	24,05,652	.....	4,95,18,959	.....	15,90,835	
1868-69	3,96,45,643	.....	33,74,186	.....	25,81,546	.....	4,59,48,670	.....	19,67,010	
1869-70	4,14,57,428	.....	30,97,881	.....	22,52,897	.....	4,92,93,254	.....	24,73,060	
1870-71	3,50,93,392	.....	41,34,122	.....	26,74,301	.....	4,43,51,094	.....	22,59,591	
1871-72	4,30,33,469	.....	36,60,324	.....	52,34,625	.....	4,77,36,435	.....	22,33,014	
1872-73	4,78,04,952	.....	52,18,260	.....	47,59,828	.....	5,63,13,434	.....	20,30,310	
1873-74	4,70,29,742	.....	73,86,809	.....	47,77,161	.....	3,56,37,322	.....	21,97,823	
1874-75	4,84,38,619	.....	62,57,664	.....	53,43,460	.....	3,27,94,374	.....	17,28,919	
1875-76	4,93,96,846	.....	69,97,957	.....	66,21,276	.....	3,33,00,831	.....	17,87,612	
1876-77	4,99,71,204	.....	72,07,479	.....	62,40,332	.....	3,54,10,793	.....	18,40,533	
1877-78	6,13,25,010	.....	54,65,639	.....	54,70,648	.....	3,90,98,730	.....	21,98,696	
1878-79	6,43,05,560	.....	63,73,527	.....	48,60,418	.....	3,67,78,984	.....	25,13,693	
1879-80	6,26,55,985	.....	47,91,777	.....	65,49,450	.....	3,65,20,379	.....	26,72,268	
1880-81	6,54,05,717	.....	53,48,142	.....	92,54,536	.....	3,81,54,498	.....	34,61,504	
1881-82	6,43,82,370	.....	72,19,658	.....	81,32,364	.....	3,69,68,543	.....	33,30,384	
1882-83	7,15,64,195	.....	84,15,813	.....	78,45,178	.....	4,59,01,757	.....	32,37,773	
1883-84	6,12,93,062	.....	69,21,029	.....	76,69,764	.....	3,90,17,564	.....	29,98,733	
1884-85	6,57,43,221	.....	75,99,049	.....	78,99,231	.....	4,44,12,529	.....	30,89,570	
1885-86	6,06,33,913	.....	60,15,686	.....	77,28,230	.....	4,99,05,960	.....	46,00,707	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885-86, as compared with 1884-85	—51,09,308	.....	—15,83,363	.....	— 1,71,001	.....	+ 54,93,431	.....	+ 15,11,137	
Percentage on average circulation, 1884-85	—7·772	.....	—20·836	.....	— 2·165	.....	+ 12·369	.....	+ 48·911	

Date.	Madras.		Calicut.		Rangoon.		Total.	
	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.	Value of Notes in circulation.	Monthly increase + or decrease —.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
March 1885	1,43,42,85	.....	7,78,525	.....	13,28,300	.....	14,57,69,040	.....
April "	1,34,74,825	— 8,67,960	7,91,780†	+ 13,255	19,60,645	+ 6,32,345	13,01,78,470†	— 1,55,90,570
May "	1,44,29,060	+ 9,54,235	8,56,135	+ 64,355	15,11,475	— 4,49,170	13,53,79,320	+ 52,00,850
June "	1,37,77,855	— 6,51,205	12,48,050	+ 3,91,915	13,83,255	— 1,28,220	14,86,28,735	+ 1,32,49,410
July "	1,31,85,285	— 5,92,570	15,88,960*	+ 3,40,910	14,75,230	+ 91,975	14,50,35,865	— 35,92,860
August "	1,23,38,100	— 8,47,185	15,09,105	— 79,855	25,48,710	+ 10,73,480	14,36,39,935	— 13,95,930
September "	1,18,13,515†	— 5,24,585	17,76,080	+ 2,66,975	33,16,295	+ 7,67,585	15,54,80,080	+ 1,13,40,145
October "	1,30,42,370	+ 12,28,855	14,72,900	— 3,03,180	54,90,960	+ 21,74,665	15,71,34,805*	+ 16,54,715
November "	1,18,52,880	—11,89,490	14,06,835	— 66,065	57,94,625*	+ 3,03,665	15,63,74,280	— 7,60,525
December "	38,44,525	+ 19,91,645	9,88,240	— 4,18,595	54,29,185	— 3,65,440	15,19,68,675	— 44,05,605
January 1886	1,54,18,420	+ 15,73,895	9,90,885	+ 2,645	36,19,440	—18,09,745	15,41,14,640	+ 21,45,965
February "	1,86,63,210*	+ 32,44,790	9,56,365	— 34,520	10,72,650†	—25,46,790	14,55,56,860	— 85,57,780
March "	1,70,51,080	—16,12,130	9,59,760	+ 3,395	15,71,740	+ 4,99,090	14,17,32,725	— 38,36,135
Total	16,88,91,125	.....	1,45,45,095	.....	3,51,74,210	.....	1,76,52,24,390	.....
		Average for each			year from 1862-63.			
1862-63	41,35,714	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,41,94,385	
1863-64	66,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,23,25,000	
1864-65	61,81,761	.....	61,755	.....	.....	.....	6,88,20,116	
1865-66	63,07,003	.....	4,21,160	.....	.....	.....	7,72,57,983	
1866-67	67,97,750	.....	5,54,549	.....	.....	.....	8,98,93,179	
1867-68	62,19,398	.....	5,56,109	.....	.....	.....	9,28,50,848	
1868-69	71,21,806	.....	8,16,466	.....	.....	.....	10,14,55,327	
1869-70	73,46,017	.....	7,70,240	.....	.....	.....	10,66,90,777	
1870-71	87,56,321	.....	8,63,419	.....	.....	.....	9,81,32,240	
1871-72	1,10,63,042	.....	11,96,533	.....	.....	.....	11,41,57,442	
1872-73	1,07,03,116	.....	18,10,467	.....	.....	.....	12,86,40,367	
1873-74	1,22,14,342	.....	22,08,618	.....	.....	.....	11,14,51,907	
1874-75	99,92,176	.....	21,48,859	.....	.....	.....	10,67,04,071	
1875-76	1,28,83,331	.....	25,38,768	.....	.....	.....	11,35,26,621	
1876-77	1,36,59,999	.....	20,86,198	.....	.....	.....	11,64,16,538	
1877-78	1,67,54,482	.....	21,89,267	.....	.....	.....	13,25,02,472	
1878-79	1,52,45,985	.....	17,66,917	.....	.....	.....	13,19,05,084	
1879-80	1,29,92,638	.....	18,00,536	.....	.....	.....	12,79,83,033	
1880-81	1,35,26,580	.....	14,78,377	.....	.....	.....	13,66,29,354	
1881-82	1,34,77,339	.....	15,35,584	.....	.....	.....	13,50,46,242	
1882-83	1,34,72,861	.....	13,69,536	.....	.....	.....	15,18,07,113	
1883-84	1,39,21,985	.....	10,43,825	.....	10,03,295	.....	13,38,69,257	
1884-85	1,33,48,674	.....	12,59,258	.....	20,55,743	.....	14,54,07,275	
1885-86	1,40,74,261	.....	12,12,091	.....	29,31,184	.....	14,71,02,032	
Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885-86, as compared with 1884-85	+ 7,25,587	.....	—47,167	.....	+ 8,75,441	.....	+ 16,94,757	
Percentage on average circulation, 1884-85	+ 5·435	.....	— 3·746	.....	+ 42·585	.....	+ 1·165	

* Highest.

No.

Statement of Notes Issued,

Circle.	Nature of work.	5 Rupees.		10 Rupees.		20 Rupees.		50
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.
Calcutta	Notes issued.	393,821	19,69,105	2,290,312	2,29,03,120	168,420	33,68,400	142,570
Allahabad	,,	11,666	58,330	39,275	3,92,750	24,547	4,90,940	17,638
Lahore	,,	11,134	55,670	57,825	5,78,250	33,270	6,65,400	22,459
Bombay	,,	337,587	16,87,935	993,682	99,36,820	159,669	31,93,380	101,241
Kurrachee	,,	3,648	18,240	26,706	2,67,060	9,838	1,96,760	4,571
Madras	,,	82,632	4,13,160	208,022	20,80,220	94,361	18,87,220	71,648
Calicut	,,	12,589	62,945	10,679	1,06,790	6,187	1,23,740	6,176
Rangoon	,,	17,641	8,205	18,521	1,85,210	6,729	1,34,580	5,559
Total		870,718	43,53,590	36,45,022	3,64,50,220	503,021	1,00,60,420	371,862
Percentage on Total Issues		13·17	... ·57	55·13	... 4·80	7·61	... 1·32	5·63
Calcutta	Notes received	422,737	21,13,685	2,199,199	2,19,91,990	1,78,061	35,61,220	147,033
Allahabad	,,	12,244	61,220	38,567	3,85,670	24,756	4,95,120	17,424
Lahore	,,	10,440	52,200	62,255	6,22,550	32,355	6,47,100	22,063
Bombay	,,	331,871	16 ,59,35	979,387	97,93,870	156,776	31,35,520	99,245
Kurrachee	,,	4,694	23,470	23,743	2,37,430	10,538	2,10,760	5,084
Madras	,,	84,207	4,21,035	206,317	20,63,170	97,805	19,56,100	72,073
Calicut	,,	10,752	53,760	10,617	1,06,170	6,630	1,32,600	6,220
Rangoon	,,	15,318	76,590	14,903	1,49,030	6,140	1,22,800	4,409
Total		892,263	44,61,315	3,534,988	3,53,49,880	513,061	1,02,61,220	373,551
Percentage on Total Receipts		13·66	... ·58	54·12	... 4·62	7·86	... 1·35	5·72
Calcutta	Notes cancelled	344,657	17,23,285	1,647,658	164,76,580	119,828	23,96,560	105,286
Allahabad	,,	10,935	54,675	33,457	3,34,570	21,911	4,38,220	16,410
Lahore	,,	10,483	52,415	53,525	5,35,250	30,923	6,18,460	22,107
Bombay	,,	195,918	9,79,590	626,466	62,64,660	111,522	22,30,440	71,247
Kurrachee	,,	4,395	21,975	20,363	2,03,630	9,179	1,83,580	4,491
Madras	,,	54,728	2,73,640	154,447	15,44,470	65,511	13,10,220	47,878
Calicut	,,	10,332	51,660	10,157	1,01,570	6,359	1,27,180	5,673
Rangoon	,,	7,037	35,185	7,693	76,930	3,373	67,460	2,050
Total		638,485	31,92,425	2,555,766	2,55,57,660	368,606	73,72,120	275,142
Percentage on Total Cancellations		13·43	... ·75	53·73	... 5·98	7·75	... 1·73	5·78
Percentage on Total Cancellation on Receipts		71·56	...	72·29	...	71·85	...	73·66

Abstract of all Circles

Year.	Notes Issued.	
	No.	Value.
1861-62	367,200	4,20,00,000
1862-63	295,015	2,52,55,500
1863-64	336,201	4,72,01,000
1864-65	598,260	4,53,00,110
1865-66	960,150	10,10,04,920
1866-67	1,968,688	26,80,12,150
1867-68	2,790,745	33,96,49,710
1868-69	3,117,050	44,00,73,020
1869-70	3,396,828	49,34,88,480
1870-71	3,855,477	56,63,62,620
1871-72	4,045,118	62,25,21,200
1872-73	4,480,446	57,39,09,525
1873-74	4,915,365	61,69,24,375
1874-75	5,145,682	68,25,78,760
1875-76	5,325,790	62,69,70,815
1876-77	5,777,514	78,77,51,185
1877-78	6,251,704	99,52,50,980
1878-79	5,853,587	86,09,06,930
1879-80	6,252,415	81,51,93,855
1880-81	6,731,153	85,23,94,490
1881-82	6,066,875	71,68,22,915
1882-83	6,417,898	73,71,65,755
1883-84	6,828,374	67,02,69,920
1884-85	6,914,915	73,99,22,015
1885-86	6,610,519	76,10,25,730

II.

Received, and Cancelled during 188 5-86.

Rupees.	100 Rupees.		500 Rupees.		1,000 Rupees.		10,000 Rupees.		Total.	
Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
71,28,560	367,433	3,67,43,300	70,307	3,51,53,500	132,168	13,21,68,000	8,661	8,66,10,000	3,573,692	32,60,43,925
8,81,900	22,493	22,49,300	2,782	13,91,000	5,682	56,82,000	707	70,70,000	124,790	1,82,16,220
11,22,950	30,073	30,07,300	8,453	42,26,500	9,564	95,64,000	647	64,70,000	173,425	2,56,90,070
50,62,050	172,580	1,72,58,000	11,569	57,84,500	62,542	6,25,42,000	16,508	16,50,80,000	1,855,378	27,05,44,685
2,28,550	8,388	8,38,800	1,266	6,33,000	5,256	52,56,000	243	24,30,000	59,916	98,68,410
35,82,400	200,504	2,00,50,400	31,951	1,59,75,500	19,783	1,97,83,000	2,784	2,78,40,000	711,685	9,16,11,900
3,08,800	14,800	14,80,000	559	2,79,500	303	3,03,000	221	22,10,000	51,514	48,74,775
2,77,950	8,583	8,58,300	871	4,35,500	1,106	11,06,000	1,109	1,10,90,000	60,119	1,41,75,745
1,85,93,100	824,854	8,24,85,400	127,758	6,38,79,000	236,404	23,64,04,000	30,880	30,88,00,000	6,610,519	76,10,25,730
... 2·44	12·48 ...	... 10·84	1·94 ...	... 8·39	3·57 ...	... 31·06	·47 ...	... 40·58	100 ...	... 100
73,51,650	371,409	3,71,40,900	70,052	3,50,26,000	134,601	13,46,01,000	9,052	9,05,20,000	3,532,144	33,23,06,445
8,71,200	21,410	21,41,000	2,297	11,48,500	5,897	58,97,000	695	69,50,000	123,290	1,79,49,710
11,03,150	26,249	26,24,900	8,233	41,16,500	9,617	96,17,000	731	73,10,000	171,943	2,60,93,400
49,62,250	177,931	1,77,93,100	12,498	62,49,000	64,410	6,44,10,000	16,495	16,49,50,000	1,838,613	27,29,53,095
2,54,200	8,483	8,48,300	1,273	6,36,500	5,283	52,83,000	129	12,90,000	59,227	87,83,660
36,03,650	191,652	1,91,65,200	31,734	1,58,67,000	20,244	2,02,44,000	2,555	2,55,50,000	706,587	8,88,70,155
3,11,000	13,648	13,64,800	536	2,68,000	296	2,96,000	213	21,30,000	48,912	46,62,330
2,20,450	6,618	6,61,800	902	4,51,000	1,234	12,34,000	1,101	1,10,10,000	50,625	1,39,25,670
1,86,77,550	817,400	8,17,40,000	127,525	6,37,62,500	241,582	24,15,82,000	30,971	30,97,10,000	6,531,341	76,55,44,465
... 2·44	12·51 ...	... 10·66	1·95 ...	... 8·33	3·7 ...	... 31·56	·48 ...	... 40·46	100 ...	... 100
52,64,300	287,486	2,87,48,600	62,286	3,11,43,000	117,624	11,76,24,000	3,723	3,72,30,000	2,688,548	24,06,06,325
8,20,500	20,073	20,07,300	2,047	10,23,500	4,415	44,15,000	183	18,30,000	109,431	1,09,23,765
11,05,350	26,199	26,19,900	8,062	40,31,000	6,762	67,62,000	266	26,60,000	160,327	1,84,04,375
35,62,350	110,645	1,10,64,500	10,508	52,54,000	38,908	3,89,08,000	2,788	2,78,80,000	1,174,002	9,67,43,540
2,24,550	7,659	7,65,900	1,148	5,74,000	2,365	23,65,000	83	8,30,000	49,683	51,68,635
25,38,000	152,400	1,52,40,000	18,895	94,47,500	9,666	96,66,000	978	97,80,000	504,503	4,96,55,730
2,63,050	12,276	12,27,600	467	2,33,500	212	2,12,000	146	14,60,000	45,622	36,97,160
1,02,500	3,133	3,13,300	419	2,09,500	519	5,19,000	140	14,00,000	24,364	27,23,875
1,37,57,100	625,871	6,25,87,100	103,832	5,19,16,000	180,471	18,04,71,000	8,307	8,30,70,000	4,756,480	42,79,23,405
... 3·22	13·16 ...	... 14·63	2·18 ...	... 12·16	3·79 ...	... 42·11	·18 ...	... 19·42	100 ...	...
...	76·57	...	81·42	...	78·85	...	26·82	...	72·83	55·89

from 1861-62 to 1885-86.

Notes Received.		Notes Cancelled.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.
2,000	10,00,000	...	...
82,820	1,49,55,500	52,520	1,10,05,500
228,582	4,17,01,000	240,478	3,74,51,000
253,708	3,37,69,900	214,290	3,15,66,660
854,111	9,98,39,180	386,174	3,90,71,620
1,917,381	25,36,97,220	831,631	7,50,95,040
2,424,319	30,72,64,270	998,679	10,85,26,500
2,936,353	44,69,90,180	1,553,433	14,25,85,600
3,353,591	48,70,24,340	1,906,794	22,30,04,250
3,728,082	56,66,28,810	2,005,842	24,79,56,750
3,813,861	60,48,10,940	1,894,516	25,64,60,160
4,194,129	59,96,88,825	2,150,039	25,00,27,590
4,620,018	62,64,55,900	2,565,830	26,20,42,890
4,762,530	63,66,57,570	3,094,093	28,68,65,125
5,269,541	62,17,81,655	3,500,388	29,62,56,840
5,702,046	77,87,26,475	3,661,384	37,89,18,425
6,120,202	96,25,97,735	4,399,755	45,50,76,735
6,036,955	90,75,19,920	4,115,911	42,84,16,310
6,067,688	80,79,23,265	3,889,150	35,31,49,630
6,625,315	84,04,84,390	4,172,534	38,61,13,350
5,964,017	71,06,97,175	3,855,555	37,95,01,280
6,164,317	73,16,24,485	4,344,957	43,60,02,315
6,769,657	68,93,02,090	4,710,289	42,04,58,825
6,692,313	72,12,80,855	5,137,324	43,21,77,545
6,531,341	76,55,44,465	4,756,480	42,79,23,405

No.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1885-86. Interest realized on Government Securities	11,13,125 0 0	1,00,967 0 0	1,44,720 0 0
SUNDRY CASH RECEIPTS.			
Miscellaneous	188 12 0	120 11 0	374 8 6
Premium realized on Bills	.....	.....	.....
Value of unclaimed Currency Notes	.....	.....	95 0 0
	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Salaries	23,400 3 9	.....	7,853 10 10
Establishment	69,396 6 6	10,301 4 8	9,687 9 5
Temporary Establishment	2,544 10 3	436 0 0	.....
Charges for Remittance	261 15 0	3,399 11 3	.....
Stationery	1,359 11 3	9 4 0	285 15 0
Printing Charges	1,958 13 9	771 7 11	730 9 6
Service Telegrams	216 0 0	18 2 0	235 5 0
Purchase of Service Stamps	556 3 6	350 13 0	461 4 6
House, Lighting, Police and Water-rate	4,500 0 0	.....	166 12 8
Cost of Note forms	1,56,836 2 8	.....	.....
One-third freight on Europe Stores	41 5 3	.....	.....
Pensions and Gratuities	7,736 5 10	2,507 10 10	344 1 4
Cost of Repairs, &c., to Currency Buildings	2,482 0 0	.....	165 1 5
Cost of Chests, Bags, and Locks	40 2 6	560 0 0	478 6 0
Contingencies	5,575 6 3	710 12 2	1,251 8 5
Travelling Allowances	121 4 6	.....	.....
Dead Stock, cost of Office Furniture	970 6 3	387 4 6	193 1 0
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	10,452 6 4	21,852 11 1
PROFIT	8,35,317 0 9	81,635 4 8	1,23,336 13 5

ABST

	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
RECEIPTS.			
1861-62	.....	.....	.....
1862-63	1,52,316 10 2	.....	.....
1863-64	3,27,731 5 4	.....	.....
1864-65	9,69,318 4 4	.....	.....
1865-66	6,05,285 1 8	46,281 6 0	31,484 2 0
1866-67	6,91,286 13 6	49,784 0 0	31,517 0 0
1867-68	5,32,863 9 9	45,617 9 4	28,944 4 9
1868-69	5,81,265 0 9	49,442 8 3	37,827 13 5
1869-70	6,50,258 12 3	48,310 9 8	35,133 4 11
1870-71	5,36,277 7 6	62,787 2 7	40,616 1 1
1871-72	5,38,378 2 9	45,512 7 6	65,087 5 3
1872-73	8,91,423 8 3	96,879 10 9	88,368 10 6
1873-74	10,04,194 6 0	1,56,749 4 0	1,01,370 14 0
1874-75	11,87,241 11 6	89 036 0 0	1,10 593 7 3
1875-76	10,92,800 4 6	1,13,676 0 0	1,28,291 10 9
1876-77	10,74,581 8 0	1,09,322 0 0	1,34,781 10 9
1877-78	11,80,679 7 8	1,12,726 0 0	1,11,997 10 9
1878-79	12,35,775 6 10	85,487 2 0	94,621 11 0
1879-80	13,93,856 3 11	99,873 6 0	1,31,198 12 3
1880-81	12,55,051 0 0	89,304 0 0	1,69,020 0 0
1881-82	12,65,842 12 2	85,948 4 0	1 55,632 3 6
1882-83	12,99,622 0 0	1,11,111 10 0	1.24,487 8 6
1883-84	12,21,167 2 7	1,11,492 4 0	1,56,363 0 0
1884-85	11,41,524 9 3	1,14,237 9 3	1,53,062 0 0
1885-86	11,13,313 12 0	1,01,087 11 0	1,45,189 8 6
TOTAL	2,19,42.085 0 8	18,21,666 8 4	20,75,588 10 5
DISBURSEMENTS.			
1861-62	2,639 2 7	.....	.....
1862-63	3,06,205 8 3	.....	.....
1863-64	1,40 049 4 11	.....	.....
1864-65	34,145 8 6	20,329 12 2	17,539 13 0
1865-66	4,00,080 5 2	17,824 12 9	21,500 13 3
1866-67	5,27,735 4 11	13,488 3 2	16,999 6 3
1867-68	90,086 0 0	17,230 12 10	20,862 13 7
1868-69	5,71,781 12 9	14,792 14 4	15,285 6 4
1869-70	99,909 12 7	14,991 8 11	16,687 14 6
1870-71	1,30,679 3 7	15,505 1 4	13,726 6 9
1871-72	1,02,321 6 2	14,457 12 6	19,870 1 1
1872-73	1,27,751 14 3	20,576 5 10	11,243 6 6
1873-74	1,65,462 14 5	51,683 12 7	14,189 4 7
1874-75	1,36,395 6 10	21,920 7 4	22,072 3 8
1875-76	1,26,771 7 8	44,446 5 4	13,937 10 8
1876-77	1,47,884 0 11	19,322 1 0	10,443 14 9
1877-78	1,82,693 11 4	13,346 14 3	18,445 5 1
1878-79	2,38,041 12 0	16,616 9 5	14,376 3 0
1879-80	1,41,472 1 5	14,744 12 3	15,044 15 6
1880-81	1,21,867 0 0	14,910 0 0	14,851 0 0
1881-82	1,48,717 0 3	21,755 1 10	17,482 14 9
1882-83	2,61,461 7 4	19,251 9 5	14,632 14 8
1883-84	2,23,388 9 8	18,552 10 7	14,967 0 10
1884-85	1,28,143 10 8	22,857 10 11	15,118 12 5
1885-86	2,77,996 11 3	19,452 6 4	21,852 11 1
TOTAL	48,33,681 1 5	4,48,057 9 1	3,61,131 2 3
PROFIT	1,71,08,403 15 3	13,73,608 15 3	17,14,457 8 2

III.

Department of Issue of Paper Currency for the year 1885-86.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
7,87,966 0 0	83,186 0 0	2,33,977 0 0	15,682 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,00,868 0 0
408 2 7	587 13 4	173 5 9	.....	.....	1,853 5 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	45 0 0	880 0 0	120 0 0	.....	1,140 0 0
7.88,374 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
15,000 0 0	1,098 11 9	.....	1,200 0 0	.....	48,552 0 4
51,643 13 3	4,439 0 6	17,827 1 10	3,250 12 0	14,531 1 7	1,81,076 11 3
1,212 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,193 2 3
7,058 8 6	2,691 7 0	1,398 12 1	.....	.....	14,810 5 10
910 15 4	173 13 10	367 4 8	39 9 6	.....	3,146 9 7
1,762 10 5	174 5 0	548 9 3	.....	.....	5,946 7 10
231 9 0	64 5 0	96 3 0	38 1 0	159 8 0	1,059 1 0
775 0 0	85 0 0	205 9 0	75 0 0	30 1 0	2,538 15 0
52 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,718 12 8
.....	.....	18,387 7 1	1,135 5 7	.....	1,76,358 15 4
11 1 3	.....	3 12 8	.....	.....	56 3 2
1,150 0 0	.....	1,961 15 8	498 0 0	.....	14,198 1 8
384 5 0	.....	205 7 0	.....	.....	3,236 13 5
.....	.....	1,274 0 11	.....	.....	2,352 9 5
2,381 12 5	180 10 6	547 15 5	121 1 3	112 4 6	10,881 6 11
617 13 0	76 10 0	271 12 9	.....	74 0 0	1,161 8 3
20 8 0	.....	46 3 0	.....	.....	1,617 6 9
83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	43,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
7,05,161 10 5	74,834 14 3	1,91,888 3 5	9,444 2 8	6,338 0 11	20,27,956 2 6

RACTS.

Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	TOTAL.
₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,52,316 10 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,27,731 5 4
5,11,746 13 6	.....	1,73,913 14 10	.....	.....	16,54,979 0 8
8,19,518 4 3	4,637 7 9	1,67,917 2 10	3,268 2 0	.....	16,78,391 10 5
7,43,596 2 1	23,870 0 0	1,18,395 11 4	4,400 0 0	.....	16,62,849 10 11
5,92,489 15 5	20,677 12 5	1,21,084 15 9	4,137 1 3	.....	13,45,815 4 8
6,73,293 8 10	28,822 15 1	1,04,357 0 5	11,963 12 11	.....	14,86,972 11 8
7,69,001 5 11	38,566 11 1	1,14,559 2 3	12,011 10 11	.....	16,67,871 9 0
6,73,769 3 4	34,317 10 3	1,32,986 14 7	13.113 3 5	.....	14,93,867 10 9
5,93,668 4 7	27,765 4 9	1,40,676 4 1	14,877 11 0	.....	14,25,965 7 11
10,45,520 1 7	37,693 12 6	1,98,729 6 9	33,612 4 0	.....	23,92,227 6 4
7,56,230 12 9	46,985 0 3	2,59,187 1 3	46.866 10 3	.....	23,71,584 0 6
6,77,999 6 4	35,660 12 0	2,19,693 3 0	49,770 0 0	.....	23,69,994 8 1
6,87,503 6 6	36,340 0 0	2,53,336 8 8	55.570 0 0	.....	23,67,517 14 5
7,01,084 13 8	40,050 1 6	2,69,536 3 6	39,443 0 0	.....	23,68,799 4 8
6,59,869 12 10	35,533 13 0	3,10,976 0 0	37,865 0 0	.....	24,49,647 12 3
6,52.369 0 4	47,607 0 0	2,51,697 8 0	27,938 0 0	.....	23,95,495 12 2
7,72,780 3 3	54,105 0 0	3,09,420 0 8	35,592 0 0	.....	27,96,825 10 1
6,96,539 0 0	62,088 0 0	2 20,031 0 0	22,785 0 0	.....	25,14,818 0 0
6,64,791 11 11	60,126 0 0	2,46,642 15 5	24,016 0 0	.....	25,02,999 15 0
6,82,831 3 0	54,736 0 0	2,14,922 14 10	14,854 0 0	.....	25,02,565 4 4
6,93,775 7 1	50,446 12 0	2,39,524 7 10	18,828 0 0	17,260 0 0	25,08,857 1 6
7,65,661 1 9	55,927 9 6	2,43,696 15 0	16,324 0 0	23,476 0 0	25.10,909 12 9
7,88,374 2 7	83,818 13 4	2,35,030 5 9	15,802 0 0	21,245 0 0	25,03,861 5 2
1,56,22,413 13 6	8,79,776 7 5	45,46,315 12 9	5,03,037 7 9	61,981 0 0	4,74.52,864 12 10
2,494 10 0	.....	751 9 3	.....	.....	5,885 5 10
1,73,996 6 6	.....	50,610 10 1	.....	.....	5,30,812 8 10
1,66,720 11 11	.....	58,638 9 6	.....	.....	3,65,408 10 4
2,61,955 7 8	.....	59,511 2 3	3,112 11 4	.....	3,96,594 6 11
3,06,084 4 8	9,596 11 8	78,872 13 10	11,132 8 5	.....	8,45,092 5 9
3,58,829 8 3	8,632 0 0	61,950 15 6	4,667 12 8	.....	9,92,303 2 9
1,29,160 8 5	10,509 12 11	36,798 8 6	4,657 14 4	.....	3,09,306 6 7
1,12,952 8 4	10,517 15 3	30,912 2 6	4,695 15 6	.....	7,60,938 11 0
1,12,816 11 10	7,711 15 0	33,335 4 5	4,407 0 1	.....	2,89,860 3 4
1,21,404 7 7	5,922 4 1	44,446 15 1	4,546 11 2	.....	3,36,231 1 7
1,02,736 7 5	6,038 0 2	34,553 0 1	5,417 14 0	.....	2,85,394 9 5
99,551 13 8	7,225 11 5	39,798 3 9	7,367 15 0	.....	3,13,515 6 5
1,64,282 3 4	9,157 11 10	45,101 5 3	6,098 14 0	.....	4,55,976 2 0
1,50,860 9 2	6,097 0 2	43,460 9 0	9,037 5 6	.....	3,89,843 9 8
1,02,627 5 0	6,670 11 3	35,306 1 0	5,568 2 3	.....	3,35,327 11 2
86,264 8 2	7,635 7 6	35,215 10 6	6,891 3 11	.....	3,13,656 14 9
2,23,222 6 1	7,100 7 0	33,239 12 8	6,944 7 0	.....	4,84,992 15 5
1,92,575 6 9	8,534 5 8	41,871 7 1	6,894 5 5	.....	5,18,910 3 4
1,00,247 4 8	7,456 6 8	39,214 6 8	5,621 13 11	.....	3,23,801 13 1
82,161 0 0	5,716 0 0	33,697 0 0	4,934 0 0	.....	2,78,136 0 0
78,796 0 4	7,703 4 4	42,480 1 4	7,828 4 1	.....	3,24,762 10 11
83,441 8 11	7,553 3 2	32,512 5 11	6,451 9 11	.....	4,25,304 11 4
98,933 12 7	6,335 4 9	49,448 0 10	5,643 2 2	10,638 4 4	4,27,906 13 9
94,890 6 5	7,126 11 7	29,430 11 9	5,390 5 6	14,234 8 4	3,17,172 13 7
83,212 8 2	8,983 15 1	43,142 2 4	6,357 13 4	14,906 15 1	4,75,905 2 8
34,90,218 9 10	1,62,204 15 6	10,34,299 9 1	1,33,667 13 6	39,779 11 9	1,05,03,040 8 5
1,21,32,195 3 8	7,17,571 7 11	35,12,016 3 8	3,69,369 10 3	22,201 4 3	3,69,49,824 4 5

No. IV.

Classification of Treasuries according to Encashment of Notes.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
	India.				
Ajmere.	Bhopal.	Khatmandu.			
Beluchistan.	Nowgong-Bundelkhand.				
Coorg.	Sambhur.				
Gwalior.*					
Indore.					
			5	3	1
	Central Provinces.				
Balaghat.	Chhindwara.	Saugor.			
Betul.	Jubbulpur.				
Bhandara.	Raipur.				
Bilaspur.	Seoni.				
Chanda.	Wardha.				
Damoh.	Hoshangabad.				
Mandla.					
Narsinghpur.					
Nimar.					
Sambalpur.					
	Burma.		10	6	1
Kyouk-Phyoo. Tharawaddy.	Thayetmyo.				
Bassein. Prome.	Shoagyeen.				
Maoobeng. Mergui.	Tounghoo.				
Sandoway. Tavoy.					
Henzada. Pegu.					
			10	3	...
		Carried over .	25	12	2

* This Treasury was closed with effect from 3rd March 1886.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
	Assam.	Brought forward	25	12	2
		Cachar.			
		Darrang.			
		Garo Hills.			
		Goalpara.			
		Kamrup.			
		Khasi Hills.			
		Lakhimpur.			
		Manipur.			
		Naga Hills.			
		Nowgong.			
		Sibsagar.			
		Sylhet.			
			...	...	12
	Bengal.				
Burdwan. Nuddea.	Rungpore.	Darjeeling.			
Bankura. Jessore.	Puri.				
Beerbhoom. Khulna.	Singhbhoom.				
Midnapore. Moorshedabad.					
Hooghly. Dinagepore.					
Howrah. Rajshahye.					
24-Pergunnahs. Bogra.					
Pubna.					
		Carried over .	15	3	1
		Carried over .	25	12	14

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	25	12	14
	Bengal—*contd.*				
Jalpaiguri.		Brought forward	15	3	1
Dacca.					
Furreedpore.					
Backergunge.					
Mymensingh.					
Tipperah.					
Chittagong.					
Noakholly.					
Patna.					
Gya.					
Shahabad.					
Durbhunga.					
Sarun.					
Chumparun.					
Monghyr.					
Bhagalpore.					
Purneah.					
Nya-Doomka.					
Cuttack.					
Mozufferpore.					
Balasore.					
Hazaribagh.					
Lohardugga.					
Manbhoom.					
Maldah.				3	1
	N.-W. P. & Oudh.				
Aligarh.	Allahabad.	Agra.			
Basti.	Bareilly.	Benares.			
Cawnpore.		Carried over .	3	2	2
		Carried over .	65	15	15

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	65	15	15
	N.-W.P. & Oudh—*contd.*	Brought forward	3	2	2
Farukhabad.	Badaun.	Bulandshahr.			
Gonda.	Bara Banki.	Dehra Dun.			
Lalitpur.	Bahraich.	Kumaun.			
Muzaffarnagar.	Etah.	Pilibhit.			
Partabgarh.	Faizabad.				
Rae Bareli.	Jalaun.				
Rurki.	Mathura.				
Sultanpur.	Moradabad.				
Azamgarh.	Sitapur.				
Banda.	Unao.				
Bijnor.					
Etawah.					
Fatehpur.					
Ghazipore.					
Gorakhpur.					
Hamirpur.					
Jaunpore.					
Jhansi.					
Meerut.					
Mirzapore.					
Mainpuri.					
Saharanpur.					
Shahjahanpur.					
Ballia.					
Hardoi.					
Kheri.					
Lucknow.					
			30	12	6
	Punjab.				
Amritsar.					
Bannu.					
Dera Ghazi Khan.					
Dera Ismail Khan.					
		Carried over .	4	...	...
		Carried over .	95	27	21

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	95	27	21
	Punjab—*contd.*	Brought forward	4	...	...
Ferozepur.					
Gujranwala.					
Gujrat.					
Gurdaspur					
Gurgaon.					
Hissar.					
Hoshiarpur.					
Hazara.					
Jhang.					
Jhelum.					
Jullundur.					
Kangra.					
Kohat.					
Karnal.					
Ludhiana.					
Multan.					
Montgomery.					
Muzaffargarh.					
Peshawar.					
Rawal Pindi.					
Rohtak.					
Sialkot.					
Shahpur.					
Simla.					
Umballa.*					
			29	...	...
	Madras.				
Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.	Kistna.†			
Nellore.	Godavari.	Bangalore.			
		Carried over .	2	2	2
		Carried over .	124	27	21

* The Umballa Treasury was not able to cash notes in December 1885 owing to extraordinary demand for silver on account of the Delhi Camp of Exercise.

† In consequence of an arrangement under which the Bank of Madras takes over the entire surplus whole rupees for the Guntur Branch.

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
		Brought forward	124	27	21
	Madras—*contd.*	Brought forward	2	2	2
	Bellary.	Nilgiris.			
Kurnool.	Coimbatore.				
Anuntapur.	Malabar.				
Cuddapah.	South Canara.				
Chingleput.					
North Arcot.					
South Arcot.					
Salem.					
Trichinopoly.					
Tanjore.					
Madura.					
Tinnevelly.					
Travancore.					
			14	6	3
	Bombay.				
Ahmednagar.		Bijapur.			
Belgaum.		Kutch.			
Colaba.		Dharwar.			
Hyderabad (Sind).					
Kaira.					
Kanara.					
Khandesh.					
Nasik.					
Ratnagiri.					
Satara.					
Shikarpur.					
Sholapur.					
Surat.					
Thana.					
		Carried over .	14	...	3
		Carried over .	138	33	24

A	B	C	A	B	C
Treasuries which were able throughout the year to cash notes at all times to the extent of the public demand on them.	Treasuries ordinarily able to cash notes on presentation.	Treasuries at which this accommodation could not usually be given.			
	Bombay—*contd.*	Brought forward	138	33	24
Kathiawar.		Brought forward	14	...	3
Aned.			17	...	3
Baroda.					
Ahmedabad.					
Broach.					
Kurrachi.					
Poona.					
	Hyderabad.				
	Akola.				
	Amraoti.				
	Basim.				
	Buldana.				
	Ellichpur.				
	Wun.				
		TOTAL .	155	33	33
		TOTAL OF A, B, C . . .	225		

No. V.

Statistics of Treasury and other Balances on 31st December 1885.

	Denomination of Notes.									Total.		Total.	Percentage of Notes.	
	₹5.	₹10.	₹20.	₹50.	₹100.	₹500.	₹1,000.	₹10,000.	Foreign Circle Notes.	Notes.	Cash.		Dec. 1885.	Dec. 1884.
Treasuries and Branch Banks.														
Calcutta Circle	24,570	70,950	20,300	1,76,000	3,21,600	29,500	1,15,000	4,50,000	5,86,050	17,93,970	77,34,336	95,28,306	19	31
Allahabad	17,260	41,600	53,080	1,12,250	1,68,200	1,24,000	3,36,000	...	6,63,195	15,15,585	1,40,02,089	1,55,17,674	10	7
Lahore	12,355	83,940	96,420	1,54,600	2,39,800	3,44,000	3,32,000	1,60,000	3,06,135	17,29,250	67,47,048	84,76,298	20	21
Bombay	25,780	98,410	57,520	98,950	2,41,300	1,13,500	1,41,000	15,00,000	22,465	22,98,925	89,68,588	1,12,67,513	20	30
Nagpore	2,295	32,320	8,840	30,450	1,00,700	32,000	96,000	...	46,135	3,48,740	25,90,100	29,38,840	12	9
Kurrachee	4,970	26,680	25,580	51,900	1,34,500	76,500	4,18,000	3,30,000	10,700	10,78,830	11,75,070	22,53,900	48	43
Madras	24,220	68,290	67,280	1,11,850	4,30,700	88,500	76,000	20,000	2,44,385	11,31,225	87,35,954	98,67,179	11	11
Calicut	2,160	6,350	6,100	11,600	99,000	5,000	18,000	60,000	1,50,095	3,58,305	21,00,821	24,59,126	15	22
Central India	7,495	22,350	19,600	28,850	82,100	48,500	19,000	...	33,510	2,61,405	18,34,388	20,95,793	12	9
Burma	14,490	16,000	9,040	22,500	40,300	1,62,500	1,99,000	40,20,000	85,600	45,69,430	30,74,701	76,44,131	59	8
	1,35,595	4,66,890	3,63,760	7,98,950	18,58,200	10,24,000	17,50,000	65,40,000	21,48,270	1,50,85,665	5,69,63,095	7,20,48,760	21	22
Presidency Banks Head Offices.														
Bank of Bengal	28,685	2,41,550	59,340	1,55,400	6,53,700	3,74,500	7,27,000	10,000	13,320	22,63,495	59,16,541	81,80,036	27	89
Do. of Bombay . . .	28,510	1,94,000	88,880	1,64,600	2,64,800	2,53,000	19,94,000	1,43,10,000	13,475	1,73,11,265	1,21,993	1,74,33,258	99	99
Do. of Madras . . .	19,495	48,460	45,180	55,950	2,01,900	1,87,500	2,78,000	6,50,000	7,325	14,93,810	8,88,881	23,82,691	63	40
	76,690	4,84,010	1,93,400	3,75,950	11,20,400	8,15,000	29,99,000	1,49,70,000	34,120	2,10,68,570	69,27,415	2,79,95,985	75	89

No. VI.

Issues and Receipts of Home Notes at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
Circulation on 1st April 1885	6,58,48,210	67,29,345	89,78,935	4,68,95,120	42,49,355	1,45,87,985	8,33,020	13,36,705	14,94,58,675
ISSUES.									
Over the counter	31,02,09,855	1,51,61,720	1,33,40,310	26,10,79,815	95,18,410	8,15,07,580	48,74,775	83,75,745	70,40,68,210
At Agencies	4,34,070	4,500	27,57,500	3,33,325	...	9,34,320	...	...	44,63,715
In remittance transactions	1,54,00,000	30,50,000	95,92,260	91,31,545	3,50,000	91,70,000	...	58,00,000	5,24,93,805
Total Issues	32,60,43,925	1,82,16,220	2,56,90,070	27,05,44,685	98,68,410	9,16,11,900	48,74,775	1,41,75,745	76,10,25,730
Total of Balance and Issues	39,18,92,135	2,49,45,565	3,46,69,005	31,74,39,805	1,41,17,765	10,61,99,885	57,07,795	1,55,12,450	91,04,84,405
RECEIPTS.									
Over the counter	28,50,89,465	1,28,17,705	1,55,07,160	14,30,12,360	71,59,830	7,41,93,420	18,91,685	1,23,24,315	55,19,95,940
At Agencies	3,86,070	1,500	3,44,500	1,72,000	...	7,81,020	...	...	16,85,090
From other Currency Circles	90,96,080	51,30,505	83,25,745	2,05,44,890	16,23,830	53,95,715	27,70,645	13,07,355	5,41,94,765
In remittance transactions	3,77,34,830	...	19,15,995	10,92,23,845	...	85,00,000	...	2,94,000	15,76,68,670
Total Receipts	33,23,06,445	1,79,49,710	2,60,93,400	27,29,53,095	87,83,660	8,88,70,155	46,62,330	1,39,25,670	76,55,44,465
Balance in circulation on 31st March 1886	5,95,85,690	69,95,855	85,75,605	4,44,86,710	53,34,105	1,73,29,730	10,45,465	15,86,780	14,49,39,940

No. VII.

Issues and Receipts of Coin at each Circle.

	Circles.								Total.
	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Rangoon.	
	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.	₹ a. p.
Balance on 1st April 1885	1,87,82,294 14 11	72,32,860 0 0	59,76,140 0 0	2,20,30,351 4 2	30,53,435 0 0	1,00,58,020 0 0	2,33,020 0 0	13,75,955 0 0	6,87,42,076 3 1
Receipts—Over the Counter	2,96,80,320 0 0	55,49,360 0 0	40,23,535 0 0	9,23,88,805 0 0	46,55,175 0 0	1,50,80,260 0 0	34,76,035 0 0	69,84,815 0 0	16,18,38,305 0 0
„ From Small Coin Account	...	...	...	7,83,000 0 0	44,100 0 0	2,40,000 0 0	...	...	10,67,100 0 0
„ At Agencies	3,36,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	27,57,500 0 0	3,17,825 0 0	...	6,74,200 0 0	...	...	40,88,525 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions	3,38,85,070 0 0	74,50,000 0 0	2,57,82,756 5 6	4,000 0 0	1,50,75,000 0 0	30,75,000 0 0	9,70,000 0 0	1,11,06,000 0 0	9,73,47,826 5 6
„ For Mint Certificates	1,79,49,681 11 4	...	...	615 12 7	...	...	...	...	1,79,50,297 7 11
„ Interest to reduce Cost of Securities	2,500 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
Total Receipts	8,18,53,571 11 4	1,30,02,360 0 0	3,25,63,791 5 6	9,34,94,245 12 7	1,97,74,275 0 0	1,90,69,460 0 0	44,46,035 0 0	1,80,90,815 0 0	28,22,94,553 13 5
Total of Balance and Receipts	10,06,35,866 10 3	2,02,35,220 0 0	3,85,39,931 5 6	11,55,24,597 0 9	2,28,27,710 0 0	2,91,27,480 0 0	46,79,055 0 0	1,94,66,770 0 0	35,10,36,630 0 6
Issues—Over the Counter	5,29,39,330 0 0	79,21,370 0 0	1,03,13,570 0 0	5,04,81,025 0 0	23,27,825 0 0	1,15,59,645 0 0	17,43,590 0 0	1,09,43,460 0 0	14,82,29,815 0 0
„ At Agencies	2,88,000 0 0	...	3,44,500 0 0	1,56,500 0 0	...	5,20,900 0 0	...	...	13,09,900 0 0
„ In Remittance Transactions	3,66,50,000 0 0	68,98,725 0 0	2,21,89,161 5 6	3,44,75,000 0 0	1,47,24,500 0 0	30,00,000 0 0	22,40,090 0 0	67,05,005 0 0	12,68,82,391 5 6
„ For Bullion delivered and for Melting Fees	20,458 8 2	...	...	13,11,534 8 1	...	...	...	...	13,31,993 0 3
„ To Small Coin Accounts	...	...	...	6,85,000 0 0	65,900 0 0	80,000 0 0	...	...	8,30,900 0 0
Total Issues	8,98,97,788 8 2	1,48,20,095 0 0	3,28,47,231 5 6	8,71,09,059 8 1	1,71,18,225 0 0	1,51,60,545 0 0	39,83,590 0 0	1,76,48,465 0 0	27,85,84,999 5 9
Balance of Coin, 31st March 1886	1,07,38,078 2 1	54,15,125 0 0	56,92,700 0 0	2,84,15,537 8 8	57,09,485 0 0	1,39,66,935 0 0	6,95,465 0 0	18,18,305 0 0	7,24,51,630 10 9

No. VIII.

Value of Currency Notes in Circulation on the last day of each month. (In Lakhs of Rupees.)

	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
April	4,10	5,13	5,68	7,48	7,02	7,84	8,92	9,80	9,65	10,13	13,34	11,01	9,27	10,75	10,73	11,13	13,30	11,27	12,89	12,86	14,20	13,35	12,34	13,02
May	4,13	5,01	6,04	7,46	7,87	8,19	10,04	10,38	8,68	10,49	13,49	11,21	9,96	11,06	10,70	11,55	13,09	11,17	13,10	13,01	14,67	13,09	13,24	13,54
June	4,21	5,09	5,99	8,34	8,60	8,53	10,04	10,80	8,70	10,83	13,51	14,83	10,16	11,29	11,59	12,67	13,87	13,64	13,72	14,91	13,01	13,83	14,86	
July	4,26	5,11	6,31	8,58	8,67	8,72	10,06	10,53	9,12	10,72	13,47	11,95	10,73	11,18	11,54	12,85	14,07	12,24	13,91	14,04	15,29	13,54	14,56	14,50
August	4,28	5,16	6,37	8,69	8,48	9,39	10,13	10,21	9,45	11,29	13,22	12,05	10,87	11,19	11,91	12,15	14,27	12,74	13,75	14,22	15,29	13,79	14,97	14,36
September	4,29	5,26	6,48	8,87	9,28	9,53	10,41	10,18	10,07	11,32	13,35	12,09	10,60	11,77	11,75	12,39	14,06	13,33	13,47	13,55	15,28	14,40	15,01	15,55
October	4,58	5,63	7,09	7,84	10,16	9,96	10,61	10,76	10,19	11,31	13,00	12,06	10,88	12,04	11,45	13,19	13,70	13,58	13,55	13,39	15,82	14,49	15,61	15,71
November	4,49	5,16	7,13	7,83	10,10	10,21	10,41	11,33	10,27	11,09	13,30	11,73	11,02	11,69	11,93	14,74	13,46	13,75	14,50	13,07	16,25	14,47	15,76	15,64
December	4,52	5,11	7,48	7,40	9,96	10,32	10,30	11,31	10,35	10,87	12,88	10,91	11,08	11,97	11,97	15,05	12,69	13,80	14,38	13,15	16,16	13,39	15,08	15,20
January	4,56	5,15	7,39	6,91	8,68	10,11	10,20	11,42	10,76	13,08	12,16	9,98	11,10	12,44	11,77	15,64	12,15	14,23	14,12	13,39	15,37	12,11	14,97	15,41
February	4,71	5,08	7,40	6,87	8,87	9,56	10,68	10,82	10,07	12,69	11,52	9,69	11,28	12,07	14,07	12,20	13,28	13,28	13,25	13,74	14,42	12,26	14,53	14,56
March	4,93	5,35	7,43	6,90	8,09	9,07	9,96	10,47	10,44	13,17	11,14	9,25	11,24	11,00	11,62	13,57	11,42	12,36	13,40	13,91	14,51	12,76	14,58	14,17
Average	4,42	5,19	6,73	7,76	8,82	9,28	10,15	10,67	9,81	11,42	12,86	11,15	10,67	11,35	11,64	13,25	13,19	12,80	13,66	13,50	15,18	13,38	14,54	14,71
Net Imports of Silver	12,55	12,80	10,08	18,67	6,96	5,59	8,60	7,32	94	6,52	71	2,49	4,64	1,55	7,20	14,68	3,97	7,87	3,89	5,38	7,51	6,25	7,44	11,48
Net Amount borrowed in India	...	—34	—2	—99	60	79	—35	2,18	1,22	—1,16	—1,51	—4	3,43	2,92	—85	3,03	3,88	4,03	3,09	2,79	2,04	2,50	...	...
Currency Investment on 31st March	67	2,49	3,57	3,98	3,25	3,25	3,91	3,60	3,23	5,91	5,69	5,69	5,69	6,00	6,00	5,69	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	6,00	5,99
Profits of Paper Currency Department	—4	...	13	8	7	10	7	14	12	11	21	19	20	20	21	20	19	25	23	22	21	21	22	20

No. IX.

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees).

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.		Total.
1874.												
January	461·46	80·01	42 46	237·33	5·16	24·96	16·51	100·11	22·90	6·94	...	997·88
February	469·07	43·75	41·43	228·64	11·51	32·88	13·93	98·64	21·89	6·76	...	968·55
March	482·06	42·75	39·81	217·61	5·86	11·17	12·67	85 71	19·48	7·81	...	924·97
April	467·11	34·00	42·20	244·95	5·42	8·43	14·29	75·94	19·73	15·30	...	927·43
May	465·25	38·05	43·20	305·08	5·56	9 64	13 58	77·46	21·91	16·64	...	996·43
June	474·52	38·05	46 86	303·15	8·01	11·95	19·72	79·77	19·00	14·42	...	1015·49
July	538·74	43·71	46·58	294·71	6·72	15·57	17·42	77·71	19·27	12·91	...	1073·38
August	487·40	68 53	54·74	315·95	6·90	17·14	17·46	87·39	19·16	12·74	...	1087·45
September	451·82	71·29	56·34	319 65	8·45	16·56	17·60	86·36	20·09	11·76	...	1059·98
October	452·05	85·43	54·20	319 37	16·48	18·72	20·68	86·71	22·50	12·07	...	1088·26
November	460·83	80·23	59·17	329·13	17·10	15·07	17·23	91·68	23·56	7·87	...	1101·90
December	474·84	82·22	57·52	321·89	15·77	11·05	19·27	93·40	22·47	9 64	...	1108·12
1875.												
January	515·76	80·88	59·90	293·87	7·44	9·37	16·72	92·71	21·93	11·06	..	1109·69
February	505·51	67·84	59·29	304·31	5·80	19·84	16 70	95 94	22·73	14·65	...	1112·67
March	518·75	60·63	61·16	307·33	7·30	11·47	16·73	94·96	25 43	19·85	...	1123·64
April	484·64	49·01	57·79	390·27	13·18	10·65	20·12	100·39	25·52	23·82	...	1075·49
May	481·44	56·06	61·80	308 91	6·72	15·52	18·23	104·78	25·76	20·53	...	1105·71
June	488·88	64·26	58·01	309·15	12·31	16·70	17·78	107 57	25·16	28 62	...	1128·59
July	476·19	70·69	64·85	294 26	14·44	17·72	18·19	109·11	24·23	28·26	...	1117·91
August	488·57	70·70	71·11	279·20	14·03	24·73	17·10	100·07	25·44	25·21	...	1119·26
September	511 88	71·73	87·04	302·15	13·74	25·27	15·67	98·91	25·84	24·49	...	1176·73
October	510·63	81·36	79·85	330·68	15·09	27·34	17·86	95·37	23·96	21·45	...	1203·68
November	513·05	82·70	75·35	301·77	15·47	27·40	18·79	89·88	25·22	19·35	...	1169·08
December	494·77	76·16	60·23	297·53	15·39	18·94	19·03	92·38	27·42	19·70	...	1121·58
1876.												
January	511·47	76·75	60·04	329·15	12·53	19·24	17·76	101·61	24·07	24·35	...	1177·01
February	495·87	70·92	55·30	291·47	11·80	14·11	17·63	115·33	26·00	29·67	...	1128·15
March	470·17	69·30	63·12	281·20	7·29	10·51	16·29	120·64	25 96	35·40	...	1099·99
April	451·89	67 88	61·38	271·98	9·11	9·67	17·87	119·50	26 36	37·50	...	1073·19
May	438·33	72·20	63·65	283·49	9·31	10·76	18·94	113·12	24·71	35·83	...	1070·38
June	495·78	76·56	65·59	301·36	11·17	15·44	19 19	113·88	23·76	33·80	...	1158·58
July	478 89	76·81	64·85	315·20	15·22	15·18	17·16	113·47	23·96	33·03	...	1153·81
August	480·24	90·20	68·27	360·07	16·34	15·94	16·32	103·77	18·82	20·96	...	1190·98
September	504·96	83·10	69·87	320·46	18·68	18 31	17·40	102·22	24·62	15·44	...	1175·20
October	494·29	75·81	62·14	316·42	18·43	17·65	17·09	113·36	21·07	8·78	...	1145·07
November	494 07	76·86	62·68	354·73	12·21	15·04	18·96	133·62	20·42	8·45	...	1193·07
December	506·17	76·02	56·07	375·15	5·47	13·41	20·23	119·46	17·32	7·86	...	1197·19
1877.												
January	566·48	70·48	55·24	374·25	5·24	9·00	20·54	114·65	16·12	11·88	...	1243·62
February	540·01	58·18	63·99	356·84	5·26	13·94	20·32	116·56	17·02	14·91	...	1207·07
March	545·36	44·66	55·05	323·06	5·55	9·80	17·09	119·80	16·11	25·25	...	1161·78
April	478·19	49·57	57 43	323·54	5·17	8 00	14·39	134·44	18·79	23·48	...	1113 05
May	525·68	45·67	63·74	323 81	4 92	8·53	17·64	118 03	23·21	23 23	...	1154·52
June	576·24	47 88	57·41	861 03	16·08	10·86	19·33	138 65	21·12	18·79	...	1267·43
July	537·81	49·49	62·11	394·50	13·44	12·47	22·13	160·36	24·68	7·96	...	1285·20
August	531·67	60 06	60·67	325·86	7·89	10·34	24 92	154 87	29·90	8·69	...	1214 91
September	627·76	45·74	58 93	256·74	12·12	10·47	26 05	167 87	24·76	8·68	...	1239·17
October	584·24	63·42	58·58	344 45	14·11	10·27	24·72	184·54	25·16	9·36	...	1318·78
November	702·65	57·51	52·09	425·02	8·13	8 60	24·84	164 62	21·52	9·16	...	1474·21
December	705·61	57·55	46 18	482·45	4·11	6·28	22·04	149·91	18·09	12·35	...	1504·62
1878.												
January	730·40	62·42	46·16	498·15	4·10	6·93	22·88	152 96	21·24	18·28	...	1563·56
February	674·52	58·42	45·35	393·53	15·28	7·48	22·64	146 03	18·85	25·16	...	1047·31
March	684·18	58 10	47·86	344·71	5·57	6·70	22·19	144·27	15·34	28·51	...	1357·47
April	661·95	60·64	53 34	319·65	12·74	7·16	25·26	142·22	14·19	32·77	...	1329·94
May	641·18	74·61	46 31	326·39	12·25	11·03	23·26	141·89	12·84	19·31	...	1309·12
June	700·55	82·62	45·83	305·11	15·17	17 84	22·27	161·27	16·60	19 36	...	1386·68
July	724·76	77 81	43·50	304·94	16·65	25·57	22·97	146·45	20·70	23·64	...	1407 03
August	712·25	84·32	47 74	333·00	19·58	24 33	21·89	131·46	20·55	32·23	...	1427·40
September	629·05	73 60	63·01	386 22	22 65	23·32	22·23	131·91	21·63	32·40	...	1406·06
October	630·69	58·21	49·79	391·58	23·31	20·30	27·47	117·99	20 24	30·61	...	1370·23
November	618·11	38·83	47 19	411·34	23·30	19 89	30 60	106 21	19·21	31 16	...	1345·91
December	612·58	49 49	45·09	332·50	22·58	17·91	30·64	111·34	18·18	28·26	...	1268·61
1879.												
January	584·38	66·74	45·82	324·49	5·97	11·70	25·37	113·35	16·58	20·51	...	1214·97
February	643·83	51·16	48·53	282·91	5·92	11·07	26·59	111·98	16·31	21·92	...	1220·25
March	564 48	46·73	47·04	295·90	18·44	10·59	23·03	111·66	14·93	9·51	...	1142·36
April	537·92	47·99	48·59	318·62	7·71	10·92	20·06	109·36	17·63	8·31	...	1127·14
May	515·22	40·05	53·73	326·76	8·77	13·27	22·92	108·89	17·47	9·99	...	1117·12
June	555·94	52·00	69·30	309 18	19·98	19·58	23·86	105·95	17·32	8·95	...	1182·11
July	614·42	50·52	63·51	282·47	23·63	27·78	25·55	108·76	17·78	9·72	...	1224·19
August	660·47	48·92	68·04	264·58	26·74	28·11	26·59	121·88	19 68	9·01	...	1274·05
September	709·09	51·81	67·20	272·23	27·44	26·95	25·88	125 07	18·71	8·55	...	1332·96
October	701·04	36·76	65·63	301·33	27·85	26 31	27·90	137·70	25 99	8·37	...	1358·11
November	677·27	51·02	71·77	331·74	27·99	24·08	32 10	121·03	21·53	16·18	...	1374·75
December	667·84	49·16	70·79	368·55	27·60	20·60	28·55	118 68	18·69	9·25	...	1379·76

No. IX—*concld.*

Currency Notes in Circulation in India. (*In Lakhs and Thousands of Rupees.*)

Last day of	Calcutta.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Bombay.	Akola.	Nagpore.	Kurrachee.	Madras.	Calicut.	Coconada.		Total.
1880.												
January	710·12	50·71	64·83	391·22	14·99	16·05	26·24	123·32	14·11	11·29	...	1422·93
February	602 25	45·87	68·25	403·66	12·91	14·14	29·81	123·43	13·91	13·91	...	1328 19
March	567 08	50·14	74·24	333·97	11·93	12·63	31·15	123·99	13·19	17·41	...	1235·77
April	598 41	46·61	86·22	323·07	11·98	13·21	34·66	145·32	13·91	14·49	...	1288·52
May	594·13	45·59	84·26	338·32	14·69	23·53	29·12	140·72	14·72	15·55	...	1309·70
June	629·69	43·45	82·70	333·88	25·50	29·18	33·25	157·40	13·07	15·26	...	1364·03
July	642·81	43·01	78·98	346·46	28·26	30·66	33·79	150·02	14·45	16·40	...	1391·18
August	588·13	47·81	145·98	347·94	30·07	30·06	32·19	124·76	14·62	13·33	...	1374 94
September	626 31	50·78	86·64	355·86	29·72	29·44	35·05	103·03	16·43	13·60	...	1346·92
October	665·63	41·89	97·03	333·13	29·80	28·92	37·91	95·98	17·95	7·13	...	1355·43
November	747·71	52·26	94·69	332·28	29·81	32·15	38·26	98·53	17·12	6·95	...	1449·80
December	745·92	59·04	88·18	324·99	28·52	29·00	39·38	101·13	14·32	7·20	...	1437·68
1881.												
January	698·62	73·09	85·04	356·17	18·65	15·70	33·55	113·80	10·69	6·82	...	1412·13
February	654·75	71·46	94·25	299·09	16·98	15·64	33·81	116 60	11·69	10·70	...	1324·97
March	656 54	66·76	86·52	313·50	17·07	14·26	34·35	119·55	17·78	13·84	...	1340·17
April	597·25	49·02	96·02	309·53	17·27	13·62	33·63	136·10	16·06	17·02	...	1285·58
May	600·41	40·61	97·82	337·84	22·48	16·15	31 74	122·14	15·54	16·26	...	1300·99
June	639·19	51·34	91·85	365·36	22·46	19·72	34·13	113·29	17·27	17·42	...	1372·03
July	652·70	47·24	88 84	372·35	22·31	23·46	39·32	125·06	14·59	18·40	...	1404·27
August	673·68	67·38	77·80	397·17	9·73	15·63	31·66	128·87	12·67	7·96	...	1422·55
September	628·25	84·45	78·62	371·16	5·35	11·31	34·42	123·20	13·48	4·54	...	1354·77
October	639·25	68·82	74·08	377·93	4·54	8·44	32·40	118·97	11·35	3·33	...	1339·11
November	630·20	83·43	74·16	334·52	3·24	7·30	32·69	121·92	17·09	2·91	...	1307·46
December	635·57	82·04	75·23	322·32	2·57	4·60	40·07	129·42	20·12	2·79	...	1314·75
1882.												
January	654·53	98·69	74·11	337·68	2·07	3·17	30·44	199·08	16·90	2·45	...	1339·13
February	686 80	106·76	73·41	320·31	1·77	2·71	28·41	135·62	16·02	2·36	...	1374·16
March	688·04	86·58	73·95	345·89	1·64	2·62	30·73	146·04	13·17	2·07	...	1690·70
April	687·23	57·53	80·16	389·37	...	...	34·88	154·73	16·09	...	...	1419·99
May	672·87	61·98	77·01	452·00	...	...	34·15	156·43	12·81	...	...	1467·25
June	680·98	81·94	71·82	457·64	...	...	29·93	150·36	18·44	...	...	1490·11
July	691·22	93·22	74·59	475·13	...	...	29·15	143·61	21·96	...	...	1528·88
August	721·29	82·59	90·82	404 64	...	...	30·33	126·09	13·09	...	...	1528·85
September	693·16	79·83	96 16	490·15	...	...	31·42	117·37	19·85	...	...	1527·92
October	690·97	89·14	107·04	531·56	...	...	32·83	116·16	14·09	...	...	1581·79
November	759·74	81·35	69·97	560·14	...	...	28·34	110·86	15·04	...	...	1625·44
December	789·40	96·74	70·98	491·83	...	...	37·72	120·65	8·82	...	...	1616·14
1883.												
January	748·75	103·89	65·41	442·89	...	...	35·76	132·41	7·69	...	...	1536·80
February	701·01	99·95	64·35	399·34	...	...	32·77	136·83	7·78	...	...	1442·03
March	751·09	81·72	73·12	353·53	...	...	31·24	151·26	8 68	...	...	1450 64
April	635·97	65·81	74·27	361·85	...	...	30·83	154·04	12·10	...	...	1334·87
May	608 27	61·95	77·21	354·04	...	...	28·23	169·09	10·54	...	...	1309 33
June	619·73	81·71	73·53	318·93	...	...	34·20	160·96	11·98	...	...	1301·04
July	636·59	90 79	72·37	350·14	...	...	36·86	154·40	12·52	...	...	1353·67
August	625·41	81·44	72·63	397·78	...	...	34·71	147·48	11·38	...	Rangoon. 7·99	1378·82
September	628·30	78·16	75·47	459·24	...	...	32·97	137·90	10·97	...	16·79	1439·80
October	629·08	67·78	78·73	492·43	...	...	28·97	123·37	10·60	...	17·61	1448·57
November	638·47	61·71	84·35	497·87	...	...	27·38	110·46	9·63	...	17·62	1447·49
December	600·47	60·44	82·78	418·79	...	...	28·65	118·93	8·77	...	19·72	1338·55
1884												
January	573·92	66·96	76·78	331·54	...	...	24·06	119·16	8·72	...	9·77	1210·91
February	565·38	62·15	76·72	341 02	...	...	23·36	137·94	8·97	...	10·04	1225·58
March	593·58	51·61	75·52	358·47	...	...	29·62	136·92	9·08	...	20·85	1275·65
April	544·35	53·01	78·16	361·38	...	...	31·96	138·32	9·67	...	17·19	1234·24
May	604·86	62 32	74·84	371·39	...	...	31·56	137·80	10·82	...	30·54	1324·13
June	647·84	79·95	72·10	392·20	...	...	27·48	126·50	12 00	...	24·54	1382·63
July	679·14	75·86	74·27	430·53	...	...	29·35	120·09	17·83	...	28·98	1456·07
August	722·84	75·33	78·36	429·86	...	...	29·57	116·07	19·03	...	26·20	1497·26
September	706·01	86·31	78·28	448·10	...	...	29·03	120·63	18·67	...	19·52	1500·57
October	727·55	78 38	81·69	485·67	...	...	29·72	126·26	15·97	...	15·95	1561·20
November	723·68	72 45	83·56	499 70	...	...	27·73	134·34	12·95	...	21·82	1576·27
December	665·60	83·00	80·33	492·31	...	...	26·66	129·00	9·35	...	22·17	1508·49
1885												
January	621·30	107·29	82·78	484·29	...	...	31·11	146·10	8·81	...	15·30	1496·99
February	593·74	81·79	80·89	479·62	...	...	34·67	163·30	8·16	...	11·20	1453·39
March	652·26	62·15	82·64	454·24	...	...	41·90	143·43	7·79	...	13·28	1457·69
April	568 06	50 98	75·89	397·84	...	...	46·74	134·75	7·92	...	19·60	1301·79
May	562·02	52·50	75 46	453·85	...	...	42·00	144·29	8 56	...	15·11	1353·79
June	572·22	63·86	77·26	565·36	...	...	43·50	137·78	12·48	...	13·83	1486·29
July	608·14	60·06	76·97	499,65	...	...	43·04	131,85	15·89	...	14·75	1450·35
August	603·43	51·92	73·07	497·73	...	...	46·29	123·38	15·09	...	25·49	1436·40
September	640·94	58·07	74·60	563·05	...	...	49·09	118·13	17·76	...	33·16	1554·80
October	643·13	59·32	74 33	545·61	...	...	48·89	130·42	14·73	...	54·91	1571·34
November	657·90	56·80	80·03	534·51	...	...	43·95	118·53	14·07	...	57·95	1563·74
December	605·12	60·70	79·5	524·76	...	...	46·94	138·45	9·88	...	54·29	1519·68
1886.												
January	631·99	68·87	80·95	513·42	...	...	45 63	154·18	9·91	...	36·19	1541·14
February	593·40	73·12	80·85	458·00	...	...	43 28	186 63	9·56	...	10·73	1455·57
March	589·59	65·68	78·43	434·93	...	...	52·75	170·51	9·60	...	15·72	1417·21

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1216, OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.										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.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajputana.	Shahpoora	21 4	27 0	9 0	13 2	29 4	25 4	...	...	24 4	27 0	...	160 0	12 12	

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	Districts.	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, millet Italian (*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	10 5	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	25 14	31 11	26 5	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	11 11	...	13 14	15 0	26 14	28 3	29 2	...	...	...	...	239 2	12 8	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	13 13	21 10	20 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	93 5	13 13	
	Cuddapah	13 3	...	11 8	14 2	22 2	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 14	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 3	13 0	28 13	26 5	30 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 8	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 3	11 14	27 13	24 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	24 11	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 11	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 3	14 3	21 10	23 6	25 5	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	11 10	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	14 0	14 8	31 14	...	31 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	15 5	...	30 13	26 3	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 0	
	Tanjore	9 10	...	16 3	18 6	...	37 11	36 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 10	...	15 8	16 0	25 3	25 6	28 13	...	...	...	...	109 6	15 0	
	Madura	10 2	...	14 5	15 3	34 0	29 6	37 3	...	...	...	...	109 6	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	13 2	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 6	
	Coimbatore	10 11	...	12 10	13 10	24 6	31 13	26 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Nilgiris	8 8	...	9 10	11 3	17 11	16 13	18 11	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	14 2	25 8	19 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	10 3	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	16 3	
	Malabar	8 5	...	12 10	13 0	...	...	18 5	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	9 8	18 3	7 8	10 13	16 10	13 14	13 14	15 13	15 12	18 0	8 12	62 6	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	11 12	24 8	8 4	8 6	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	16 8	...	10 0	80 0	15 9	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 8	...	7 8	9 13	26 10	22 2	...	14 8	15 3	...	10 8	131 0	12 9	
	Násik	12 6	12 8	10 3	11 9	23 12	16 8	20 4	...	16 8	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 3	...	8 0	9 5	25 2	19 12	...	...	15 4	...	11 0	91 0	12 13	
	Poona (City)	11 8	8 12	8 9	9 13	23 15	17 4	16 6	...	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	11 11	
	Sholápur	14 0	...	9 8	10 6	30 12	20 3	...	19 8	17 5	...	12 0	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 2	14 10	7 1	9 12	32 1	27 3	...	...	16 2	...	11 3½	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 9	9 9	20 0	18 12	...	...	14 10	...	...	97 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	17 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	...	12 0	...	9 8	95 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	21 0	31 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 14	...	8 9	11 5	15 10	14 1	17 10	...	15 6	...	10 4	90 0	11 10	
Bom.	Kanara	11 4	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	13 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0	
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	9 8	...	9 11	10 10	...	16 0	22 0	...	20 8	24 0	9 6	320 0	16 0	
	Aden	No return received.													
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 7	...	11 0	12 0	29 7	29 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 1	16 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	14 14	18 5	...	13 11	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	16 4	25 0	7 2	8 8	25 2	27 12	...	...	18 12	...	10 8	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	No return received.													
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 1½	29 0	7 0	8 0	32 0	22 5¼	...	12 0	29 4¾	31 10¾	13 0	90 0	15 8	
	Rajkot Station	17 0	...	6 8	9 0	20 8	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	21 4	10 0	16 0	22 0	21 4	...	...	17 12	...	...	160 0	13 0*	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	19 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	15 0	7 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	21 8	8 8	19 8	21 8	18 8	...	...	17 8	...	...	160 0	13 8	
	Shikarpur	12 0	18 0	9 8	14 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	...	11 0	140 0	13 0	
	Sukkur	14 0	22 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	14 15	...	...	13 15	...	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	14 8	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	26 0	120 0	13 0*a*	
	Bankoora	18 12	25 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	37 0	20 0	240 0	11 8*b*	
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	15 0	160 0	12 12*c*	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8*d*	
	Hooghly	15 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0*e*	
	Howrah	15 0	...	12 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	15 0	21 0	9 12	16 10	18 4	13 0	...	18 4	19 0	24 0	18 0	80 0	13 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	13 5	20 0	8 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	23 0	21 4	80 0	12 5*f*	
	Nuddea	15 14	26 5¼	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½*g*	
	Khoolna	...	...	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8*h*	
	Jessore	16 9	...	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	120 0	10 12*i*	
	Moorshedabad	17 5	...	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 10	20 0	19 0	120 0	...*j*	
	Dinagepore	15 4	20 8	18 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	11 8	
	Rajshahye	20 0	32 0	16 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	17 0	240 0	12 0*k*	
	Rungpore	16 0	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	10 6	120 0	11 0*l*	
	Bogra	16 8	...	13 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	90 0	...	
	Pubna	19 8	...	8 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	200 0	11 4*m*	
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	24 0	8 0	132 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	12 8	20 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	...	...	128 0	11 8*n*	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	10 8*o*	
	Furreedpore	21 0	25 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	16 0	120 0	...*p*	
	Backergunge	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8*q*	
	Mymensingh	13 4	...	12 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	11 0*r*	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	8 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	12 0	75 0	12 0*s*	
	Noakholly	No return received.													
	Tipperah	11 7	...	13 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	9 10	...	11 0*t*	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	No return received.													
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Ranegunge 13 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 12-4 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, Chooadanga 13-8 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11 seers and Bagirhat 10 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 12-5 seers.
k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-10 seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 12 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers, and Gaibanda 7-14 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-4 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12-8 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 10-13 seers.
p In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 11-8 seers.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
t At Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Behar.														
Bengal—*continued.*	Patna	21 12	34 0	11 8	20 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	40 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	27 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	23 0	...	23 0	160 0	11 0[a]	
	Shahabad	17 8	27 0	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	15 0	160 0	12 0[c]	
	Durbhunga	17 0	23 0	12 8	16 8	...	...	26 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	160 0	11 S[w]	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	30 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	30 0	...	26 0	30 0	24 0	140 0	12 0[x]	
	Sarun	18 0	28 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	26 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	140 0	10 12[y]	
	Chumparun	20 0	29 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	24 0	...	11 0[z]	
	Monghyr	19 10	35 10	13 13	16 12	33 10	...	...	31 8	27 12	42 0	24 2	126 0	12 9[z1]	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	31 9	14 8	17 10	...	...	...	...	25 4	40 8	21 7	137 0	12 0[z2]	
	Purneah	16 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	18 0	128 0	10 S[z3]	
	Maldah	18 0	...	14 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	26 10	...	...	120 0	11 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	...	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	10 0	21 0	200 0	11 S[z4]	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	kalai 18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	No return received.													
	Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	13 0	80 0	10 S[z5]	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	16 0	18 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	33 0	...	20 0	(new) 40 0	21 0	220 0	9 0[z6]	
	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	16 0	(old) 22 0 / (new) 32 0	...	...	40 0	...	18 0	40 0	19 0	120 0	9 0	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	17 0	...	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	240 0	10 10[z7]	
Assam.	Sylhet	12 12	...	9 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	108 0	11 S	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	7 4½	13 5⅗	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 6⅖	64 0	10 5	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0	80 0	11 0	
	Gáro Hills	8 0	...	5 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	9 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 S	
	Lakhimpur	8 12	...	11 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	13 S	4 0	10 8	160 0	9 S	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	16 0	7 0	90 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	64 0	3 0	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	31 0	6 0	10 8	14 0	16 0	25 0	...	24 0	18 0	24 0	160 0	10 8	
	Saháranpur	19 14	32 4	8 9½	12 14½	32 4	21 8	43 0	43 0	27 15	32 4	26 14	107 8	13 7	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 4	33 0	6 9	13 4	27 8	24 6	15 6	16 8	26 6	28 11	16 8	110 0	12 10	
	Meerut	18 8	32 0	6 0	14 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	100 0	13 8	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	36 0	6 0	10 10	26 0	22 8	...	22 0	23 0	35 8	22 0	160 0	13 4	
	Aligarh	19 4	33 0	5 4	10 4	26 0	18 8	...	16 4	32 0	39 0	36 0	120 0	13 0	
	Kumaun	13 0	15 0	9 8	11 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	12 0	20 0	9 8	200 0	7 0	
	Gárhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	9 8	9 0	20 0	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	6 14	
	Bijnor	18 4	32 1	12 6	13 8	...	...	...	...	23 10	...	...	135 0	11 13	
	Moradabad	20 8	36 0	9 8	16 8	31 8	20 4	...	...	33 0	26 4	37 0	28 8	125 0	13 8
	Budaun	21 0	36 0	6 0	15 9½	14 6½	15 9½	...	...	28 12½	27 9½	36 0	30 0	144 0	12 0
	Bareilly	18 12	36 0	6 4	15 0	28 12	20 0	35 0		23 12	24 6	32 8	23 12	100 0	12 8
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	42 8	10 0	17 0	...	...	...		40 0	31 0	40 0	25 8	120 0	11 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	23 12	27 8	8 2	15 0	33 0	20 0	...		31 4	22 8	35 0	27 8	100 0	11 8
	Muttra	18 8	28 0	8 0	12 8	28 0	25 0	...		18 0	29 8	35 0	34 0	120 0	13 0
	Agra	17 0	27 0	6 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	...		...	27 0	30 0	18 0	100 0	14 0
	Farukhabad	19 0	28 0	6 0	12 0	29 0	17 8	...		28 10	27 0	31 5	27 0	120 0	12 8
	Mainpuri	20 8	28 8	4 8	12 8	...	...	...		...	26 12	33 8	31 8	190 0	12 8
	Etáwah	19 12	26 0	10 0	12 0	19 0	22 0	30 0		30 0	30 4	34 0	33 0	80 0	12 0
	Etah	20 8	32 8	7 0	14 0	...	21 0	40 0		30 0	34 0	40 0	24 0	160 0	12 8
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...		16 0	37 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	No return received.													
	Lalitpur	23 4	32 0	11 8	13 0	26 0	22 0	38 0		34 0	34 8	35 0	13 0	160 0	10 4
	Cawnpore	20 8	33 0	10 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	...		34 0	30 0	40 0	29 0	120 0	14 0
	Fatehpur	16 12	24 8	13 0	15 0	...	...	...		...	27 12	...	28 12	160 0	11 0
	Bánda	17 8	24 0	8 0	14 8	27 0	22 0	35 0		22 0	35 0	...	22 0	160 0	11 8
	Allahabad	17 0	28 0	8 0	13 8	22 0	25 0	...		...	30 0	...	20 4	120 0	11 4
	Hamírpur	19 0	24 0	8 0	14 0	23 0	...	...		35 0	32 0	32 0	46 0	140 0	12 0
	Jaunpur	19 8	26 8	7 0	15 8	...	...	...		...	33 8	...	30 12	140 0	12 0
	Gorakhpur	18 14½	31 8	9 14½	18 0	...	...	30 9½		27 0	28 13	28 13	25 3	140 0	11 9½
	Basti	No return received.													
	Azamgarh														
	Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	8 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	32 0		22 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	60 0	11 0
	Benares	18 2	26 9	10 5	17 14	19 0	17 14	25 0		22 12	26 0	31 7	25 8	110 0	11 8½
	Gházipur	18 0	29 10	7 8	15 7	...	21 4	38 10		20 9½	27 0½	...	25 1½	128 12	10 5
	Balia	20 8	28 4	10 4	14 0	...	20 8	...		15 8	29 0	20 0	27 0	100 0	12 0
	Philibhít	18 12	40 0	12 8	18 12	...	...	...		...	25 0	43 12	26 0	150 0	11 8
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	11 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	40 0		20 0	40 0	32 0	36 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	20 4	37 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	45 0		50 0	32 8	...	22 8	180 0	11 0
	Fyzabad	19 4	33 0	9 0	18 12	...	...	36 0		31 0	32 0	37 8	26 4	100 0	11 8
	Kheri	26 0	38 0	9 0	17 0	27 0	25 0	49 0		20 0	34 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	12 0
	Lucknow	19 10	30 4	6 0	16 8	...	20 8	36 0		35 0	28 15	34 0	28 0	90 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	20 0	30 0	8 0	14 0	25 0	22 0	30 0		22 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	120 0	12 0
	Bahraich	23 0	44 0	14 0	16 0	28 0	22 0	40 0		...	35 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	12 0
	Rai Bareli	20 4	28 0	7 0	18 8	...	...	40 0		36 0	31 8	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0
	Sitapur	24 0	40 0	8 0	18 0	...	14 0	32 0		22 0	38 0	40 0	32 0	140 0	11 0
	Gonda	22 8	35 8	15 2	19 2	24 8	28 4	32 0		21 0	37 8	29 8	33 8	200 0	12 0
	Unáo	20 0	30 0	9 8	15 0	25 0	16 0	...		32 0	32 0	35 0	20 0	160 0	13 0
	Hardui	21 8	40 0	7 0	14 0	...	...	...		...	32 0	...	28 4	160 0	11 8
Punjab.	Hissar	16 0	28 0	...	10 0	28 0	21 0	...		...	30 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8
	Rohtak	16 0	27 0	...	11 0	27 0	22 0	...		...	26 0	26 0	...	120 0	12 4
	Gurgaon	18 0	26 0	...	10 0	24 0	20 0	...		...	25 0	23 0	35 0	145 0	12 0
	Delhi	18 0	30 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...		16 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	80 0	12 0
	Karnál	20 0	35 0	...	10 0	24 0	20 0	24 0		16 0	29 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	12 0
	Umballa	22 0	32 0	...	11 0	32 0	20 0	...		16 0	32 0	33 0	22 0	120 0	13 8
	Simla	No return received.													
	Kángra	20 0	29 0	...	13 0	...	...	...		...	19 0	29 0	8 0	120 0	11 0
	Hoshiárpur	20 0	32 0	...	11 0	30 0	20 0	24 0		20 0	30 0	32 0	...	115 0	13 12
	Jullundur	21 0	31 0	...	8 0	28 0	16 0	...		20 0	31 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0
	Ludhiána	21 0	33 0	...	11 0	27 0	20 0	...		16 0	33 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	14 8

[a] At Jehanabad retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
[c] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar and Sasseram 12 seers, and Bhabuah 10-8 seers.
[w] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.
[x] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12-4 seers, and Sitamarhee 11 seers.
[y] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 11-6 seers.
[z] At Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
[z1] At Beguserai and Jamui retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.
[z2] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.
[z3] At Raneegunge in the Arrareah sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
[z4] In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, Pakour 12-8 seers, and Deoghur 13 seers.
[z5] At Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
[z6] At Kharagdiha in the Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
[z7] At Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS. Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Ferozepore	18 0	33 0	...	11 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	32 0	...	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	14 0	22 0	...	10 0	22 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Jhang	16 0	28 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	18 0	31 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	24	24 0	21 0	...	90 0	12 0	
	Lahore	21 0	24 0	...	12 0	25 0	18 0	...	21	26 0	28 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	24 0	31 0	...	12 0	25 0	20 0	17 0	24	29 0	25 0	15 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	14 0	...	21	26 0	24 0	14 0	90 0	15 0	
	Siálkot	19 0	40 0	...	12 0	31 0	...	...	10	27 0	25 0	13 0	120 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	22 0	35 0	...	15 0	26 0	26 0	...	20	26 0	26 0	20 0	120 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	20 0	35 0	...	13 0	26 0	20 0	...	20	25 0	25 0	16 0	120 0	16 0	
	Shahpur	19 0	28 0	...	12 0	25 0	23 0	24 0	...	23 0	23 0	10 0	100 0	14 8	
	Jhelum	21 0	31 0	...	12 0	26 0	21 0	...	20	24 0	23 0	10 0	100 0	16 0	
	Rawalpindi	19 0	29 0	...	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	23	27 0	24 0	16 0	100 0	16 0	
	Hazára	19 0	23 0	...	11 0	23 0	20 0	...	21	25 0	23 0	15 0	100 0	15 6	
	Peshawar	16 0	30 0	...	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	18 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	15 6	
	Kohát	17 0	27 0	...	16 0	...	21 0	...	...	21 0	19 0	29 0	105 0	15 6	
	Bannu	22 0	33 0	...	10 0	28 0	25 0	15 0	7	30 0	24 0	15 0	80 0	15 6	
	D. I. Khán	18 0	27 0	...	8 0	25 0	25 0	15 0	6	27 0	...	...	40 0	15 6	
	D. G. Khán	16 0	22 0	...	9 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	7	21 0	16 0	11 0	33 13	15 6	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	21 0	...	9 0	18 0	16 0	...	6	19 0	...	...	20 0	14 0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	18 5	...	8 12	9 14	...	...	...	...	24 15	...	14 12	160 0	29 2	
	Damoh	20 0	...	10 11	11 7	...	...	...	...	26 11	...	12 13	120 0	26 15	
	Jubbulpore	15 0	...	8 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	...	13 0	256 0	22 5	
	Mandla	15 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	22 13	...	10 0	210 0	11 0	
	Seoni	17 15	...	9 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	17 15	...	10 15	140 0	11 7	
	Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	15 14	200 0	11 0	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 15	
	Nimár	16 0	...	7 8	10 15	24 13	...	...	...	18 9	...	10 4	200 0	9 1	
	Betul	12 12	...	9 0	12 5	18 0	...	...	...	19 0	...	9 8	320 0	9 2	
	Chhindwára	16 0	...	6 11	8 14	20 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 7	120 0	10 11	
	Wardha	14 6	...	8 14	10 9	18 12	...	...	...	18 2	...	11 4	675 0	9 11	
	Nágpur	16 3	...	8 2	10 15	17 13	...	...	...	17 13	...	12 12	180 0	9 9	
	Chánda	13 12	...	...	12 13	...	...	...	...	14 6	...	13 2	144 0	9 0	
	Bhandára	13 2	...	8 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	18 15	64 0	10 0	
	Bálaghát	21 14	...	10 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	29 5	...	17 8	128 0	9 0	
	Raipur	24 6	...	12 6	18 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	160 0	9 6	
	Bilaspur	21 14	...	15 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sambalpur	24 12	...	21 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	11 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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.	
BRITISH BURMA.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	11 8	...	10 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	15 4	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	9 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	11 13	...	...	535 0	26 15	
	Thanawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	12 1	...	...	11 0	22 5	
	Prome	11 3	...	11 10	13 12	...	...	...	...	12 7	17 13	...	209 8	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	...	...	341 4	30 8	
	Henzada	...	...	12 14	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	11 15	15 10	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	...	...	
	Thayetmyo	10 15	...	9 7	... 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	367 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	...	12 2	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 0	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	13 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	14 2	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	} No return received.													
	Bolarum														
	Chadarghat														
	Amráoti	16 4	...	7 4	10 0	23 8	...	17 8	...	15 4	...	10 12	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Akola	16 0	...	7 0	11 0	21 0	...	16 0	...	11 13	...	21 0	*	12 0	
	Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	9 0	...	8 0	11 0	35 0	...	27 0	...	9 0	...	9 0	*	10 0	
	Wun	18 0	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	11 0	
	Basin	18 0	...	8 0	11 2	37 0	...	...	...	10 15	...	10 12	*	9 13	
		20 10	...	7 2											
MYSORE.	Bangalore	} No return received.													
	Kolar														
	Tumkúr														
	Mysore														
	Hassan														
	Shimoga														
	Kadur														
	Chitaldroog														
COORG	Coorg	10 4	9 12	13 7	16 7	...	...	...	35 10	24 0	...	...	110 0	11 13	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	17 8	28 8	4 8	8 12	33 0	23 12	...	...	31 0	...	...	115 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	17 4	31 8	9 8	10 0	33 0	23 12	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	16 0	
	Kerrowlee	19 6	30 0	13 8	15 0	31 4	23 11	...	...	20 0	...	...	200 0	13 2	
	Ulwur	19 11	28 12	6 12	10 8	28 7	24 4	...	...	14 8	...	...	160 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 0	30 4	7 0	8 4	25 6	22 0	...	...	15 12	...	...	80 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	15 0	28 0	7 0	8 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	...	...	230 0	14 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 11	34 15	5 7	11 0	38 0	29 0	...	...	33 9	...	...		13 0	
	Erinpura	} No return received.													
	Sirohee														
	Abu														
	Azadra														
	Balmere														
	Jeysalmere	21 0	22 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 13	...	...	200 0	11 8	† Ten pies per bundle.
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 7½	19 8½	9 6	10 2½	17 15½	12 8	...	...	14 13½	...	...	...	11 5	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	22 8	25 0	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†	11 8	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	} No return received.													
	Partábgarh (Jodhapore)														
	Marwar (Jodhapore)														

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 1	...	3 9	5 12	...	16 6	...	...	19 9	...	8 0	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	23 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	38 8	...	...	...	38 8	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Kotah	22 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	30 0	18 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	20 0	240 0	11 0	
	Tonk	18 1	32 12	8 8	11 12	37 12	...	...	...	37 12	...	...	100 0	13 0	
	Jhallawar	22 9	24 14	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	17 11	37 8	35 11	11 13	175 0	10 14	
	Shahpoora	21 4	31 2	9 2	12 10	32 12	24 0	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	160 0	12 12	
	Dholpur	17 7	24 3	9 8	11 8	27 5	25 4	...	22 8	26 7	...	29 15	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	13 5	21 0	8 9	10 0	30 0	20 0	*	*	20 13	34 4	16 0	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	19 0	20 14	7 12	10 0	20 10	20 9	*	14 8	23 9	*	30 7	126 14	10 14	* Not sold.
	Goona	28 8	20 0	9 0	9 8	30 0	*	*	*	43 0	50 0	15 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	32 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the six months, April to September.																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	5,38	36,54	10,61	52,53	3,81	18,83	1,84	24,48	66	50	68	1,84	1,76	6,22	7,32	15,30	78	2,00	9,51	12,29	12,39	64,09	76,48	29,96	1,06,44				1871-72.
1872-73	6,59	36,64	11,34	54,57	2,70	19,48	1,54	23,72	53	49	1,09	2,11	1,94	5,85	5,64	13,43	1,60	2,25	18,00	21,85	13,36	64,71	78,07	37,61	1,15,68				1872-73.
1873-74	5,16	32,43	8,39	45,98	2,91	17,90	1,53	22,34	58	33	58	1,49	1,84	6,68	7,21	15,73	1,62	2,30	14,08	18,00	12,11	59,64	71,75	31,79	1,03,54				1873-74.
1874-75	5,95	38,28	6,22	50,45	3,20	19,74	1,61	24,55	59	30	66	1,55	1,74	6,95	6,74	15,43	2,03	3,18	9,77	14,98	13,51	68,45	81,96	25,00	1,06,96				1874-75.
1875-76	6,14	38,71	7,63	52,48	3,34	20,11	3,40	26,85	62	42	87	1,91	2,10	7,21	6,92	16,23	1,80	2,31	17,51	21,62	14,00	68,76	82,76	36,33	1,19,09				1875-76.
1876-77	6,31	30,89	6,07	43,27	3,92	17,55	52	21,99	70	32	11	1,13	2,82	6,55	4,34	13,71	2,23	2,53	12,40	17,16	15,98	57,84	73,82	23,44	97,26				1876-77.
1877-78	7,05	39,19	7,27	53,51	4,37	21,09	49	25,95	1,08	36	18	1,62	2,56	3,85	85	7,26	2,42	2,72	9,30	14,44	17,48	67,21	84,69	18,09	1,02,78				1877-78.
1878-79	6,55	31,32	6,59	44,46	4,05	18,70	1,07	23,82	91	25	10	1,26	2,97	4,74	2,05	9,76	3,63	3,34	12,94	19,91	18,11	58,35	76,46	22,75	99,21				1878-79.
1879-80	5,92	31,25	4,30	41,47	4,39	15,84	86	21,09	1,49	38	10	1,97	2,64	4,41	2,72	9,77	3,35	3,05	16,89	23,29	17,79	54,93	72,72	24,87	97,59				1879-80.
1880-81	6,57	29,00	5,15	40,72	4,15	22,93	77	27,85	2,11	54	10	2,75	2,39	5,28	4,52	12,19	2,34	3,80	18,30	24,44	17,56	61,55	79,11	28,84	1,07,95				1880-81.
1881-82	6,72	28,20	7,42	42,34	5,03	20,69	72	26,44	1,89	58	14	2,61	2,42	5,02	3,11	10,55	3,33	3,76	21,67	28,76	19,39	58,25	77,64	33,06	1,10,70				1881-82.
1882-83	7,01	...	7,35	14,36	5,12	—1,05*	62	4,69	1,71	3	25	1,99	2,63	1	2,10	4,74	3,99	3	26,41	30,43	20,46	—98*	19,48	36,73	56,21				1882-83.
1883-84	6,95	6	8,99	16,00	5,27	20	52	5,99	1,75	1	20	1,96	2,62	7	2,70	5,39	3,81	8	19,25	23,14	20,40	42	20,82	31,66	52,48				1883-84.
1884-85	5,91	17	4,97	11,05	4,80	19	77	5,76	1,92	2	21	2,15	2,32	1	3,16	5,49	3,82	6	14,08	17,96	18,77	45	19,22	23,19	42,41				1884-85.
1885-86	6,37	9	6,15	12,61	5,64	22	42	6,28	2,12	2	33	2,47	2,38	6	1,61	4,05	3,15	3	22,65	25,83	19,66	42	20,08	31,16	51,24				1885-86.
1886-87	6,40	19	4,96	11,55	5,84	29	52	6,65	2,20	7	44	2,71	3,29	6	2,64	5,99	4,39	6	18,39	22,84	22,12	67	22,79	26,95	49,74				1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 21st October 1886.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20th OCTOBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report the rainfall has been almost confined to Burma, Madras, Bombay, excluding Sind, Mysore, Berar, Hyderabad, and the Central Provinces. In Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Central India rain fell in places, but the showers were light.

The *kharif* harvest is in active progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Rajputana, and a good outturn is expected. In the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, and Central India, where the harvest has not yet commenced, the prospects of the standing *kharif* are improving, the recent rain having been of benefit to the crops. In Mysore the crops are in good condition, and in Coorg the *ragi* has been harvested. In Madras prospects are good, but in some districts the harvest is yielding an outturn below the average.

In Bombay the rice crop is generally good, except in Ahmedabad, where rain is still urgently wanted; and in the Central Provinces the crop has improved by the recent rain. The early rice harvest in Bengal has been completed, and the winter rice generally looks well, though in Behar and East Bengal some injury has been caused to it by floods. Preparations for the winter crops still continue in Assam. In Burma the rice crop promises well.

Sowings for the *rabi* are generally in active progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces, though in the last-named province they have been retarded in places by rain. In Bengal, the Punjab, Hyderabad, and Berar sowing has also commenced. In the Punjab rain is needed.

The public health continues to be generally satisfactory everywhere.

Prices are rising in a few districts of the Punjab, fluctuating in the Central Provinces and in Mysore, and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 20th)		
Bellary . .	Average last week since revised, 2·83; this week, 2·17.	Standing crops generally fair; harvest white *cholum*, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average last week since revised, ·58; this week, 7·74.	Standing crops fair. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam . .	Average last week since revised, 3·60; this week, 4·65.	Standing crops paddy and *ragi* in parts affected by excessive rain. Fever in two, slight small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Kistna . .	Average last week since revised, 2·35; this week, 1·96.	Standing crops in parts damaged by excessive rain; harvest dry grains, outturn below average. River 7·4 feet over anicut. Fever and cholera exist.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average ·83	Standing crops good; harvest *ragi*, outturn below average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in all taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·17	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn about average. Fever in one and slight small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore . .	Average 1·09	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura . .	Average last week since revised, ·25; this week, ·21.	Fever in one taluk.
Malabar . .	Average 2·70	Harvest first crop paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease in one taluk; slight small-pox in seven taluks.
Travancore . .	3·50	Second crop cultivation begun. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 20th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Weather warm. River at Kotri on 18th, 9 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting progressing in eleven talukas. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32 and in Kotri 26 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	Harvesting general throughout the district. River at Kotri on 18th, 9 feet 6 inches against 8 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Small-pox in one, cattle-disease in one, and fever in twelve talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 37½, *juari* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad .	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* continues. Rain urgently wanted for rice crops. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat 45 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda .	2·25; total 39·29	Public health fair. Crops in fair condition; harvesting of *bajri* commenced in Kadi division. *Bajri* 30, wheat 20, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Surat . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops much improved by rainfall during the week and *rabi* crops will also be much benefited. Slight fever in Bárdoli and Párdi talukas. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	Rain in all talukas, minimum at Peint, ·10; maximum at Nasik, 3·20.	Some damage done to crops in parts of Yeola, Nándgaon, and Málegaon. *Rabi* sowings continue. Public health good. Wheat $28\frac{3}{4}$, *bajri* $36\frac{28}{40}$, and rice $20\frac{33}{40}$ pounds per rupee, respectively.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain on 14th and 15th; total of week ·48; total to date 98·91, being 29·19 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 14th, 1° cool on 26 and 19th, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air excessive on 14th and 15th; normal on all other days; wind normal from 13th to 15th; abnormal wind southerly from 15th to 19th, and strong from 17th to 19th; thunder on 14th; thunder and lightning on 15th and 16th; lightning on 17th.
Poona	Rain in all talukas, maximum at Sirur, 7·60, minimum at Junnar, 1·55.	Crops good. Late rain has slightly injured *bajri* crops in Khed, Sirur, Bhimthari and Máwal talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indápur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 40 and *juari* 56 pounds in the district and *bajri* 34 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Nagar, 2·92; Shrigonda, 2·42; Ráhuri 2·30; Sheogaon, 2·21; Karjat, 1·88; Sangamner, 1·58; Párner, 1·30; Newasa, 1·23; Akola, 1·09; Jámkhed, ·88; Kopargaon, ·70.	Reaping of *kharif* throughout the district; *bajri* crops likely to suffer from excessive wet; *rabi* sowing completed in six and commenced in five talukas. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 40 and *juari*—maximum 120 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	At Sholapur, 1·79; Bársi, 1·83; Mádha, 3·60; Karmála, 2·13; Pandharpur, 3·66; Sángola, 3·80; Málsiras, 5·29.	Standing crops good; *rabi* sowing retarded in parts of Bársi and Mádha talukas owing to excessive rain. *Juari* 69¼ and *bajri* 51¼ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain throughout the district, varying from 7·58 in Ron to ·35 in Kod.	Rice crops moderate; *juari* and other early crops in good condition; young cotton plants thriving; land being prepared for sowing late crops. Slight fever in three talukas; cattle-disease in Kalghatgi taluka only. Rice 22 and *juari* 54 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, 1·59; Coompta, 5·69; Sirsi, 1·57; Haliyál, 1·23; total 142·45.	Harvest nearly completed in Karwar, progressing in other coast talukas and in Haliyál; rice crops good above Ghát. Slight fever in two talukas; public health generally good; cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice at Karwar 13 and district average $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·14; total rainfall 35·65.	Weather hot and cloudy. Fever prevailing in parts of Sorath, Hallar and Gohelwad. Harvesting of *bajri* commenced; sowing of gram and wheat in progress. Wheat 32, *bajri* 29, and *juari* 41 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain throughout the presidency, except Sind; more rain still wanted in parts of Ahmedabad and the Panch Mahals. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings progressing almost everywhere; standing crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of five districts. Fever in parts of thirteen, cattle-disease in parts of ten districts, and small-pox and cholera in parts of one district.
Bengal—(Oct. 20th)		
Chittagong (Oct. 19th)	*Nil*	Weather sultry and oppressive. Prospects of crops generally fair, but rain wanted; caterpillars continue to cause damage. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good; cultivation of winter crops going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	*Nil*	Prospects of crops satisfactory; ploughing for winter crops continues. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather dry and extremely sultry; an unexpected rise of the Bhagirathi has damaged young *kalai*, otherwise prospects good.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of *amun* good; sugarcane promises well. Fever prevalent.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Some fever, but public health generally good.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects of late rice good; *rabi* sowings retarded by excessive moisture. A little cholera in the Sadr Subdivision.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects of crops excellent; ploughing for *rabi* commenced; *bhadbi* harvest over. Price of rice stationary. Health good.
Patna	0·36	Paddy in low lands injured by flood, but on high lands promises well; *rabi* sowings retarded owing to lands being wet and under water. Cholera in certain thanas.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Prospects of *aghani* crops, where not destroyed by floods, continue favourable; *rabi* sowings commenced in places. Prices falling slightly. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	1·9	Weather seasonable. Prospects of rice and other crops continue good. Cholera in Hazaribagh town and in two or three villages, otherwise general health good.
Cuttack	1·20	Weather cloudy. Early *sarad* rice flowering, late *sarad* doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Prospects of rice generally good, but more rain wanted. Fever very prevalent.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Harvesting of *aus* finished, with fair outturn; prospects of *amun* fair; slight damage from flood. Prices of rice stationary. Public health fair.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *amun* and sugarcane good. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in various thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Health fair.
Gya	0·05	Rice prospects excellent. Irrigation embankments have suffered. *Rabi* cultivation has begun.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops nearly finished; paddy, where not destroyed by floods, looks promising. Cholera and small-pox reported from interior. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—There was slight rain in Hazaribagh, Cuttack and Patna, but none in the other reporting districts. *Amun* rice is generally promising, though some damage has been done to it by the late floods in Behar and East Bengal; sugarcane and other standing crops are also doing well; *rabi* cultivation is going on, but in Behar the soil is still too wet in many parts. Cholera and fever reported in some districts, but the general health is satisfactory.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 20th)		
Benares (Sept. 19th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well; *rabi* sowings in progress, prospects favourable. Markets well supplied. Prices fluctuating. Some cases of the usual autumnal fever are reported, otherwise the public health generally good; there is no cattle-disease in the district now.
Gorakhpore („ 18th)	·70 at Sadr	Weather cloudy. Sowing of *rabi* stopped till the weather clears. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Fyzabad („ 19th)	Slight in two tahsils	Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Prices steady. Markets well supplied. Health fairly good.
Lucknow („ 18th)	*Nil*	Fair weather. Wheat and barley being sown. Prospects of harvest crops good. New grain coming in plentifully into the market. Health of people good; condition of cattle fair. Prices steady.
Rae Bareli („ „)	On 16th ·50 at Dalmau, 1·0 at Salon and 1·10 at Sadr.	A very sudden and sharp storm passed over the district, coming first from the north-west. *Rabi* sowings stopped on account of wet and a good many fields will have to be resown. General health fair. Markets well stocked. Prices steady.
Partabgarh („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Gram and peas being generally sown; prospects good. Health of people and cattle good. Prices nearly stationary.
Allahabad („ 18th)	Slight in two tahsils	Harvesting of rice and ploughing for *rabi* sowings continue. Public health and condition of cattle good. Markets well stocked. Prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 19th)	In five tahsils from ·20 to 2·30.	Crops in good condition; ground being prepared for *rabi*. Prices steady. Fever in places; cattle-disease in three parganas.
Banda („ 18th)	Occasional heavy showers since 15th, rain still falling.	Rain has caused some damage to standing crops and seed where not germinating. Fever disappeared; no cattle-disease. Prices stationary.
Farakhabad („ 19th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair. *Rabi* sowing going on. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	The rains seem to have ceased now, and land is being ploughed for *rabi*. Prospects continue favourable, and sickness is on the decrease.
Bareilly („ „)	*Nil*	Tahsildars report crops good everywhere. Cholera still rather bad. Weather better than should be at this season.
Ballia („ 18th)	Slight rain	*Rabi* sowings commenced in some places; sugarcane has slightly suffered from excessive rain, prospects generally good. Fever continues; public health otherwise good.
Kumaon („ 19th)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Kharif* crops not entirely cut; *rabi* operations commenced. Some *mahamari* cases in pargana Danpur. Cattle-disease decreasing. Prices falling slowly.
Agra („ 18th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* being harvested and *rabi* sowings going on. Prices steady. Fever somewhat prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. Weeding of *kharif* going on; *rabi* sowing commenced in places. Cattle-disease continues. Prices almost steady.
Meerut („ 19th)	*Nil*	Easterly wind. *Kharif* harvest in full swing; wheat sowings commenced; gram and peas nearly finished; cotton being picked, outturn good; outturn of indigo much above last year's. Prices of wheat show slight upward tendency. Fever still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in six of the reporting districts during the week. Prospects are favourable. *Rabi* sowings are continued. Supplies ample and prices are generally steady. Some cases of *mahamari* in pargana Danpur in Kumaon, where cattle-disease is on the decrease; cholera rather bad in Bareilly; fever continues in a few districts, otherwise public health is generally good.
Punjab—(Oct 20th)		
Delhi (19th)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. Prospects of *kharif* good.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Rain very much needed for *rabi* sowings.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Umballa	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices of wheat and gram rising, of other food-grains stationary. *Kharif* harvesting nearly completed; gram sowing in progress; land being prepared for wheat sowing.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped; prospects good; ploughing and sowing for *rabi* in progress.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops have ripened; *rabi* sowing in progress.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of *kharif* average; *rabi* sowing in progress.
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of *kharif* average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. *Kharif* crops suffering for want of rain; *rabi* sowings commenced.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Peshawar	*Nil*	A few cases of small-pox. Price of wheat rising, of other food-grains stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week. A few cases of small-pox in the Peshawar district, otherwise the health is generally good. Prices rising in the Ferozepore and Shahpur districts and partially so in the Umballa and Peshawar districts, elsewhere they are stationary. *Kharif* being harvested. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings, which are in progress.
Central Provinces—(Oct. 20th)		
Nagpur	2·01	Weather showery. Crops in good condition; sowings somewhat hindered by rain. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	1·59	Unseasonable rain. Sowings retarded; damage apprehended to seed sown on lower ground. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Oct. 19th)	·10	Weather cloudy and showery. Cotton and rice likely to suffer from more rain; *kharif* crops very favourable. Fever prevalent.
Seoni	·59	Weather cloudy and hot. Slight damage to wheat sown but not germinated. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Bilaspur	Mungeli and Bilaspur no rain; Seorinarain, 24.	Except for clouds and anxiety to sow early, *rabi* prospects good except in south of Bilaspur Tahsil; rice has improved in the south and east of Seorinarain, but that on highland is entirely lost and from three-fifths to five-sixths of that on *matasi* soil; prospects better on black soil and in hollows. Malarious fever continues, with some cholera. Prices rising. Wheat exported towards Sambalpur and the railway.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings stopped on account of rain. Health good. Prices stationary.
Khandwa	·16	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects favourable. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Slight cholera. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	·05	Weather cloudy, but seasonable. Existing rice and other crops good; *rabi* sowings progressing. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Oct. 16th)	·76	Weather clear. Rain very beneficial to rice; cotton, pulse and oil seeds good. Health good. Prices falling.
		General Remarks.—The weather has been generally rainy and *rabi* sowings have been retarded in some places, but rice has been benefited. Prospects on the whole favourable. Prices steady or falling.
Lower Burma—(Oct. 20th)		
Akyab (Oct. 16th)	*Nil*	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Crops healthy.
Bassein	9·93; total rainfall 88·44.	Public health good. One fatal case of cholera in town; cattle healthy. Transplanting finished; plants strong and healthy.
Rangoon	0·68; total rainfall 91·04.	Public health and health of cattle good. Supplies of paddy considerable, but bad in quality.
Amherst (Moulmein)	0·65; total rainfall 145·52.	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	4·13; total rainfall 206·02.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu (Oct. 9th)	0·14; total rainfall 110·15.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Do. („ 16th)	1·55; total rainfall 111·70.	Public health good. Cattle-disease in one circle. Crops in good condition.
Henzada	0·46; total rainfall 80·39.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome (Oct. 9th)	0·80; total rainfall 37·64.	Cholera in two townships. Cattle healthy. Crops are doing well.
Do. („ 16th)	0·58; total rainfall 38·22.	Cholera continues in two townships. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition.
Tounghoo	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. General prospects of crops good. More rain is required for crops in one circle.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Lower Burma—*contd.*		
Thayetmayo (Oct. 9th)	0·64; total rainfall 35·54.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Do. („ 16th)	0·97; total rainfall 36·51.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
		General Remarks.—A little cholera in three districts, otherwise public health satisfactory; slight cattle-disease in several districts. Crops progressing well. More rain needed in part of Tounghoo district.
Assam—(Oct. 20th)		
Gauhati	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; days hot, but nights and mornings cool. General health of the station fair; cholera reported from Barpeta and Nalbari. *Matikalai* sowing commenced; prospects of crops good.
Sylhet	*Nil*	State and prospects fair; distress to some extent still prevalent in parts of ten districts.
Cachar	*Nil*	Weather very hot. Ploughing and sowing of winter crops progressing. Want of rain felt. Common rice 13¾ seers per rupee. Health good.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	Days hot, nights cool. Land being prepared for mustard; prospects of *sali* crops good. Rain wanted. Tea season closing. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 20th)		
Bangalore	The rain has been good in Shemoga, Kadur and Chitaldroog, and in other parts fair.	Rain wanted in Kolar. Crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Prices fluctuating.
Mysore		
Mercara	·28	*Ragi* crops harvested. Prospects continue good. Prices slightly fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 20th)		
Amraoti	2·95	Weather rainy; the fall during the week has been beneficial to the *kharif*, which is in good condition. *Rabi* sowing progressing. Wheat 22 and *juari* 25 seers per rupee.
Akola	·15	Weather warm and sultry. Crops in good condition.
Hyderabad	Average 3·82; total rainfall 38·92.	Rainfall of week damaged *rabi* sowings and in some places the *abi* crops. *Cholera and cattle-disease* prevalent in Assufnagar taluk; fever and ague everywhere. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 21½, yellow *juari* 23½, and *tur* 14 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 20th)		
Indore	·28; total rainfall 32·20.	Weather cloudy and oppressive.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Prospects good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm. Prices stationary. Crops and public health good.
Goona	·04	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	2·03	Weather cloudy. Crops likely to suffer from rain.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	*Nil*	Weather clear. Health good. Rice much injured from want of rain, otherwise prospects good.
Nowgong	·50; total rainfall 39·55.	*Weather cloudy. Kharif* prospects fair. Health fair. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Sirdarpur)	total rainfall 25·38	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices of food-grains stationary.
Rajputana—(Oct. 20th)		
Abu (Oct. 20th)	*Nil*	Heavy clouds occasionally; weather seasonable but warm. Fever very prevalent.
Sirohi („ 17th)	*Nil*	Tanks fairly full; wells good. Health good. Crops nearly all cut, except *til*. Weather fine and warm.
Marwar („ 16th)	*Nil*	Tanks full. Fever abating. Crops being harvested. Weather clear, warm and close; nights cool. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 17th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Health good. Prices steady. Weather hot.
Pertabgarh („ 16th)	·13	Tanks and wells decreasing daily. Health good. Prices fluctuating. Weather hot.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and windy. *Juari* crops injured by absence of rain. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 17th)	·31	*Juari* being cut. Prices good.
Kotah („ 16th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Preparations for *rabi* sowings progressing.
Ajmere („ 19th)	*Nil*	Crops being cut. *Rabi* operations about to commence. Slight fever prevalent throughout district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—*contd.*		
Jeypore (Oct. 19th)	*Nil*	*Moth* crops seriously injured by want of rain.
Kerowlee („ 16th)	*Nil*	Small tanks dry; wells drying. *Dhan* crops considerably damaged; *moth* and *masina* suffering; *rabi* cultivation commenced. Fever continues. Prices rising. Days hot; nights cool.
Dholepore („ 13th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings commenced. Tanks and wells drying. Health good. Prices steady. Days hot; nights cool.
Ulwur („ 19th)	*Nil*	Fever less prevalent. *Kharif* being harvested. Prices steady.
Bikanir („ 16th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Fever in five districts. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Oct. 19th)		
Katmandu (Oct. 16th)	·06	Rains apparently over. Prospects of rice fair. Weather fair and seasonable.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXV of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th Sept. 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th Sept. 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th Sept. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th Sept. 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
25th September 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	86,556	142	683	98,214	144	27,65,775	178	32,12,268	185	4,46,493	...
2nd October 1886	Madras	861	1,68,638	196	831	1,68,496	203	30,56,654	166	38,05,931	176	1,49,277	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	85,784	131	654	96,364	147	22,47,581	134	25,55,646	154	3,08,065	...
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	6,32,800	423	1,497	5,39,561	361	1,04,21,075	421	1,86,59,118	490	22,38,043	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,42,862	527	461	1,86,000	403	62,45,730	530	66,97,003	571	4,51,273	...
	TOTAL	4,081	12,16,640	298	4,126	10,88,635	264	3,13,36,815	300	3,49,29,966	334	35,93,151	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
25th September 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,62,676	569	1,515	8,04,736	531	2,24,51,676	579	2,22,99,496	575	...	1,52,180
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	22,352	391	57	22,730	397	2,31,754	158	2,62,023	180	30,269	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	570	48	12	589	49	23,675	77	25,702	84	2,027	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,018	80	75	6,506	87	1,63,185	85	1,72,772	91	9,587	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,97,335	211	1,411	2,78,000	197	75,15,928	208	82,82,051	231	7,66,123	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	20,562	65	315	36,040	114	4,24,422	63	8,64,702	108	4,40,280	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	2,713	65	...	...	49,306	46	49,306	...
	TOTAL	3,385	12,09,513	357	3,427	11,51,314	336	3,68,10,640	356	3,19,56,052	372	11,45,412	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
25th September 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	34,462	148	234	97,874	418	18,94,012	318	22,96,466	386	4,02,454	...
Ditto	Nalhati	27	2,009	74	27	1,222	45	35,569	51	41,079	59	5,510	...
2nd October 1886	Northern Bengal	249	29,087	117	249	57,060	229	8,73,155	137	11,35,114	179	2,61,959	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,552	42	37	2,133	58	59,991	63	51,494	54	...	8,497
25th September 1886	Tirhoot	226	14,616	65	246	24,178	99	6,11,688	105	7,39,605	118	1,27,917	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	16,048	64	253	23,902	94	4,04,358	64	5,27,794	82	1,23,436	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	5,711	127	45	9,674	215	2,27,405	198	3,15,413	276	88,008	...
2nd October 1886	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	20,747	139	149	14,138	95	6,50,488	171	6,29,246	166	...	21,242
Ditto	Burma	327	32,634	100	327	45,549	139	9,99,834	136	10,29,039	122	29,205	...
25th September 1886	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	11	24	2	...	...	(*a*) 320	2	320	...
2nd October 1886	North-Western	1,803	5,52,765	307	1,803	4,76,365	264	1,41,17,971	306	1,23,80,732	270	...	17,37,239
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,018	76	66	4,760	72	1,43,296	85	1,36,644	81	...	6,652
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,095	30	36	1,385	38	34,049	37	44,761	49	10,712	...
25th September 1886	Dacca	86	2,985	35	86	4,636	54	42,120	35	1,25,109	57	82,989	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	824	33	30	948	32	17,251	27	18,232	24	981	...
	TOTAL	3,558	7,19,553	202	3,599	7,63,848	212	2,04,11,187	221	1,94,71,048	215	...	6,40,139
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	31,45,706	285	11,152	30,03,797	269	8,22,58,642	292	8,63,57,066	306	40,98,424	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,01,19,616	142	4,51,60,911	160	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,21,39,026	150	4,11,96,155	146	...	9,42,871
	Assisted Companies.												
25th September 1886	Bengal-Central	125	5,083	41	125	10,066	81	2,63,375	82	2,87,058	90	23,683	...
2nd October 1886	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,743	56	67	4,986	74	1,15,410	67	1,53,894	90	38,484	...
25th September 1886	Assam	78	4,673	60	78	6,039	77	1,15,458	58	1,68,083	85	52,625	...
2nd October 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	19,701	65	303	28,540	94	5,90,824	69	9,88,763	128	3,97,939	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,915	178	22	3,733	169	1,24,324	221	1,23,544	218	...	780
	TOTAL	595	37,115	62	595	53,364	90	12,09,391	79	17,21,342	113	5,11,951	...
	Native States.												
2nd October 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,241	69	193	12,718	66	4,95,016	100	4,97,903	102	2,887	...
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,550	55	64	4,780	75	80,928	50	98,258	60	17,330	...
25th September 1886	Nizam's	121	19,008	157	208	32,766	158	5,75,191	180	6,92,020	131	1,16,829	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	8,247	59	140	8,493	61	2,02,730	57	2,10,731	60	8,001	...
2nd October 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	825	52	16	1,047	66	19,297	47	27,709	68	8,412	...
Ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	24	322	13	...	...	20,956	34	20,956	...
	TOTAL	534	44,871	84	645	60,126	93	13,73,162	100	15,47,577	94	1,74,915	...

(*a*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September 1886.

SIMLA,
The 20th October, 1886.

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

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



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 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.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE AND 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF SEPTEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1036, 1385, AND 1441 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JULY AND 16th AND 23rd OCTOBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
PROVINCE.	DISTRICT.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coro-cana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or 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 June 1886.																
PUNJAB.	Kohat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0 0	11 8 0	22 8 0
	1st half of September 1886.																
RAJPUTANA.	Partabgarh (Meywar Agency)	18 12	22 8	10 0	11 14	20 0	18 12	...	...	21 4	22 8	21 14	...	17 4	...	...	...
	2nd half of September 1886.																
	Erinpura	17 4	31 8	...	8 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	26 8	...	...	6 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Siroh	17 0	30 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	15 0	25 8	19 0	5 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Abu	13 12	20 0	5 8	7 8	...	18 0	...	...	17 8	...	10 0	...	13 0	...	...	...
	Anadra	17 15	25 0	6 0	8 0	...	20 8	...	...	20 0	...	12 0	...	13 10	...	...	...
	Balmere	18 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	28 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	6 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Jeysalmere	12 10	...	10 6	12 10	18 8	16 10	...	...	14 10	...	...	...	25 9	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (Mewar Agency)	19 1	22 8	10 0	14 5	20 0	18 12	...	...	21 4	30 0	...	...	17 4	...	...	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 8	25 0	6 4	7 8	25 0	23 12	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 9	...	...	...

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

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

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 21st October, 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 T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I.

SIR HERBERT MACPHERSON'S DEATH.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT SAID:—Before the Council proceeds to its ordinary business I desire to take this opportunity of expressing, in the name of the Government of India, the deep sorrow and concern with which we have heard of the death of one of our most distinguished Generals—Sir Herbert Macpherson. Until yesterday morning we had received no intimation even of his being unwell. On first reaching Mandalay, indeed, he noted in one of his letters to the Commander-in-Chief that he had suffered from a slight touch of the sun, but he spoke lightly of the matter, and from his subsequent correspondence there was no appearance of its having produced any inconvenient effects.

"During the short time that he has remained in command in Burma he devoted himself unremittingly to the arduous duties which he had undertaken, and he travelled about the country in various directions, and eventually went up to Bhamo. It is to be presumed that on his return he must have contracted the fatal fever of which he died. It was on his way out to sea, whither he was being taken in the hope of the sea air proving beneficial to him, that he expired.

"In Sir Herbert Macpherson both India and England have lost a most talented and trustworthy officer, as well as a gallant and noble soldier. He has died in the discharge of his duty, and I have taken upon myself to communicate to his family in the name of my colleagues our deep sympathy and regret. I have received a telegram from Her Majesty the Queen in which She also expresses Her deep sorrow at the calamity—for it is no less—which has, thus suddenly, overtaken Herself and the country."

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also moved that the Report be taken into consideration. He said:—

"In making this motion I have merely to state that the Select Committee have found very little to alter in the Bill as originally introduced. On the suggestion of the Governor of Bombay in Council we have, I think I may say *ex majore cantelâ*, defined the expression 'standing crops' so as to make it perfectly clear

A

that it includes garden-produce attached to trees or to the soil. We have also made an amendment (which is perhaps the only amendment worthy of specific notice) in the section relating to documents which are registered by the Village-Registrar. In the Bill it was contemplated that the Village-Registrar should no longer make an exact transcript of a deed into his register, but merely an abstract. From further consideration, however, and communication with the local authorities of Bombay, it appears doubtful whether persons of the comparatively scant education and want of legal knowledge, which may not unfairly be considered characteristics of the Village-Registrars, would be able to make a trustworthy summary of documents. We have therefore thought it better to leave the law as it is, and to let the documents still be transcribed *verbatim* into the books. At the same time this does not alter the provision originally contemplated that any person who wishes to have a copy of what has been registered shall receive one, but now, instead of getting a copy merely of the abstract made by the Village-Registrar, he will get one of the document itself whenever he desires to have it.

"We have taken the opportunity of correcting a trifling misprint which, singular to say, seems to have survived from 1879 up to the present time the scrutiny of all officers concerned.

"We have likewise added what I may term a somewhat routine section in order that persons having claims of a certain description, mentioned in section 3, clause (*x*), may not be prejudiced by the application of the special rules of limitation prescribed in section 72 being restricted to suits of the kind mentioned in section 3, clause (*w*).

"The papers which we have received from Bombay contain a variety of very interesting remarks upon the Act itself, introduced apparently *apropos* of section 3 of the Bill, by which the Local Government receives power to extend it, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to other parts of the Bombay Presidency. To a very large extent these comments are satisfactory; in certain cases the opinion is not so favourable to such an extension; but after carefully considering them I venture to think that such objections as have been brought forward are not in any respect different from those which on previous occasions have been laid before this Council and have not been held to justify hesitation in extending the benefits of the Act."

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE said:—"I think that the amendments in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts proposed in this Bill should be adopted. I was concerned, as a member of the Bombay Government, in the inquiries and discussion which preceded the introduction of this Bill; and though observation of the working of the Act did not fall within my special province, yet as a measure affecting the interests of the agricultural classes I have given attention to it. The exceptional character of this legislation imposes caution in declaring it a confirmed success, but I think that, with some conflict of opinion, the balance of evidence is distinctly in favour of the Act. Its procedure, as it will be amended by this Bill, appears to me so beneficial that in part at least it may well be extended to other districts under the power given by the third section of this Bill. That procedure is acceptable to the agricultural classes because it is simple and intelligible to them, and in conformity with their customs and traditions. The principles of that procedure are that the debtor and creditor should be brought face to face. That can always be done under the amendment in section 8 of this Bill—a section which will no doubt require to be carefully watched in its effect. They are then led, if possible, to an amicable compromise, and if that is not possible their confused accounts are turned inside out by the Court, the agriculturist is told what he owes, instalments are fixed if necessary according to his means, and he is required to pay them out of the produce which he raises from his land. This latter obligation will be enforced by the amendment made in section 7 of this Bill, and I trust that that amendment will remove any sense of grievance under which the creditors have hitherto suffered. The great advantage of the Act is that, while providing for the payment of debt, it maintains the agriculturist in the possession and use of his holding. In this sense this legislation is a complement of the revenue law and practice in Bombay, which

ensures to the holder of land under Government a position of exceptional stability and security. It is held that the merits of the Act can only be finally tested by a famine, and that in that case loans may not be forthcoming. No doubt famine puts a severe strain on agricultural credit and temporarily depreciates the value of land as a security. But a load of ancestral debt has been cleared off, and if perhaps under that process some hardship has been felt by creditors yet the provisions of the Act are not prohibitive of fair money-dealing in the future. Sahukárs are not sentimental, and I presume that a business man would not consider an agricultural holding a less desirable security for a loan because it has been cleared from previous encumbrances."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes. He said:—

"In making this motion I should explain that the necessity for this Bill was demonstrated about three or four years ago, when we suddenly had an influx into India of companies and promoters of companies for the purpose of electric lighting. These companies proposed to start operations, and actually did in some cases start them, in some of the principal towns of India. But when we desired to regulate their proceedings with a view to the safety of the public and the prevention of interference with our own telegraphic system, we found that we were without the legal means of doing so. As regards the public, it is probably well known that there is considerable danger arising from electric light connections in consequence of the currents used in the production of the light being of very great strength. They are so powerful as to cause instant death to any person who comes in contact with them, or to set fire to any inflammable material which lies on the wires while the currents are passing. Again, when electric light wires pass within a certain distance of telegraph or telephone wires, obstructive currents are liable to pass from one to the other, which of course entirely put a stop to the use of the telegraph and telephone for the time being. In order to meet these two difficulties the Bill proposes, as regards protection, that the wires or communications should be put in such a position that contact is impossible, or that they should be so covered with insulating material that contact with them will produce no evil results. As regards interference with the telegraph and telephone wires, the only thing that can be done is to take care that the electric light wires are placed sufficiently far off. That again is an extremely technical matter, and is dependent on the strength of the current used and local circumstances. The Bill therefore provides, in order to secure all these purposes, that any company which desires to supply electricity must take out a license from the Governor General in Council; in this license regulations and conditions will be provided suitable for the particular circumstances of the occasion."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also introduced the Bill.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency be taken into consideration. He explained that the Bill had received the approval of the Bombay

Government, and he thought there was no reason why it should not be passed into law without further delay.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Motion was put and agreed to.

BENGAL CIVIL COURTS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam. He said:—

"This Bill was introduced by my predecessor in 1881 with a view of removing certain minor defects in the Bengal Civil Courts Act. It was referred to a Select Committee and circulated for opinion, but its further progress was suspended by the revival of a scheme for establishing local Appellate Benches in Bengal—a scheme which is still in abeyance in consequence of financial and other difficulties. The amendments proposed by the Bill, though useful, can hardly be described as of urgent importance, and I should have been content to leave the measure to slumber a little longer in the archives of the Legislative Department but for the circumstance that there is before the Legislative Council another Bill which ought to be passed at an early date and which may affect the Bengal Civil Courts Act. I refer to the Bill to amend the law relating to Provincial Small Cause Courts. Under these circumstances I have taken upon myself, as the single representative of the Committee on the Bengal Civil Courts Bill, to have that Bill revised in accordance with the opinions that have been received, and to prepare a Report explaining the nature of the amendments which have been made, and recommending that the Bill, as amended, be re-published. And I propose to move that the Select Committee be reinforced by the addition of those members of the Committee on the Small Cause Courts Bill who are connected officially or otherwise with the Provinces to which the Civil Courts Act applies, in order that the two measures—the Civil Courts Bill and the Small Cause Courts Bill—may be considered together. Whether a single member of the Committee is technically competent to submit a Report on behalf of the whole Committee may possibly be open to doubt; but in view of the obvious convenience of the course which I propose for adoption, and of the fact that it will not in any way fetter the action either of my successor or of the Council or of any one else, I trust that the irregularity, if any, may be condoned."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam be re-published.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Peile, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Hon'ble Bábú Peári Mohan Mukerji be added to the Select Committee on the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

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

SIMLA;
The 27th October, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 27th OCTOBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has fallen generally throughout the country during the week under report, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab, where none fell. In Bengal there were slight showers in a few districts.

In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Rajputana the *kharif* harvest progresses and promises well, though in Bombay some injury has been caused by late rains. Reaping has also commenced in the Central Provinces, where the standing crops have been damaged by rain and cloudy weather. In Berar, Hyderabad, and Central India the prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Coffee-picking has commenced in Coorg, and in Mysore the standing crops are in good condition. Prospects in Madras are good.

In Bombay and the Central Provinces the rice crop has been benefited by the recent rain, and in Bengal the crop is healthy. In Burma the rice crop is doing well everywhere. Preparations for the winter crops continue in Assam.

Sowings for the *rabi* are in progress generally throughout the country, but in parts of Bombay and the Central Provinces they have been retarded by heavy rain.

Cotton-picking has commenced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but in Berar the crop is likely to suffer if more rain falls.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are rising in two districts of the Punjab and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Oct. 27th)		
Bellary	Average ·03	Standing crops generally fair; harvest dry grains, outturn about average.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, 9·57; this week, ·50.	Standing crops fair, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to breach; harvest early cereals, outturn below average. Small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 4·78; this week, 3·78.	Standing crops paddy thriving. Fever in two, slight small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna	Average last week since revised, 4·55; this week, 1·83.	Standing crops good, but early dry crops in parts damaged by excessive rain; harvest dry crops, outturn about average. River 5·6 feet over anicut. Cholera and cattle-disease exist.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·07	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·29	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average, but *cumbu* in parts below average. Fever in one and small-pox in two taluks.
Tanjore	Average 1·12	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·23; this week, ·37.	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar	Average 4·7	Harvest first crop paddy completed; second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight small-pox in eight taluks
Travancore	·94	Second crop cultivation commenced. Small-pox and fever in parts.
		General Remarks.—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Oct. 27th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 25th, 8 feet against 7 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 32 and in Ghorabari *nil*, 20 and 18 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting continued. River at Kotri on 25th, 8 feet against 7 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 26, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 20 and red rice 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	·15; total 33·35	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* continue. Light showers of rain in all talukas throughout the district, except Parantij and Viramgam. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	.....	No report received.
Surat	*Nil*	Harvesting of *kharif* and preparations for *rabi* crops commenced in some talukas. Slight fever in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 35 and *nagli* 47 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 Nándgaon, 3·15; minimum at Igatpuri, ·64.	*Kharif* crops especially *bajri*, are damaged by rain; *rabi* sowings in progress in Nasik, Niphad, Nándgaon and Baglan talukas; in other talukas it is retarded owing to the rainfall. Public health generally good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 36²³⁄₄₀ and rice 20²³⁄₄₀ pounds per rupee, respectively.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain on 24th; total of week ·12; total to date 99·10, being 28·99 above average.	Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 20th and 21st, 1° cool from 22nd to 25th, and *nil* on 26th; vapour in air normal on 20th and 23rd, excessive on all other days; abnormal wind southerly and strong from 20th to 22nd, south-westerly on 23rd and 26th, wind normal on all other days; thunderstorm on 24th.
Poona	Rain throughout the district, maximum at Petha Baramati, 2·64; minimum at Purandhar, ·29.	Crops good. Late fall of rain has slightly injured *kharif* crops. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Indápur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 41 and *juari* 59 pounds in the district and *bajri* 37 and *juari* 52 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	At Newasa, 3·62; Ráhuri, 3·31; Sheogaon, 2·88; Shrigonda, 2·44; Nagar, 2·01; Jámkhed, 1·83; Akola, 1·62; Karjat, ·89; Kopargaon, ·35; Sangamner, ·23; Párner, ·20.	*Kharif* reaping nearly finished; crop has suffered from excessive rain which also retards *rabi* sowings. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 70 and minimum 42 and *juari*—maximum 120 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Rain in all talukas, excessive rain in Sholapur, Bársi, Karmála, and Málsiras talukas.	Standing crops good on the whole; *rabi* sowing almost completed. Cattle-disease in parts of Bársi taluka. *Juari* 73 pounds 15 tolas and *bajri* 49 pounds 35 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at five stations varying from 1·33 in Ron to ·06 in Ranibennur; *nil* in others.	Western talukas require more rain for rice crops which are moderate; *juari* and early crops good; sowing of wheat and grain commenced. Fever in Kalghatgi and Bankapur; cattle-disease in Kod. Rice 23 and *juari* 56 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, ·52; Coompta, ·55; Sirsi, ·84; Haliyál, ·82; total 142·97.	Harvest continues on coast and parts of above Ghát talukas. Fever in Mundgod; public health generally good; cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13 and district average 12¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·09; total 35·74	Weather hot. General health fair; fever prevalent. Harvesting of *bajri* continues. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30 and *juari* 42 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain in all districts of the Presidency Proper. Crops slightly damaged by untimely rainfall in parts of the Deccan and of the districts of Tanna, Ratnagiri and Broach. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings continue almost everywhere. Fever in parts of twelve and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts and small-pox and cholera in parts of one district.
Bengal—(Oct. 27th)		
Chittagong	3·48	Weather variable. Prospects of standing crops fair; preparations being made for winter crops. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects good; sowing of winter crops commenced. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	0·30	Prospects satisfactory; cultivation of cold weather crops continues. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather still rainless and sultry, with cool mornings. Indigo and cold weather crops being sown; sugarcane looking well; *amun* rice prospering. Fever prevailing with sporadic cholera.
Rungpore	0·20	Crops have good prospects. Fever and bowel-complaints prevalent.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects excellent. Fever prevalent.
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Prospects good; *rabi* sowings in progress. A little cholera in Sadr subdivision.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects excellent; *rabi* cultivation commenced. Prices unchanged. Public health good.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy, where not destroyed by flood, favourable; *rabi* being sown; castor, *rahar* and cotton growing well. Cholera in certain thanas, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy favourable; *rabi* cultivation continues. Prices falling slightly. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	0·4	Weather bright and warm. Prospects of rice crops excellent all over district; cultivation of *rabi* commenced; land being prepared for poppy. General health fair.
Cuttack	2·71	Weather bright. Prospects of *sarad* rice assured, higher *sarad* in ear. Prices of rice falling. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops generally good, but rain wanted. Fever very prevalent.
Khoolna	0·32	Weather very hot. Early *amun* in ear; prospects fair. Price of rice stationary. Public health fair
Dinagepore	0·13	Mornings cool, days hot. *Aman* paddy and sugarcane doing well. Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Pubna (Serajgunge)	*Nil*	Crops doing well. Public health fair.
Gya	*Nil*	Rice prospects good; *rabi* cultivation backward. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Fine weather has improved prospects which are favourable. Prices almost stationary. Some cases of cholera and fever reported from interior.
		General Remarks.—There has been slight rain in some districts, but in Chittagong and Cuttack the fall was heavy; more rain is wanted in Midnapore. Prospects of rice crops are good. Weather variable. Prices generally stationary. Winter sowings in progress. Fever prevalent in certain districts and sporadic cholera and bowel-complaints reported from others, otherwise public health is good.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Oct. 27th)		
Benares (Oct. 26th)	*Nil*	Weather abnormally warm. Prospects generally good. Markets well stocked. Prices slightly fluctuating. Some cases of cholera and the usual autumnal fever are still reported, otherwise the public health is good.
Ballia („ 25th)	*Nil*	Sky clear. Sowings commenced; gram and peas being generally sown. Prices steady. Supplies plentiful. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowing in full progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather sultry. *Rabi* crop promises well. Prices steady. Health of men and cattle fairly good.
Lucknow („ 25th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings nearly done; *hewant* crop doing well. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Some cases of fever in the city and tahsil Lucknow; cattle-disease reported from all the tahsils.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies ample. Prices unchanged. Public health fair; some cases of cattle-disease reported from tahsils Dalmau and Salon.
Partabgarh („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather continues cloudy. *Rabi* sowings steadily carried on. Prices show a tendency to fall. Prospects good, and condition of the people and cattle fair.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather getting cooler. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	Sky cloudy at times. Crops in good condition; *rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. Fever in six tahsils; slight cattle-disease in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress; *bajri* being cut. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings are in progress, and seed is germinating well. Cases of cholera continue to be reported.
Bareilly („ 27th)	*Nil*	Weather still warm for the time of year. *Kharif* promises well. Prices steady. Cholera and fever still prevalent.
Banda („ 25th)	Rain on 23rd	Slight injury caused to standing crops by cloudy weather and rain, otherwise *kharif* crops coming on well; cotton being picked; *rabi* sowings retarded in places by excessive moisture. Prices steady. Fever still prevalent; cattle-disease in two villages.
Kumaon („ 26th)	*Nil*	Weather fine. *Kharif* crops not yet harvested in cold parts; *rabi* operations in progress. Prices falling. *Mahamari* disease in Danpur abating; cattle-disease decreased.
Agra („ 25th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops harvested and *rabi* sowings in progress. Prices falling slightly. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	Average ·30	Weather occasionally cloudy. *Kharif* crops doing well; *rabi* sowings in progress. Markets well stocked. Slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 26th)	*Nil*	Cold weather practically commenced. *Kharif* harvest in progress and wheat sowing commenced. Prices of wheat and barley rising as usual at this time. Supplies sufficient. Fever still prevalent.
		General Remarks.—Weather more settled and turning cooler. Slight injury to standing crops in Banda by cloudy weather and rain, otherwise *kharif* prospects good everywhere; *rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Cases of cholera and fever continue to be reported; cattle-disease in a few places.
Punjab—(Oct. 27th)		
Delhi (26th)	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* reapings commenced.
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops harvested; gram and barley sown.
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. *Kharif* crops being reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being gathered; *rabi* sowings progressing; prospects favourable.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being reaped; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Small-pox decreasing. Prices of wheat and barley rising, of other food-grains stationary. *Kharif* crops good in irrigated lands. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain during the week. Health generally good; small-pox in the Peshawar district decreasing. Prices in the Jullundur district and of wheat and barley in the Peshawar district rising, elsewhere they are generally stationary. *Kharif* being harvested; *rabi* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(Oct. 27th)		
Nagpur	4·48	Weather cloudy and showery. Crops fair; linseed sowings completed, others in progress.
Jubbulpore (Oct. 26th)	·27	Weather cloudy. Rain injurious to *rabi* sowings in low ground and to standing *kharif* crops; sowings stopped. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor	.....	No report received.
Seoni	1·36	Weather cloudy and hot. *Rabi* sowings temporarily stopped. Fever prevalent. Prices high.
Hoshangabad	·45	Sowings hindered. Prices stationary. Health good.
Bilaspur	*Nil*	In tahsil Bilaspur early sowings doing well; linseed suffering from cloudy weather and heat. Great scarcity of water in tahsil Mungeli. *Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings in progress in tahsil Seorinarain; harvest commenced; *rabi* crops doing fairly. Wheat and gram being exported. Fever and cholera in places.
Khandwa	1·14	Weather cloudy and close. Rain damaging cotton, *til* and newly sown wheat. Prices stationary.
Raipur	2·66	Weather close and cloudy. Rice crops benefited by rain, but *rabi* sowings damaged. Land ready for wheat seed. Fever prevalent. Prices slightly fallen.
Sambalpur	.....	No report received.
		General Remarks.—The long continued rain and cloudy weather are damaging the standing crops in places and retarding the *rabi* sowings. Clear weather required. *Kharif* harvest commencing. Prices generally steady.
Lower Burma—(Oct. 27th)		
Akyab (Oct. 23rd)	8·17; total rainfall 139·72.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Bassein	4·24; total rainfall 92·68.	A few sporadic cases of cholera in town; slight cattle-disease in one circle. Rice plants strong and healthy.
Rangoon	5·70; total rainfall 96·74.	Public health and health of cattle good. Supplies of paddy fair for time of year.
Amherst (Moulmein)	7·40; total rainfall 155·92.	Public health and health of cattle good. Propects of crops good.
Tavoy	8·12; total rainfall 214·15.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu	4·30; total rainfall 116·0.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	4·08; total rainfall 84·47.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	3·56; total rainfall 41·78.	Cholera still prevails in one township. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition.
Tounghoo	2·70; total rainfall 77·26.	A few fatal cases of cholera. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo	0·10½; total rainfall 36·61½.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
		General Remarks.—Cholera prevalent in Paungdè subdivision, Prome district, and slight in parts of Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Shwegyin, and Tounghoo districts, otherwise public health good; slight cattle-disease in Thanthawaddy and Bassein districts. Crops everywhere doing well. Relief works started in Gyaing-Ataran township, Amherst district, where scarcity of food exists among a few villages.
Assam—(Oct. 27th)		
Gauhati	1·33; during week ending 26th instant.	Weather seasonable; days hot, but nights and mornings cool. Cases of cholera reported in the Sadr station and jail, also in Barpeta station and Lock-up, and at Nalbari on north bank. *Matikalai* sowing in progress; ploughing land for mustard commenced; prospects of crops good.
Sylhet	4·20	State and prospects as last week.
Cachar	*Nil*	Days warm, nights cool. Prospects of rice crops not favourable for want of rain; ploughing and sowing of winter crops in progress. Common rice 14 seers and 3 chittacks per rupee. Prospects of tea and health good.
Dibrugarh	2·89	Weather rainy. Prospects of *matikalai* and *sali* crops good; mustard being sown. Public health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Oct. 27th)		
Bangalore	Rain has been general throughout the State.	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mysore		
Mercara	2·74	Picking of coffee crop commenced; prospects good. Prices slightly fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Oct. 27th)		
Amraoti	1·12	Weather warm. Cotton is likely to suffer from any more rain. *Kharif* crops are very favourable. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	1·06	Crops in good condition; *rabi* sowings progressing.
Hyderabad	·60; total from 1st January 39·52.	Standing crops recovered from the ill effects produced by rain of last week. Fever and ague continue to prevail; cholera abated. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 18½, yellow *juar* 19 and *tur* 14¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Oct. 27th)		
Indore	1·75; total rainfall 33·95.	Weather stormy.
Morar (Gwalior)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	·49; total rainfall 28·16.	Weather warm. Indications of more rain. Fever prevalent.
Goona	·79	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	1·31	Weather cloudy.
Agar	·29	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	1·23	Weather cloudy. Health and crops good.
Nowgong	·32; total rainfall 39·87.	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Manpur	2·50; total rainfall 38·65.	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen in most places in the Agency. Prospects of *rabi* crops much improved.
Rajputana—(Oct. 27th)		
Abu (Oct. 27th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Days warm, nights cool. Fever still prevalent, some fatal cases.
Sirohi („ 24th)	1·98; extraordinarily heavy showers on 21st, nearly 2·0 in one hour.	Tanks full; wells good; health good. Crops fine; nearly all cut. Weather sultry, cloudy and very warm for time of year.
Marwar („ 23rd)	Slight drizzling on 22nd.	Tanks all full. Fever abating. Crops being gathered. Weather cloudy. Weather warm and close. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 24th)	1·24	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Health good; some fever prevalent. Prices stationary. A few smart showers; weather still cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ 23rd)	2·18	Tanks somewhat increased. Health good. Prices fluctuating. Weather cool.
Meywar („ „)	·82	Tanks and wells full. Crops average. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·30; Tonk, ·18; Shahpura, ·37.	Weather warm. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 24th)	·82	Health good.
Kotah („ 23rd)	*Nil*	*Mukkai* and *bajri* cut. Nights cool, but heat abnormal during day.
Ajmere („ 26th)	2·01	*Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. Slight fever prevalent throughout district.
Kerowlee („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* cultivation in progress. Fever continues. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.
Ulwur („ 26th)	*Nil*	Prices slightly falling. Harvesting still continues.
Bikanir („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells low. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Oct. 21st)		
Katmandu (Oct. 22nd)	Slight rain	Prospects fair.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Statistics.

REVIEW OF THE REPORTS ON JOINT STOCK COMPANIES DURING THE YEAR 1885-86.

No. 3971.

Simla, the 29th October, 1886.

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 1885-86 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 1745, dated the 2nd July 1886.
" " Bombay, " 4698, " 2nd July 1886.
" " Bengal, " 1320P.D., " 16th July 1886.
" " N.-W. P. and Oudh, No. $\frac{350}{VII-292-2}$, dated the 12th May 1886.
" " Punjab, No. 25, dated the 30th April 1886.
" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2042}{117}$, dated the 12th May 1886.
" " Burma, No. $\frac{650}{21C.}$, dated the 27th May 1886.
" Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 124G., dated the 7th May 1886.
" Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{2497}{535}$, dated the 6th August 1886.

RESOLUTION.

Madras Presidency.—There were 207 companies in existence at the close of 1884-85, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 2,74,47,928. During the year 1885-86, 19 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 22,13,000 ceased to work, and 7 increased their capital by Rs. 12,51,972; while 375 new companies were registered against 60 in the previous year. Ninety-six of the newly registered companies were banking or loan companies, six were trading companies, three mills and presses, and one a mining and quarrying company; the remaining 269 companies being provident and benefit societies, securing certain payments to members or their nominees on death or marriage.

The net result at the close of 1885-86 was a total of 563 companies at work. Of these 563 companies, 314 had liabilities limited by guarantee and possessed no capital divided into shares. The remainder represented a nominal capital of Rs. 3,58,28,187. Of the nominal capital, Rs. 1,19,40,896 was paid up, as shewn below :

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Loan or Banking	201	2,35,19,087	58,47,531
Trading	14	39,30,000	5,85,590
Mining	10	20,69,100	9,29,726
Mills and Presses	16	50,90,000	37,59,889
Planting	8	12,20,000	8,18,160
Total	249	3,58,28,187	1,19,40,896

So that about half of the whole paid-up capital invested in these companies was devoted to money-lending transactions.

Four 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 1885-86 to Rs. 87,575 and Rs. 1,263 respectively against Rs. 13,731 and Rs. 1,049 in the previous year.

2. *Bombay Presidency.*—The year 1884-85 closed with a total of 174 companies in existence, representing an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 11,26,31,430, of which Rs. 8,54,22,014 were paid-up, and with 83 companies in liquidation.

Of the 174 companies, 9 went into liquidation in 1885-86, 10 increased their capital by Rs. 10,39,500, 1 decreased its capital by Rs. 12,000, and 23 new companies were registered with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 74,97,500. The net result at the close of 1885-86 was 92 companies in liquidation and 188 companies at work, as shewn below :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Mills and Presses	117	7,63,77,330	6,46,85,430
Trading	42	1,88,16,600	1,27,92,234
Banking and Insurance	10	71,50,000	15,12,513
Ice Manufacture	4	13,52,500	8,65,075
Mining	3	13,25,000	10,55,000
Planting	2	1,20,000	64,780
Sugar Manufacture	1	20,000	...
Others	9	78,75,000	69,78,190
Total	188	11,30,36,430	8,79,53,222

Thus nearly three-fourths of the paid-up capital of working companies in Bombay are invested in the great and increasing cotton industry.

Two companies omitted to file the usual notice of increase of capital as required by section 57 of the Act. They were prosecuted and fined in the sums of Rs. 501 and Rs. 500 respectively.

The fees realised in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 8,877, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,039-10, against collections Rs. 7,996-8 and expenditure Rs. 1,314-4-7 in the preceding year.

3. *Bengal.*—The year 1884-85 closed with 232 companies at work, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 11,23,54,500, besides 10 companies in course of liquidation, whose nominal capital was Rs. 15,30,000.

In 1885-86, 8 companies were finally dissolved, 15 with a total nominal capital of Rs. 1,01,11,000 commenced winding up their business, 4 increased their capital by an aggregate amount of Rs. 27,60,000, and 14 new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 41,26,600, were registered. Of these last, 10 are for tea cultivation, 2 for trading purposes, 1 for the cultivation of indigo, being the first of its kind, and 1 is an insurance company.

The net result at the close of 1885-86 was :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Tea	128	3,99,87,100	3,16,20,419
Trading	33	1,88,32,000	1,27,14,708
Mills and Presses	30	2,35,95,000	1,99,50,141
Banking and Loan	18	1,86,65,000	1,74,04,309
Mining and Quarrying	11	84,32,000	77,43,380
Ice Manufacture	6	10,60,000	9,71,620
Sugar Manufacture	1	16,00,000	16,00,000
Others	4	13,10,000	9,33,580
Total	231	11,34,81,100	9,29,38,157

Thus rather more than a third of the paid-up capital was invested in tea companies, and about a fifth in mills and presses, mostly jute and cotton.

The total receipts from registration fees amounted to Rs. 6,995 against Rs. 7,089-6 in the previous year; and the total expenditure was Rs. 588.

One company was prosecuted under section 64 of the Act for not filing notice of the situation of its office.

4. *North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*—The number of companies in existence at the close of 1884-85 was 42, representing an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 95,91,000, of which Rs. 81,22,212 were paid up.

In 1885-86 one of the companies was wound up, and four new companies were registered with a nominal capital of Rs. 96,000. Of these, 2 were trading companies, and 2 printing presses. Three companies increased their capital by Rs. 5,40,000, the increase of one, the Muir Mills at Cawnpore, alone amounting to Rs. 5,00,000.

The net result at the close of 1885-86 was 45 companies at work, as detailed in the following table :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banking and Loan	12	31,58,000	28,92,265
Trading	13	7,95,000	4,38,233
Mills and Presses	10	36,95,000	31,87,298
Tea Manufacture	3	9,33,000	9,32,311
Breweries	2	5,00,000	5,00,000
Ice Manufacture	1	1,50,000	92,258
Mining and Quarrying	1	4,65,000	4,65,000
Sugar Manufacture	1	4,00,000	...
Others	2	91,000	91,000
Total	45	1,01,87,000	85,98,365

The fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,235.

5. *Punjab.*—At the close of 1884-85, 26 companies were in existence, of which 19 were working and 7 under liquidation. Of those working, 2 were limited by guarantee and had no divided capital. The remaining 17 companies were limited by shares, and had an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 48,11,000, of which Rs. 38,51,200 had been paid up.

In 1885-86 one of the companies under liquidation finally wound up, 1 entered into liquidation, 2 increased their capital by Rs. 2,16,000, and 2 new companies were registered—one with a nominal capital of Rs. 2,00,000; the other being a company limited by guarantee.

The net result at the close of 1885-86 shews 7 companies under liquidation and 20 at work, of which 3 are limited by guarantee. The remaining 17 companies may be classed as follows :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banks	4	24,00,000	20,67,930
Trading	5	3,44,500	48,490
Mills and Presses	2	10,00,000	5,53,912
Brewery	1	7,00,000	7,00,000
Sugar and Distillery	1	3,75,000	2,51,825
Tea Manufacture	1	2,37,500	2,37,500
Mining and Quarrying	1	1,20,000	1,19,700
Ice Manufacture	1	1,00,000	56,230
Other	1	20,000	9,700
Total	17	52,97,000	40,45,287

The fees realised amounted to Rs. 697-8. No expenditure was incurred.

6. *Central Provinces.*—There were 2 companies in existence at the close of 1884-85, both having for their object the working of cotton. Their aggregate nominal capital and the actual working capital were Rs. 11,50,000 and Rs. 7,70,900 respectively. One of the two companies increased its paid-up capital by Rs. 56,900. The position at the close of 1885-86 was that there were two companies at work, both cotton mills, with a nominal capital of Rs. 11½ lakhs and a paid-up capital of Rs. 8,27,800.

No new company was registered and no fees were realised.

7. *Burma* at the close of 1884-85 possessed 16 companies, whose aggregate nominal capital was Rs. 16,69,550. Of this amount, Rs. 13,40,325 was shewn to have been paid up. No new company was registered in 1885-86, but 4 companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 2,93,000, went into liquidation during the year. The position at the end of 1885-86 was as follows :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Trading	10	13,11,550	12,20,907
Banking	1	50,000	12,800
Other	1	15,000	14,950
Total	12	13,76,550	12,48,657

Registration fees to the amount of Rs. 260 were realised against Rs. 275 in 1884-85. 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 opened in the following month. No companies were registered up to the end of the year.

9. *Mysore State.*—The year 1884-85 closed with 44 companies at work, 7 companies in existence, but not working, and 17 companies under liquidation. The companies at work represented an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 20,35,500. In 1885-86, 7 companies with a total capital of Rs. 2,60,000 were not working, 20 with a capital of Rs. 13,20,000 were in course of liquidation, 2 increased their capital by Rs. 30,000, and 24 new companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 4,84,000, were registered. The net result at the close of 1885-86 shews 65 companies at work. Of these, 16 are limited by guarantee and possess no capital, their object being that of securing certain payments to members or their nominees on death or marriage. The remainder may be grouped thus :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banks	45	20,38,100	6,23,170
Trading	4	1,10,000	36,475
Total	49	21,48,100	6,59,645

Most of the banking companies have for their object banking and trading combined. They are mostly small native money-lending concerns, and have an average paid-up capital of less than Rs. 14,000 each.

The fees realised in 1885-86 amounted to Rs. 2,188-14-9 against Rs. 976-4-3 in the previous year.

10. *Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.*—There were 11 companies at work at the close of 1884-85, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 28,70,000, of which Rs. 14,96,819 had been paid up, whilst 7 companies, representing a capital of Rs. 8,95,000, were under liquidation.

Two new companies were registered in 1885-86, one of them being a company limited by guarantee. The net result at the close of 1885-86 shews 13 companies at work, 12 of them with a nominal capital aggregating Rs. 27,70,000, thus :—

Nature of Companies.	No.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.
Banks	10	19,20,000	11,18,573
Mills (Cotton, Wool, Silk)	2	8,50,000	4,77,991
Total	12	27,70,000	15,96,564

The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 275 against Rs. 473 in the preceding year.

GENERAL.

11. The details reviewed in the preceding paragraphs are summarised in the table appended to this Resolution, which shews 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 929, 879, and 119 lakhs respectively, making a sum of about 1,927 lakhs out of the aggregate for all India of 2,098 lakhs, or about 92 per cent.

12. The following table compares the paid-up capital in the several provinces in the last two years :—

Province.	Paid-up capital in 1884-85.	Paid-up capital in 1885-86.	Increase or decrease per cent in 1885-86.	Proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.		Per cent.
Bengal	9,43,58,342	9,29,38,157	— 1·51	44·3
Bombay	8,54,22,014	8,79,53,222	+ 2·96	41·9
Madras	1,03,93,359	1,19,40,896	+ 14·89	5·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	81,22,212	85,98,365	+ 5·86	4·1
Punjab	38,51,200	40,45,287	+ 5·	1·9
Burma	13,40,325	12,18,657	— 6·84	0·6
Other Provinces	28,70,992	30,84,009	+ 7·42	1·5
Total	20,63,58,444	20,98,08,593	+ 1·67	100

13. The largest part of this capital—934 lakhs paid-up—is invested in mills and presses chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The Bombay Presidency shews the largest contribution under this head, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, Bengal following, chiefly with jute.

Tea and other plantations follow with a total of 337 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.

Banking or loan companies rank third with 315 lakhs paid-up. Bengal heads the list here, the Madras Presidency coming next.

Trading companies rank fourth, with a paid-up capital of 278 lakhs. Bombay heads the list here, Bengal coming next.

Mining and quarrying engaged 103 lakhs paid-up. Here also Bengal heads the list, the Bombay Presidency being next.

The other industries individually represent much smaller sums; thus ice-making, 20 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in Bombay and Bengal; breweries, 12 lakhs paid-up, chiefly in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

14. The following table shews, so far as 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 six years :—

Years.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital.	Paid-up capital.	Increase of paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1880-81	475	19,74,10,150	14,86,66,364	...
1881-82	500	21,29,73,730	15,45,80,041	59,13,677 = 3·98 %
1882-83	547	22,17,01,800	17,01,59,044	1,55,79,003 = 10·08 „
1883-84	649	26,67,34,384	18,75,06,107	1,73,47,063 = 10·19 „
1884-85	696	27,88,76,908	20,63,58,444	1,88,52,337 = 10·05 „
1885-86	805	28,52,74,367	20,98,08,593	34,50,149 = 1·67 „

The increase during the year was only 34½ lakhs, being at the rate of little more than 1½ per cent.—a very much smaller rate of increase than in previous years. The average annual rate of increase during the six years has been a little under 7 per cent.

15. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were :—

	Fees.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bengal	6,995	0	0	588	0	0
Bombay	8,877	0	0	1,039	10	0
Madras	87,575	0	0	1,263	0	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,235	0	0	.....		
Punjab	697	8	0	.....		
Central Provinces	.....			.....		
Burma	260	0	0	.....		
Mysore State	2,188	14	9	.....		
Bangalore	275	0	0	.....		
TOTAL	1,08,103	6	9	2,890	10	0

* Government of Madras.
„ of Bombay.
„ of Bengal.
„ of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
„ of Punjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
„ „ Burma.
„ „ Assam.
„ „ Ajmere.
„ „ Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—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.

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement of Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of the year 1885-86.

Province.	Capital.	Banking or Loan Companies.	Trading Companies.	Mills and Presses.	Tea and other Planting Companies.	Mining and Quarrying Companies.	Ice Companies.	Sugar.	Breweries.	Others.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras Presidency ...	Nominal ...	2,35,19,087	39,30,000	50,90,000	12,20,000	20,69,100	...	...	...	..	3,58,28,187
	Paid-up ...	58,47,531	5,85,590	37,59,889	8,48,160	9,29,726	...	...	...	...	1,19,40,896
Bombay Presidency	Nominal ...	71,50,000	1,88,16,600	7,63,77,330	1,20,000	13,25,000	13,52,500	20,000	...	78,75,000	11,80,36,130
	Paid-up ...	15,12,513	1,27,92,234	6,46,85,430	64,780	10,55,000	8,65,075	...	...	69,78,100	8,79,53,922
Bengal	Nominal ...	1,86,65,000	1,88,32,000	2,35,95,000	3,99,87,100	84,32,000	10,60,000	16,00,000	...	13,10,000	11,31,81,100
	Paid-up ...	1,74,04,309	1,27,14,708	1,99,50,141	3,16,20,419	77,43,380	9,71,620	16,00,000	...	9,33,580	9,20,38,157
N. W. Provinces and Oudh	Nominal ...	31,58,000	7,95,000	36,95,000	9,33,000	4,65,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	91,000	1,01,87,000
	Paid-up ...	28,92,265	4,38,233	31,87,298	9,32,311	4,65,000	92,258	*	5,00,000	91,000	85,98,365
Punjab	Nominal ...	24,00,000	3,44,500	10,00,000	2,87,500	1,20,000	1,00,000	3,75,000	7,00,000	20,000	52,97,000
	Paid-up ...	20,67,930	48,490	5,53,912	2,87,500	1,19,700	56,280	2,51,825	7,00,000	9,700	40,45,257
Central Provinces ...	Nominal ...	...	...	11,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,50,000
	Paid-up ...	...	...	8,27,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,27,800
Burma	Nominal ...	50,000	13,11,550	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	13,76,550
	Paid-up ...	12,800	12,20,907	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,950	12,48,657
Mysore State ...	Nominal ...	20,38,100	1,10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,48,100
	Paid-up ...	6,23,170	36,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,59,645
Bangalore ...	Nominal ...	19,20,000	...	8,50,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,70,000
	Paid-up ...	11,18,573	...	4,77,991	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,96,564
Totals ...	Nominal ...	5,89,00,187	4,41,39,650	11,17,57,330	4,24,87,600	1,24,11,100	26,62,500	23,95,000	12,00,000	93,11,000	28,52,74,367
	Paid-up ...	3,14,79,091	2,78,86,037	9,34,42,461	3,36,73,170	1,03,12,906	19,95,183	18,51,825†	12,00,000	80,27,120	20,58,08,593

* Not known. | † Incomplete.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVI of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd Oct. 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 2nd Oct. 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd Oct. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 2nd Oct. 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
9th October 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	88,146	145	683	1,23,539	181	28,53,921	176	33,34,788	186	4,80,867	...
Ditto	Madras	861	1,44,836	168	831	1,64,972	199	38,01,490	166	39,75,006	178	1,73,516	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	87,921	134	654	92,220	141	23,35,502	134	26,48,068	153	3,12,566	...
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,90,941	395	1,497	4,89,770	327	1,79,12,016	428	1,91,48,216	484	21,36,200	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,43,055	527	461	2,02,009	438	64,88,785	530	68,99,003	566	4,10,218	...[1]
	TOTAL	4,081	11,54,899	283	4,126	10,72,501	260	3,24,91,714	300	3,60,05,081	331	35,13,367	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
9th October 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,80,546	581	1,515	8,79,414	580	2,33,32,222	580	2,31,78,910	579	...	1,53,312
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	17,895	313	57	20,582	360	2,49,649	165	2,82,605	187	32,956	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	636	53	12	691	58	24,311	76	26,393	83	2,082	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,287	84	75	7,663	102	1,09,472	85	1,80,435	92	10,963	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa *(a)*.	1,518	3,10,971	205	1,484	2,86,700	193	78,26,899	209	85,80,123	230	7,53,224	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	19,659	62	315	30,577	97	4,43,415	63	8,95,279	108	4,51,864	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	3,950	94	...	...	53,256	48	53,256	...
	TOTAL	3,492	12,35,994	354	3,500	12,29,577	351	3,26,45,968	361	3,31,97,001	366	11,51,033	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
9th October 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	48,611	209	234	1,57,000	671	19,42,623	314	24,53,466	397	5,10,843	...
2nd Ditto	Nalhati	27	2,101	77	27	1,525	56	37,671	52	42,604	59	4,933	...
9th Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	28,299	114	249	57,450	231	9,01,454	137	11,92,564	181	2,91,110	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,243	61	37	2,092	57	62,234	63	53,586	54	...	8,648
2nd Ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,100	85	246	24,504	100	6,30,787	105	7,62,052	117	1,31,265	...
Last 5 days of Sept. 1886	Cawnpore-Achnera	142	(*b*) 7,829	55	181	(*c*) 24,051	133	(*d*) 4,12,187	65	(*e*) 5,59,348	85	1,47,161	...
2nd October 1886	Wardha Coal	45	6,428	143	45	12,280	273	2,33,833	196	3,27,258	275	93,425	...
9th Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	15,356	103	149	13,631	91	6,65,844	168	6,42,856	169	...	22,988
Ditto	Burma	327	41,397	127	327	41,674	127	10,41,231	136	10,56,015	122	14,784	...
25th September 1886	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*f*)	...	...	...	(*g*) 320	2	320	...
16th October 1886	North-Western	1,803	5,69,748	316	1,803	4,16,766	231	1,46,87,719	307	1,27,97,498	269	...	18,90,221
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	3,106	47	66	4,044	61	1,46,402	83	1,40,688	81	...	5,714
9th Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	898	25	36	1,279	36	34,947	36	46,040	48	11,093	...
Ditto	Dacca	86	997	12	86	9,630	112	43,117	33	1,34,739	58	91,622	...
2nd Ditto	Jorhat	25	682	27	30	940	31	17,933	27	19,172	24	1,239	...
	TOTAL	3,451	7,46,795	216	3,516	7,66,866	218	2,08,57,982	223	2,02,28,206	213	...	6,29,776
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		11,024	31,37,688	285	11,142	30,68,944	275	8,53,95,664	294	8,94,30,288	303	40,34,624	...
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	(*h*) 4,40,11,461	151	(*j*) 4,54,17,348	154	...	...
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	4,13,84,203	143	4,40,12,940	149	26,28,737	...
	Assisted Companies.												
9th October 1886	Bengal-Central	125	6,336	51	125	11,121	89	2,69,711	81	2,98,179	90	28,468	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,913	58	67	9,040	135	1,19,323	67	1,62,934	92	43,611	...
2nd Ditto	Assam	78	4,230	54	78	8,029	103	1,19,688	57	1,76,112	85	56,424	...
9th Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	19,186	63	303	25,120	83	6,10,010	76	10,13,883	127	4,03,873	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,834	174	22	3,614	164	1,28,158	219	1,27,158	216	...	1,000
	TOTAL	595	37,499	63	595	56,924	96	12,46,890	79	17,78,266	113	5,31,376	...
	Native States.												
9th October 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,724	61	193	13,781	71	5,06,740	99	5,12,204	100	5,464	...
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	2,880	45	64	4,600	72	83,808	49	1,02,486	61	18,678	...
2nd Ditto	Nizam's	121	16,714	138	208	29,969	144	5,91,905	184	7,21,989	132	1,30,084	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	8,389	60	140	14,969	107	2,11,119	57	2,25,700	61	14,581	...
16th Ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	863	54	16	1,154	72	20,160	43	28,863	69	8,703	...
2nd Ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	24	459	19	...	...	21,413	34	21,413	...
	TOTAL	534	40,570	76	645	64,932	101	14,13,732	99	16,12,655	94	1,98,923	...

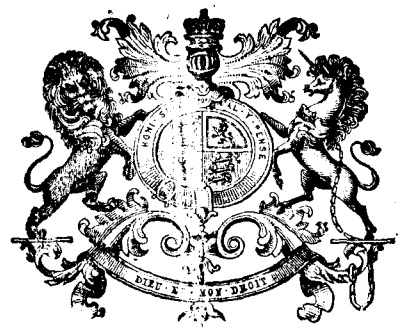
(*a*) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway from 1st October.
(*b*) Receipts for last 4 days of September 1885.
(*c*) Receipts for last 5 days of September 1886.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1885.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1886.
(*f*) Return not received.
(*g*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September 1886.
(*h*) Actuals.
(*j*) Corrected by audited figures up to as far as possible.

SIMLA,
The 28th October, 1886.

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

E

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



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45}. CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 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.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1441 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd OCTOBER 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, Kadalay or Sinaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	...	6 13	10 14	21 7	20 1	23 0	...	13 3	...	9 13	115 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	18 3	...	7 14	9 8	23 9	...	...	...	14 4	...	...	116 14	10 10	
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 0	9 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	13 8	...	9 8	88 0	9 12	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 11	11 6	9 6	9 14	23 10	...	31 0	...	11 0	...	12 10	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar	...	12 4	10 4	12 12	...	...	36 0	...	12 0	...	14 0	144 0	11 4	
	Tumkur	13 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	44 0	...	11 0	...	16 0	340 0	10 8	
	Mysore	11 0	10 0	9 8	11 12	32 0	25 0	29 0	10 0	10 4	...	10 8	72 0	9 8	
	Hassan	...	10 8	12 0	14 0	...	...	38 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	96 0	9 0	
	Shimoga	13 10	...	12 10	14 11	36 14	...	40 15	...	12 10	...	...	480 0	9 7	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	12 0	
	Chitaldroog	13 1	12 15	11 11	14 10	34 14	17 8	36 8	30 9	13 12	...	13 3	320 0	11 4	

Department of Finance and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No. 46.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 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.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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.	Jowár 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	10 5	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	...	9 8	11 5	25 14	25 11	26 5	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	8 2	...	13 14	15 0	26 14	28 3	30 0	...	...	...	...	243 0	13 0	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	13 13	21 10	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	11 11	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	11 8	14 2	23 11	26 2	25 8	...	...	...	...	140 0*	14 6	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 3	13 0	31 14	28 3	30 2	...	...	...	...	77 13	12 8	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 3	11 14	29 14	24 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 5	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 11	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 3	14 3	22 5	22 10	25 10	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	11 10	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	15 5	17 14	33 11	...	31 2	...	...	...	...	140 0	13 5	
	South Arcot	9 0	...	13 14	15 5	...	30 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 0	
	Tanjore	9 3	...	16 3	18 6	...	40 10	36 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 5	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	...	15 8	16 0	26 10	25 6	34 2	...	...	...	...	109 6	13 13	
	Madura	9 13	...	14 11	15 10	34 0	29 6	37 3	...	...	...	...	111 13	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	13 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	16 8	
	Coimbatore	10 11	...	13 0	14 0	25 11	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 2	
	Nilgiris	8 8	...	9 6	11 3	17 11	16 13	18 11	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	11 2	...	11 2	14 2	23 11	21 5	27 6	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	9 10	...	13 6	16 0	...	...	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	8 5	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	155 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	9 8	21 1	7 6	10 13	18 10	14 11	15 0	15 5	15 15	17 11	8 12	60 5	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	11 4	22 12	8 4	8 12	20 0	16 0	21 4	...	16 0	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2⅔	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 5	...	7 8	10 8	28 11	21 6	...	14 8	14 5	...	10 8	131 0	12 5	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	24 12	17 14	20 4	...	16 8	...	9 6	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 4	10 14	8 2	9 15	28 1	21 3	...	...	18 2	...	11 3	93 7	10 10	
	Poona (City)	11 8	8 12	8 9	9 13	23 15	17 4	16 6	...	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	11 11	
	Sholápur	13 9	23 3	9 1	10 6	28 0	20 10	...	19 8	15 15	...	12 0	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 2	14 10	7 1	9 12	32 1	27 3	...	...	15 5	...	11 3½	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	22 10	20 11	...	...	14 15	...	...	97 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	16 8	11 8	10 8	11 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	...	12 8	...	9 8	100 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	25 0	21 0	31 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	8 9	10 9	15 10	14 1	18 13	...	14 0	...	10 4	120 0	12 15	
	Ahmedabad	13 0	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	8 0	13 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0	
	Kaira Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	...	9 11	10 10	...	16 0	22 0	...	20 8	25 0	9 6	320 0	16 0	
	Panch Mahals	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Kolaba Cantonment	15 0	...	11 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 1	16 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	14 14	18 5	...	13 11	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Dísa Cantonment	15 11	23 10	7 2	8 8	23 8	26 2	...	...	17 8	...	11 0	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	30 0	21 0	...	...	23 0	38 0	13 0	160 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	17 13½	28 3½	7 0	8 0	32 0	22 0	...	12 0	28 4½	32 0	13 0	90 0	15 8	
	Rajkot Station	17 0	...	6 8	9 0	20 8	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	20 0	10 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 5	...	13 5	160 0	13 0*	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	18 0	8 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	7 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	22 8	8 8	19 8	22 8	18 8	...	...	17 8	...	...	160 0	13 8	
	Shikarpur	12 0	18 0	9 8	13 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	17 0	...	11 0	140 0	13 0	
	Sukkur	14 0	21 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	...	...	14 0	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
	Western Districts.														
	Burdwan	15 6	...	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	...	26 0	120 0	...a	
	Bankoora	19 0	25 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	37 0	20 0	240 0	11 10b	
	Beerbhoom	22 0	...	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	160 0	12 0c	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0e	
	Howrah	15 4	...	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	15 0	90 0	12 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	15 0	21 4	9 14	16 9	15 0	13 0	...	18 4	19 4	25 0	18 0	80 0	13 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	21 4	8 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 10	21 4	90 0	12 5f	
	Nuddea	15 12	26 5½	14 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½g	
	Khoolna	...	...	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8h	
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	120 0	10 12i	
	Moorshedabad	17 0	...	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 10	20 0	19 0	120 0	...j	
	Dinagepore	14 0	21 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	20 0	35 0	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	17 0	240 0	12 0k	
	Rungpore	18 0	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	120 0	11 8l	
	Bogra	18 12	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	...	90 0	10 8	
	Pubna	20 0	...	8 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	18 12	200 0	11 4m	
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	24 0	8 0	120 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	12 8	20 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	...	...	128 0	...n	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 0	26 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	10 8o	
	Furreedpore	21 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	14 0	120 0	12 12p	
	Backergunge	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8q	
	Mymensingh	12 0	...	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	11 4r	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	9 0	16 0	...	h.	...	...	14 0	...	12 0	75 0	12 0s	
	Noakholly	No return received.													
	Tipperah	13 5	...	13 8	17 3	...	...	...	...	17 13½	...	9 11	...	11 0t	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	8 14	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
d At Contai retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
e In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
h At Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
i In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 12-5 seers.
k In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-10½ seers.
l In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 9-9 seers, Kurigram 12 seers, and Nilphamari 13 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12-8 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in the Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o At Manickgunge and Naraingunge retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
p At Madaripore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 9 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
t At Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	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 8	34 0	11 8	20 8	26 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	31 0	35 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	28 0	9 0	16 8	...	...	...	16 0	23 0	...	24 0	120 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	18 0	30 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	13 8	160 0	12 0	
	Durbhunga	17 0	23 8	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	25 0	21 0	160 0	11 8½	
	Mozufferpore	18 8	30 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	140 0	12 0½	
	Saran	18 8	30 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	25 0	140 0	12 0½	
	Chumparun	20 0	29 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	23 0	...	11 0½	
	Monghyr	20 0	33 8	13 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	26 8	37 14	22 0	126 0	12 1z	
	Bhágulpur	17 10	35 5	15 12	18 4	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	21 7	178 0	12 0s1	
	Purneah	20 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	...	...	128 0	10 8z3	
	Maldah	17 0	...	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	70 0	21 0	140 0	11 0 0z3	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	...	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	200 0	12 0z3	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	31 0	35 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Pooree	14 7	...	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	24 0	120 0	11 0	
	Balasore	13 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	13 8	160 0	11 8½	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.														
	South-Western Frontier Agency.														
	Hazáribágh	15 0	18 0	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	40 0	21 0	220 0	9 0	
	Lohardugga	24 0	24 0	16 0	(new) 32 0 (old) 22 0	...	...	(new) 40	(new) 66 0	18 0	40 0	18 0	120 0	9 0 0z5	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	360 0	9 0 0z6	
	Manbhoom	17 0	...	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	45 0	21 0	240 0	10 1026	
ASSAM.	Sylhet	10 10	...	10 8	14 14	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	80 0	11 8	
	Cachár	11 6½	...	8 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	11 0	80 0	11 2	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	160 0	8 0	
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	5 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	8 0	160 0	11 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	...	...	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	120 0	9 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 8	80 0	11 5	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	160 0	9 0	
	Khásí and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	8 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	8 0	100 0	9 0	
	Nága Hills	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	64 0	8 0	
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	18 0	31 0	6 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	25	24 8	24 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	19 5½	32 4	7 8½	12 14½	27 8	21 8	45	26 14	26 14	32 4	21 8	110 0	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	9 0	15 8	27 0	24 6	22	22 0	27 8	28 11	15 6	110 0	12 0	
	Meerut	18 0	30 0	6 0	14 8	30 0	21 0	22	22 0	27 8	29 0	15 6	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	19 12	37 0	5 4	10 4	25 0	20 0	22	22 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Aligarh	14 0	33 0	11 0	12 0	...	27 8	...	17 8	32 0	36 0	33 0	140 0	11 0	
	Mainpuri	16 0	16 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	20	24 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	12 0	
	Etawah	20 0	20 9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Agra	No return received.													
	Farukhabad														
	Mattra														
	Allahabad	18 0	31 0	6 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	25	24 8	24 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Hamírpur	18 0	32 4	6 9	12 14½	26 14	21 8	43	26 14	26 14	32 4	21 8	110 0	12 5½	
	Jaunpur	22 0	33 0	6 0	15 8	27 0	24 6	22	22 0	27 8	28 11	15 6	110 0	12 0	
	Gorakhpur	23 0	36 0	6 0	14 8	30 0	21 0	22	22 0	27 8	29 0	15 6	100 0	12 0	
	Basti	22 0	36 0	5 4	10 4	25 0	20 0	22	22 0	32 0	35 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Azamgarh	17 11	25 13	10 5	14 0	...	27 8	...	17 8	32 0	36 0	33 0	140 0	11 0	
	Mirzapur	17 0	26 0	8 0	16 4	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	21 0	160 0	11 0	
	Benares	18 14	25 12	10 5	16 12	...	...	...	...	25 8	...	20 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ghazipur	18 0	27 0½	7 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	...	20 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ballia	20 0	29 8	10 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	20 0	160 0	12 0	
	Gházípur	18 12	38 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	30 0	160 0	12 0	
PUNJAB.	Sultánpur	23 0	34 0	11 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	40	40 0	40 0	40 0	35 0	160 0	11 8	
	Partábgarh	19 6	30 8	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	36 0	...	...	190 0	11 8	
	Fyzabad	19 0	33 0	9 0	19 8	27 0	25 0	35	42 0	31 0	40 0	26 0	100 0	11 8	
	Kheri	20 0	31 0	8 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	32 0	28 0	120 0	11 8	
	Lucknow	19 12	31 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	34 0	21 0	90 0	11 8	
	Bára Banki	20 0	30 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	39 0	27 0	100 0	11 0	
	Bahraich	23 0	44 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	39 0	30 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rai Bareli	20 0	29 0	7 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	39 0	32 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	24 0	40 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	40 0	28 0	140 0	11 0	
	Gonda	22 8	36 8	15 12	19 8	...	...	...	...	36 0	...	28 0	200 0	11 0	
	Unáo	19 0	28 8	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	38 8	...	34 8	140 0	12 0	
	Hardui	21 4	38 0	7 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	46 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hissar	16 0	30 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	20 0	32 0	26 0	120 0	11 8	
	Rohtak	16 0	25 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	30 0	36 0	26 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gurgaon	19 0	29 0	...	...	26 0	23 0	...	...	30 0	36 0	27 0	145 0	12 8	
	Delhi	18 0	27 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	36 0	27 0	80 0	12 8	
	Karnál	19 0	33 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	31 0	36 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Umballa	20 0	38 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	31 0	36 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Simla	15 0	39 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	36 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Kángra	20 0	39 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	36 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hoshiárpur	20 0	39 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	36 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Jullundur	21 0	38 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	36 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Ludhiána	21 0	34 0	...	...	24 0	20 0	...	...	32 0	36 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													REMARKS.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Baira or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Sultánpur	31 0	22 8	8 0	12 6	15 8	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	23 7	112 8	12 8	
	Partábgarh	...	25 8	6 0	15 12	16 0	20 0	...	...	25 8	32 0	24 8	112 8	12 8	
	Fyzabad	35 0	35 8	24 6	32 12	30 0	...	...	...	35 8	35 0	27 8	120 0	11 8	
	Kheri	...	18 8	8 0	6 4	...	...	...	...	31 4	31 4	24 8	100 0	12 8	
	Lucknow	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	18 0	120 0	13 0	
	Bára Banki	...	...	...	8 2	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	24 8	110 0	14 0	
	Bahraich	20 0	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	30 0	29 8	100 0	12 0	
	Rai Bareli	...	...	...	6 8	...	...	...	...	27 0	31 8	24 8	190 0	13 0	
	Sitapur	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	27 4	34 0	29 8	110 0	12 0	
	Gonda	30 0	26 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	11 0	
	Unáo	27 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hardui	35 0	31 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	31 0	37 0	33 0	140 0	11 0	
	Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 4	23 7	112 8	12 8	
	Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	34 8	24 8	112 8	12 8	
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	24 8	100 0	12 8	
	Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	35 0	24 8	100 0	12 8	
	Karnál	38 0	25 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 13	29 0	26 13	140 0	11 6½	
	Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Simla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

#1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers, 11 seers.

#2 At Kissengunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

#3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.

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

#5 At Daltongunge in the Palamow sub-division retail prices of salt 9 seers per rupee.

#6 At Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

#1 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 11 seers.

#2 At Kissengunge retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

#3 In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.

#4 At Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

#5 At Daltongunge in the Palamow sub-division retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

#6 At Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	19 0	31 0	...	11 0	28 0	22 0	...	12 0	31 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	15 0	23 0	...	8 0	24 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	16 0	...	80 0	15 0	
	Jhang	14 0	28 0	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	21 0	18 0	...	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	15 0	24 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	18 0	28 0	...	11 0	35 0	18 0	...	24 0	24 0	29 0	...	90 0	11 0	
	Amritsar	20 0	37 0	...	13 0	35 0	19 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdaspur	18 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	14 0	...	17 0	27 0	28 0	...	120 0	14 0	
	Sialkot	18 0	38 0	...	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	25 0	29 0	...	120 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	20 0	35 0	...	13 0	27 0	27 0	...	25 0	25 0	26 0	...	120 0	16 0	
	Gujránwala	17 0	34 0	...	12 0	26 0	20 0	...	16 0	25 0	25 0	12 0	100 0	14 0	
	Shahpur	18 0	28 0	...	11 0	23 0	21 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	19 0	32 0	...	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	140 0	16 0	
	Rawalpindi	16 0	30 0	...	10 0	27 0	30 0	...	23 0	26 0	27 0	...	140 0	16 0	
	Hazára	17 0	26 0	...	13 0	...	20 0	...	19 0	18 0	20 0	...	96 0	15 0	
	Pesháwar	21 0	25 0	...	13 0	35 0	23 0	...	7 0	22 0	26 0	...	105 0	12 0	
	Kohát	17 0	34 0	...	10 0	25 0	20 0	...	6 0	31 0	21 0	15 0	80 0	5 0	
	Bannu	21 0	27 0	...	8 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	6 0	24 0	20 0	...	80 0	6 0	
	D. I. Khán	17 0	27 0	...	9 0	25 0	24 0	...	6 0	21 0	15 0	...	113 0	9 0	
	D. G. Khán	15 0	21 0	...	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	6 0	19 0	...	...	125 0	11 0	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Sangor	20 10	...	8 12	9 1	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	...	160 0	9 2	
	Damoh	...	...	10 11	11 7	...	...	...	...	29 1	...	...	200 0	9 13	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	...	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	18 0	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	256 0	10 11	
	Seoni	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	...	210 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	17 15	...	...	9 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 6	...	9 12	11 3	...	...	...	...	23 5	...	...	200 0	10 14	
	Nimár	16 0	...	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	...	120 0	11 15	
	Betúl	...	...	9 10	10 15	...	...	...	...	18 9	...	...	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	16 12	...	9 6	12 5	35 7	...	...	...	19 7	...	...	120 0	11 15	
	Wardha	13 13	...	8 14	20 3	...	...	...	...	21 11	...	...	140 0	9 2	
	Nágpur	16 0	...	8 14	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	140 0	9 9	
	Chánda	17 13	...	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	160 0	9 7	
	Bhandára	17 3	...	11 9	22 8	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	120 0	10 3	
	Bálaghát	16 4	...	12 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	17 6	...	...	180 0	10 5	
	Raipur	17 1	...	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	...	675 0	10 14	
	Bilaspur	22 15	...	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	...	...	144 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	22 3	...	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	...	60 0	11 12	
		21 0	...	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	29 5	...	...	128 0	9 6	
				20 2	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	...	160 0	11 6	
Arakan Division.															
Akyab		...	...	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50 0	35 0	
Sandoway		...	...	18 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	42 0	
Kyaukpyu		...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Lower Burma.	Rangoon Town	11 2	...	12 6	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	10 2	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 0	26 15	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535 11	25 5	
	Prome	12 2	...	12 3	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 8	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.															
	Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thongwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Thayetmyo	No return received.		13 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	310 14	...	...	183 8	28 6	
Tenasserim Division.															
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	11 15	15 10	...	...	...	...	183 8	...	...	367 8	35 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	9 9	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 8	
	Mergui	...	...	13 0	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	16 1	
	Toungoo	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0	14 9	
	Shwegyin	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 3	12 14	
		...	...	10 10	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 14	
													200 0		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 7	...	6 13	11 4	21 7	...	...	...	15 2	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Bolarum	16 14	...	7 14	9 9	24 9½	...	...	...	11 3	...	...	135 0	26 15	
	Chadarghat	12 0	...	6 6	9 0	23 0	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	535 11	25 5	
	Amrúoti	16 12	...	7 0	9 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	209 8	18 10	
	Akola	18 0	...	7 0	9 0	26 0	17 8	...	...	15 0	...	...			
	Ellichpur	17 0	9 0	7 0	10 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	...	...			
	Buldana	18 0	...	8 0	11 0	36 0	28 0	...	...	15 0	...	...			
	Wun	18 0	...	8 0	11 0	29 4	...	...	...	15 0	...	...			
	Bhám	20 5	...	7 2	11 0	30 10	...	...	...	18 0	...	...			
Mysore.	Bangalore														
	Kolar														
	Tumkúr														
	Mysore														
	Hassan														
	Shimoga	No return received.													
	Kadúr														
	Chitaldroog														
Coorg	Coorg	10 4	9 12	12 14	15 15	...	22 8	31 8	23 0	...	23 11	33 0	110 0	11 13	
Rajpootana.	Beypore	15 8	28 0	4 8	8 13	32 0	23 8	...	...	27 4	28 4	...	...	16 0	
	Kishengurh	17 0	28 4	8 8	9 0	35 8	23 8	...	27 8	28 12	40 0	115 0	200 0	15 15	
	Kerrowlee	18 7	29 6	8 2	10 0	30 0	22 15	...	19 4	28 9	...	...	200 0	12 15	
	Ulwur	19 12	28 1	7 2	8 4	27 0	22 15	...	15 12	29 0	28 0	...	160 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 4	29 4	7 0	8 0	35 6	22 6	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	80 0	14 0	
	Ajmere	16 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	30 0	22 8	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	260 0	13 8	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 15½	34 4	5 8	11 0	38 0	28 8	...	...	31 0	29 0	...	260 0	14 0	
	Erinpura	17 4	31 8	...	8 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	200 0	13 0	
	Sirohee	17 0	30 0	6 0	8 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	
	Abu	14 0	22 0	5 8	8 0	...	19 0	...	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	
	Amadra	18 3	25 0	7 8	8 0	...	21 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	13 0	
	Balmere	...	...	5 0	8 0	...	27 0	...	...	25 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 0	...	5 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	...	16 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	24 0	6 0	12 10	...	27 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	20 0	8 8½	16 6	17 15½	17 0	12 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	
	Kánkara (Meywar Agency)	24 8	35 8	...	17 8	20 0	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	
	Partábgarh	18 6	27 8	8 12	17 8	20 0	18 12	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)"	16 14	25 0	6 4	10 8	25 0	22 8	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Ten pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 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, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	10 3	...	3 15	6 13	...	15 4	...	...	18 11	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	24 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	38 0	...	...	...	38 0	36 8	...	200 0	12 0	
	Kotah	22 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	20 0	240 0	11 8	
	Tonk	18 0	32 0	8 8	9 8	37 12	...	...	...	37 0	...	...	80 0	13 0	
	Jhallawar	22 9	23 14	9 6	11 13	33 2	14 9½	...	17 11	37 12	36 4	11 12	175 0	10 14	
	Shahpoora	21 4	31 0	9 0	12 0	28 4	22 2	...	...	26 8	35 12	...	160 0	13 0	
	Dholpur	17 8	24 8	9 0	9 8	27 0	26 0	...	21 6	26 6	...	38 8	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	13 5	21 0	8 9	10 0	30 0	28 3	*	*	21 14	34 4	16 0	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	18 13	21 12	7 12	10 4	20 14	21 6	*	14 8	22 11	25 6	31 5	126 14	10 14	* Not sold.
	Goona	28 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	32 0	...	*	*	44 0	50 0	15 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 0	30 0	8 0	15 8	21 0	20 0	*	*	27 0	...	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1437 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 23rd OCTOBER 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, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bombay.	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	22 0	35 0	13 0	180 0	13 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. 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. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 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.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEKS ENDING 10th AND 17th NOVEMBER 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Burma and in a few districts in Bengal and the Central Provinces, there has been no rain in the country during the fortnight ending the 17th instant. No report has been received from Burma for the second week.

The *kharif* harvest continues in active progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Central Provinces, Rajputana and Hyderabad, and has been completed in most places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Bombay and Hyderabad the crop has suffered slightly from excessive rain, but on the whole the harvest promises well everywhere. In Madras the harvest outturn is average and the general prospects good, and in Mysore and Coorg the standing crops are reported to be in good condition. In Berar and Central India the agricultural outlook is satisfactory.

The rice crop in Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and in Burma has done well. In Bengal the *aman* promises an excellent outturn. In Assam the crop prospects are good.

Cotton-picking continues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, Central Provinces and Berar. In Bombay the crop has been injured in some places by too much rain.

Poppy sowing has commenced in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Sowings for the *rabi* are now well advanced throughout the country, and prospects are generally very satisfactory everywhere.

The public health continues generally good in all Provinces, except in Bengal where fever is prevalent and in Ajmir where cholera has appeared.

Prices have fallen in Mysore and Coorg, and are rising in three districts of the Punjab. Elsewhere they remain generally steady.

REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th NOVEMBER 1886.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 10th)		
Bellary . . .	(Average) ·05 .	Standing crops generally fair, but paddy in parts of one taluk withering. Harvest dry grains, outturn average in parts and below average in others. Cattle-disease in one taluk.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Kurnool	(Average) ·23	Standing crops fair, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Gahjam	Average last week since revised 1·27; this week ·29	Standing crops paddy thriving. Slight smallpox in three, and fever and cattle-disease in two taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna	(Average) ·53	Standing crops generally good. Harvest dry grains, outturn about average. River 3·95 feet over Anicut. Slight fever and slight cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	(Average) 4·74	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy and *ragi*, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	(Average) 1·63	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Smallpox in one and fever in two taluks.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised 4·56; this week 7·30.	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Madura	Average last week since revised 2·82; this week 2·01	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar	(Average) 2·35	Second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight smallpox in seven taluks.
Travancore	4·12	Planting of second crop paddy over. Smallpox and fever in parts *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 10th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 8th, 6 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in eleven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red-rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32, and in Ghorabari *nil*, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting still continues in some talukas. Cotton crops injured by worms in Sakrand taluka. Preparations for *rabi* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 8th, 6 feet 1 inch against 6 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Fever in ten and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25⅛, *bajri* 37⅛, *jowari* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* in progress. *Rabi* crops healthy. Slight fever in Dholka taluka. Wheat and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee each.
Surat	*Nil*	Crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Slight fever in Bardoli, Bulsar and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 35 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops being cut and *rabi* sowings in progress. Public health good. Wheat 31⅜, *bajri* 36$\frac{19}{40}$, and rice 20$\frac{33}{40}$ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature fell from 4° warm on 3rd to 1° cool on 8th, and then rose to *nil* on 9th. Vapour in air excessive on 3rd and 4th afterwards normal. Wind normal.
Poona	*Nil*	Crops good. Reaping of *bajri* and sowing of *rabi* in progress in 6 talukas. Reaping and sowing in Indapur and Junnar completed. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 41 and *jowari* 61 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* in progress. Sowing of *rabi* deferred in Shrigonda and Jamkhed owing to damp. Public health good. *Bajri* average 50 and *jowari* 70 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Barsi ·46 Sadha ·12 Sangola ·10	Reaping of *kharif* crops in progress. *Rabi* crops on the whole doing well. Cattle-disease in Barsi taluka. Public health good. *Jowari* 73 and *bajri* 51 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain at 3 stations, *viz.*, Kod and Karajgi ·10 and Musjid ·12	Rice crops being reaped. Early *jowar* good. Sowing of late crops in progress. Slight cattle-disease in Kod and Kalghatgi. Fever in Bankapur, Hangal, Kod and Kalghatgi. Rice 23 and *jowari* 55 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Land winds set in. Rice, betel-nut and cardamom crops good. Rice harvest continues above Ghat. Slight fever in two and cattle-disease in 5 talukas. Public health good. Common rice in Karwar and in district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather hot. General health fair. Harvesting of *bajri* completed in some parts and in others progressing. Sowing of wheat in progress. Wheat 30 *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 38 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of four districts only. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings still going on everywhere. Crops slightly injured by insects and blight in parts of Ratnagiri and Hyderabad, and by excessive rain in parts of Satara. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of thirteen and ten districts respectively, and smallpox in parts of one district.
Bengal—(Nov. 9th)		
Chittagong	0·02	Weather unsettled. Prospects of standing crops fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Sowing of winter crops going on. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of crops satisfactory, although sugarcane has been partially damaged by insects. Fever in Baraset and Busseerhat sub-divisions, otherwise public health good.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. *Aman* in ear, prospects fair. Sowing of winter crops going on well. Fever prevalent.
Moorshedadad	0·02	Weather cooler than before. Indigo sowings nearly over and highly successful. Late rice thriving and sugarcane promising well. Second sowings of *kalai* expected to give good outturn. Cultivation of cold-weather crops in progress. Public health good, cholera having almost disappeared.
Pubna	0·14	Weather fair. Prospects of *aman* good. Fever prevalent.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather fair. Mornings and evenings cool. Prospects of late rice and sugarcane good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Cholera and cattle-disease in certain thanas.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Cholera in the interior. Fever at headquarters.
Midnapore	0·10	Prospects generally good. Prices low. Fever very prevalent.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman* excellent. Fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Prospects excellent. Slight cholera in town.
Monghyr		Opium sowings still backward owing to extreme dampness of soil and heat, about four annas sown; prospects seem good so far.
Purneah	*Nil*	*Aghani* rice extremely good. *Rabi* prospects excellent, though sowings are backward. Tobacco being planted out. Mustard sown and being sown. *Kulthi* forward. Public health fair.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy continue satisfactory. *Rabi* sowings progressing rapidly. Poppy and tobacco look well. Prices falling. Public health generally good.
Sarun		Preparation of lands for poppy delayed owing to heavy rain.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects of *aghani* crops continue favourable. Cultivation of *rabi* progressing. Sowings of poppy somewhat delayed owing to excessive moisture. Prices stationary. Cholera in the interior.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy continue favourable; sowing of *rabi* crops on high lands progressing. *Rahar*, castor, and cotton growing well. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Prospects of all crops good. Fever and cholera still reported.
Shahabad		Weather continued favourable to poppy till late; full settlement will not be sown, about two annas has been sown; season will be very backward.
Hazarcebagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of early paddy continues and a good outturn is expected. *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress. Fever and cattle-disease in certain thanas.
Cuttack	0·38	Weather cloudy. Prospects of *sarad* rice good. High wind blowing at times may damage *laghu sarad*, which is coming into ear. Fever prevalent in town; otherwise public health good.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain fell in a few districts during the week. Rains appear to be over. *Aman* rice and sugarcane are generally very promising. Cultivation of *rabi* crops is proceeding well, but that of poppy in Behar is backward owing to excessive moisture on the soil. Public health not so satisfactory as before, fever being prevalent in many parts and cholera in some. There is cattle-disease in some places in Chota Nagpore.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 10th).		
Benares (Nov. 9th)		Weather clear and cool. *Kharif* harvesting nearly finished; *rabi* sowings completed. Prospects generally favourable. Markets well stocked. No change in prices. Some cases of fever and cholera still reported, otherwise public health is generally good.
Ballia („ 8th)		Weather cool and clear. *Rabi* sowings continue. Supplies ample and prices stationary. Fever throughout the district. Health otherwise good.
Gorakhpore („ „)		Weather clear and getting cold. *Rabi* sowing completed and germinations good. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 9th)		Weather clear. *Rabi* sowing nearly finished. Poppy sowing commenced. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease in two tahsils.
Lucknow („ 8th)		Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings finished. *Hewant* crops being harvested. Sowing of poppy in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Fever disappearing. Slight cattle-disease.
Rai Bareilli („ „)		Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied. Prices unchanged. Cattle-disease reported from Tahsil Salon.
Pertabgarh („ 9th)		Prospects good. Prices stationary. Cholera is no longer to be heard of, though cattle-disease still lingers in some parts of Tahsil Kunda.
Allahabad („ „)		Clear sky and weather cool. Harvesting of *bajra, mash, mung* and *juar* commenced. Markets full. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Cawnpore („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* being cut in places; *rabi* sowings continue. Price of *bajra* fallen and of other grains stationary. Fever in places; slight cattle-disease in three parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)		*Kharif* harvest still in progress; *rabi* sowings completed in one tahsil. Markets well supplied. Health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Sitapur (Nov. 9th)	. . . .	Wind has been westerly during the week, and the weather clear and bright. *Rabi* sowings are nearly over and prospects are favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Weather still rather hot. Crops promise well. Prices steady. Fever decreasing and cholera much diminished. Cattle healthy.
Banda („ 8th)	*Nil*	*Bajra* being cut; *rabi* sowings continue; early sowings germinated well. Prices steady. Fever still prevailing. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ 9th)	. . . .	Weather fine. *Kharif* crops harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices falling. General health good. Some cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 8th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops being harvested; *rabi* being sown and early sowings coming up well and being irrigated. Prices steady. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ 9th)	. . . .	Harvesting of *juar* commenced; *rabi* sowing in progress. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Meerut („ 9th)	*Nil*	West winds prevalent. Prospects good. Price of seed wheat risen, other prices stationary. Health improved.
		General Remarks.—No rain but weather seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting almost finished. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Cholera and fever still continue in some districts, though the public health is good. Slight cattle-disease. Markets well supplied and prices stationary.
Punjab—(Nov. 9th)		
Delhi . . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* reaping progressing.
Hissar . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops harvested. Cotton-picking in progress. Wheat sown.
Jullundur . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being gathered. *Rabi* sowings progressing favourably.
Ferozepore . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings commenced.
Lahore . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Rawalpindi . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Mooltan . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Shahpur . . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar . . .	*Nil*	Health improving. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* crops good on irrigated lands. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain. Health generally good. Prices on the whole stationary. *Kharif* being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 10th).		
Nagpur . . .	. . . .	Weather cool and slightly cloudy. Prospects of *kharif* good. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Fever in parts. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* sowings being pushed on. Cotton-picking in hand. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Saugor (Nov. 9th)	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings progressing. Cotton slightly injured by late rain. Prospects good. Prices stationary.
Seoni	. . . .	Weather cool. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Cattle-disease and small-pox in parts. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	*Rabi* sowings progressing. Fever prevalent. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking commenced. *Rabi* sowings almost completed. Slight cholera. Prices steady.
Bilaspur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* harvest progressing. *Arhar* injured by clouds. Cholera in places. Exports continue.
Raipur . . .	. . . .	Weather cloudy but cool. Reaping of rice and *kodon* commenced. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease in places. Rice 17 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Nov. 6th) .	0·2	Weather cloudy and cool. Early rice being harvested. Cholera and cattle-disease in places.
		General Remarks.—Weather continues rather cloudy in south and east. *Rabi* sowings being pushed on. *Kharif* harvest commencing in Chhattisgarh. Fever rather prevalent. Prices generally steady.
Burma—(Nov. 10th) (Report for week ending Nov. 6th).		
Akyab . . .	1·08 Total rainfall 141·70	One death from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops healthy.
Bassein . . .	1·77 Rain for last week ·78 Total rainfall 95·23	Ten cases of cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops promising.
Rangoon . . .	1·49 Total rainfall 98·64	Two cases of cholera in town.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping commenced.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good throughout the district. The early crop is being reaped.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Burma—*contd.*		
Pegu . . .	0·17 Total rainfall 46·64	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . .	90 Total rainfall 86·62	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome . .	0·10 Total rainfall 41·88	Slight cholera in three townships. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition. Weather seasonable The rains during the week will prove beneficial to crops on high lands.
Toungoo . .	2·31 Total rainfall 79·66	One death from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo . .	2·28 Total rainfall 38·89½	Public health and health of cattle good. Crop prospects good.
		General Remarks.—Ten deaths from cholera in Bassein town and slight cholera in parts of Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Shwegyin and Toungoo districts. Public health otherwise satisfactory. No cattle-disease reported. Early crops being reaped in Sandoway, Moulmein, and Tavoy. Prospects everywhere good. Slight damage from floods in Amherst.
Assam—(Nov. 10th)		
Gauhati . .	*Nil* during week ending 9th instant.	Weather seasonable. Cholera has almost ceased in Sadr station but still prevalent in Nalbari on North Bank and Chhaygaon on South Bank, and also in Barpeta. *Matikalai* sowing finished. Sowing of mustard in progress. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . .	*Nil*	State and prospects good.
Cachar . .	*Nil*	Cold weather set in. Prospect of *sali* crops good. Reaping of *dumali* and *murali* crops progressing. Common rice 14 seers 8¾ chittaks per rupee. Tea doing well. Health good.
Dibrugarh . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *salidhan, matikalai,* mustard and other crops good. Public health fair.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 10th)		
Bangalore . . }	General rain.	Standing crops good and prospects of season continue favourable.
Mysore . . . }		
Mercara . . .	·96	Crops in good condition. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov. 10th)		
Amraoti . . .	. . . .	Weather cool and clear. Crops in good condition. Cotton-picking continues. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . .	Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings completed. Crops doing well.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops continue to be sown. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continue. Fever and ague prevalent. Cattle-disease mitigated. Prices:—wheat 15¾, coarse rice 12, yellow *juar* 21¾, white *juar* 12¾, and *tur* 16¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 10th).		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Weather getting cool. Fever still prevalent.
Goona . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Sutna	*Nil*	Weather cloudy but cool. Fever prevalent. Prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold. Health and prospects good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Rajputana—(Nov. 10th)		
Abu (Nov. 10th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Cold setting in. Fever still prevalent.
Sirohi („ 7th)	. . . .	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Winter sowing proceeding. Weather cool and fine.
Marwar („ 6th)	. . . .	Tanks almost full. Health good. *Kharif* being still gathered. Nights cool. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 7th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings continue. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 6th)	. . . .	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. *Rabi* sowings begun. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine and getting cold.
Harowti („ 6th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Harvesting continues. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 7th)	. . . .	Health good.
Kotah („ 6th)	. . . .	Health good. Cold weather setting in. Prices slightly rising.
Ajmere („ 9th)	. . . .	Weather cooler. Slight fever still prevalent throughout the district. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Prospects fair.
Ulwar („ „)	. . . .	Health good. *Rabi* sowing progressing.
Bikanir („ 6th)	. . . .	Fever in Sujangarh. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Nov. 4th)		
Katmandu (Nov. 5th)	Drops . . .	The rice harvest is being rapidly got in. Weather fine and seasonable.

REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th NOVEMBER 1886.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 17th)		
Bellary	(Average) ·87	tanding crops generally fair. Harvest dry grains, yield average in most parts. Fever in parts of one and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	(Average) ·71	Standing crops fair, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in two and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Ganjam	(Average) 1·39	Standing crops paddy thriving. Harvest light paddy. Slight smallpox in three, fever in two, and cattle-disease in five taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna	(Average) ·95	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry crops, outturn average. River 3 feet over anicut. Fever slight; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	(Average) 2·71	Standing crops fair, but in one taluk damaged by late cyclone. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	(Average) ·63	Standing crops generally good, but require more rain in parts Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Smallpox in one and fever in two taluks.
Tanjore	Average of last week since revised 7·37; this week ·23.	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn up to average.
Madura	Average of last week since revised 2·81; this week ·24.	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar	(Average) 1·77	Second crop cultivation progressing. Fever and cattle-disease in one and slight smallpox in six taluks.
Travancore	·45	Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay (Nov. 17th)		
Karachi	Heavy rain on 16th	Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 15th 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet on same date last year. Fever in eleven, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red-rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30, and 32 and in Dádú 30, 42, and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Slight rain in Hyderabad on 16th.	Sky cloudy. *Kharif* harvesting still continues. Cotton crops suffering for want of water in the Hyderabad taluka and injured by high winds in the Sakrand taluka. Preparations for *rabi* cultivation commenced. River at Kotri on 15th 5 feet 5 inches against 6 feet on same date last year. Fever in six and cattle-disease in two talukas. Prices of grain steady.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* still in progress; *rabi* crops healthy in all talukas save in Dhandhuka where cotton and wheat damaged in some places. Slight fever in Dholka. Wheat 33 and *bajri* 34 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Slight fever in Chikhli and Bulsar talukas. *Jowari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Rain in 4 talukas— Nasik ·03 Sinnar ·09 Igatpuri ·05 Niphad ·08	*Kharif* crops being harvested and *rabi* sowings in progress. Public health generally good. Wheat $31\frac{5}{8}$, *bajri* $36\frac{12}{16}$ and rice $20\frac{33}{40}$ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain on 11th and 12th, total of week ·61, total to date 99·74 being 29·05 above average	Abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 10th to 2° cool on 12th; rose to *nil* on 14th and remained steady till end of week. Vapour in air normal on 10th, afterwards excessive. Wind normal on 10th. Abnormal wind southerly from 11th to 14th, westerly on 15th and northerly on 16th.
Poona	Rain in 4 talukas— Maximum at Haveli 2·32 Minimum at Bhimthari ·59 Light showers in others	*Rabi* crops doing well. Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* in progress. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in the Indapur taluka. *Bajri* 41 and *jowari* 63 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar	Slight rain except in Jamkhed, Rahuri and Kopargaon	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* in progress. Health good. *Bajri* average 51 and *jowari* 69 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Rain in all talukas	Reaping of *rabi* crops in progress. Cotton in Karmala and Pandharpur and *bajri* crop in Karmala, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas injured owing to excessive rain. Slight cattle-disease in Barsi taluka. Public health good. *Jowari* 71¼ pounds and *bajri* 51¼ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain general varying from ·14 in Ron to 1·20 in Kod.	Rice crops being reaped. Sowing of late crops still in progress. *Jowari* and cotton crops good. Slight fever in three and slight cattle-disease in two talukas. Rice 25 and *jowari* 57 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar ·55 Coompta ·85 Sirsi ·62 Haliyal ·40 Total rainfall to date 143·73	Rice crops good. Harvest continues above Ghat. Slight fever in three and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health generally good. Common rice in Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Rajkot	·12 Total rainfall to date 35·86.	Weather hot. General health fair. Wheat 29, *bajri* 27, and *jowari* 37 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain in thirteen districts. Crops slightly damaged by excessive rain and blight in parts of Sholapur and Ratnagiri and by high winds in parts of Hyderabad. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of twelve and ten districts, respectively and smallpox in parts of one district.
Bengal—		
Chittagong	0·37	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Lands being prepared for winter crops. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects good. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of winter crops going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects satisfactory. Cultivation of *rabi* almost finished. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Fever and sporadic cholera in Barrackpore and Busseerhat. Public health generally good.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cooler. *Aman* in ear, prospects favourable. Cultivation of winter crops continues well. Fever still prevails.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Cool bracing weather. *Aman* being reaped, result favourable. Indigo thriving; *kalai* ripening; cold weather crops being sown Generally agricultural prospects excellent. Public health fair Fever decreased but cholera reappeared.
Pubna	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Fever prevalent.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather fair. Prospects of winter rice and sugarcane good. Cultivation of *rabi* crops going on. Cholera in thana Ranisankoil. Cattle-disease in several thanas.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aman* doing well. Sowing of mustard, wheat and tobacco in progress. Fever and cholera prevalent.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Prospects of rice good and of *rabi* fair. Fever abating slightly.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman* excellent. Fever prevalent in parts.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	All crops doing well. Slight cholera.
Monghyr		Opium prospects favourable, about eight annas sown up to date.
Purneah	*Nil*	Prospects excellent. *Rabi* being sown. Prices stationary. Public health indifferent.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Prospects of paddy good. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices falling. Public health good.
Mozufferpore		Sowing of paddy progressing.
Sarun		Weather favourable. Condition of paddy good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	*Rabi* germinating well. Prospects of poppy good. Paddy being harvested in some places. Public health generally good.
Gya	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Public health improving.
Shahabad		Poppy sowings progressing. Temperature has fallen; heavy dews at night prevailing; prospects improving; dry westerly winds wanted for general sowings.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Rice being harvested; good outturn expected. *Rabi* and poppy sowings continue. Fever prevalent in places. Cattle-disease abating.
Cuttack	0·34	*Sarad* rice in ear; *Laghu sarad* being reaped. Prospects good. Price of rice unchanged. Fever prevalent in town, otherwise public health good. *General Remarks.*—Cold weather is now fairly setting in. There was light rain only in Chittagong and Cuttack during the week. General agricultural prospects are very favourable. *Aman* which is being harvested in places, promises an excellent outturn. Sugarcane is in good condition. Sowing of all cold weather crops, including poppy, is in full progress. Public health is not so satisfactory as before, there being fever prevalent in many places and cholera in some.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh (Nov. 17th)		
Benares (Nov. 16th)		Weather seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting completed except late rice which remains to be cut in some places. Agricultural prospects generally good. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly fluctuating. A little fever still prevails in the district and some cases of cholera continue to be reported from the city; the public health is however generally good.
Ballia („ 15th)		Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Health good.
Gorakhpur („ „)		Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* germinated well. Irrigation begun. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 16th)		Weather clear. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Full area of poppy expected. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera and cattle-disease decreasing.
Lucknow („ 15th)		Winter setting in. *Mash* and *mung* being cropped. Poppy sowing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good. Cattle-disease decreasing.
Rae Barelli („ 15th)		Weather clear and getting cooler. *Rabi* crops germinating. *Bajra* and *juar* are being cut, but outturn poor. Markets full. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 16th)		Prospects good. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh –*contd.*		
Allahabad (Nov. 16th)	. . . .	*Rabi* crops are flourishing. Transplanted rice, *juar* and *bajra* are being harvested and cotton picked. Poppy sowing commenced. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good. No cattle-disease.
Cawnpore („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings continue. Early *rabi* sowings have germinated well. Poppy sown in nearly two-thirds of the lands engaged; quite half the October sowings have failed; the rain of 28th and 30th October is said to have done damage by hardening the soil of newly sown fields. Prices of *bajra* and *juar* have fallen, those of other grains stationary. Fever in places; slight cattle-disease in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest still in progress; *rabi* sowings not yet completed. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and bright. *Rabi* sowings completed and seed germinating well.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Weather much colder. Crops doing well. Prices fairly steady. Cholera and fever steadily diminishing.
Banda („ 15th)	*Nil*	*Bajra, til* and *mung* being harvested. Wheat being sown; gram has germinated well. Prices steady. Fever continues; cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaun („ 16th)	. . . .	Weather fine. Rain required for *rabi*; sowings in progress. Prices falling. General health good. Cattle-disease still in parts, but decreasing.
Agra („ 15th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting continues. *Rabi* being sown and irrigated. Prices almost stationary. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	*Bajra* and *juar* being harvested. Gram has germinated in places. Prices steady.
Meerut („ 16th)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Cane-pressing commenced. Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices unchanged. Health improved.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and seasonable. *Kharif* harvesting completed in most districts. Early *rabi* sowings germinating. Poppy sowings commenced. Market supplies ample and prices steady. Public health good. Very little sickness reported. Cattle-disease decreasing.
Punjab—(Nov. 17th)		
Delhi (Nov. 16th)	. . . .	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* reapings continue.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health fair. Prices stationary. Cotton-picking in progress; *rabi* sowings completed.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Kharif* crops good.
Sialkot . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices slightly risen. *Kharif* crops being reaped. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Ferozepore . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings begun.
Lahore . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops being sown.
Shahpur . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Kharif* average as regards tahsil Shahpur.
Mooltan . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Few cases of smallpox. Prices stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain. Health good but a few cases of smallpox in Peshawar. Prices generally stationary except in Sialkot, Shahpur and Dehra Ismail Khan where they are rising. *Kharif* being harvested, *rabi* sowings in progress. Rain much wanted in Peshawar.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 17th.)		
Nagpur . . .	·03	Weather clear and cold at night. *Kharif* good, *rabi* sowings almost done. Fever in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. *Rabi* sowings well in hand. Cotton-picking continues. Fevers prevail. Prices steady.
Saugor (Nov. 16th)	. . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy. Sowings continue. Slight cattle-disease. Prices stationary.
Seoni . . .	·13	Weather cool and cloudy. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Cattle-disease and smallpox in places. Prices steady.
Bilaspur . . .	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings continue. Clouds not yet disappeared and are injurious to *rabi* crops. Fever prevalent; cholera and cattle-disease in places. Exports continual.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	Sowings nearly completed. Fever decreasing. Prices of wheat fallen and of rice risen.
Khandwa . . .	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings almost completed; cutting of *jowari* commenced. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	·01	Weather seasonable. Reaping of rice and *kodon* continues. Wheat and gram sowings progressing; other *rabi* crops doing well. Cattle-disease in places. Fever declining. Rice 17 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Sambalpur (Nov. 13th)	·03	Weather cloudy and warm. Early rice being cut, yield 8 annas in Sambalpur, 4 annas in Bargarh tehsil. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Rice 28 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold setting in. *Kharif* crops being harvested in places. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Fever in some districts. Prices are firm, but still high in Raipur.
Assam—(Nov. 17th)		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Cholera diminishing in the district and has disappeared in town. Sowing of mustard still in progress. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects good.
Cachar . . .	. . . . .	Weather cold. Prospects of *sali* and *asra* crops and tea good. Sowing of winter crops progresses. Common rice 14½ seers per rupee. Health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Public health fair. Sowing of mustard progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 17th).		
Bangalore . . } Mysore . . }	At Civil and Military Stations 6·18. Rain general.	Standing crops in good condition except in parts of the Tumkur district where heavy rain is reported to have damaged dry crops. Prospects of season continue favourable and public health good. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore district.
Mercara . . .	·39	Crops in good condition. Prices slightly fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov, 17th).		
Amraoti . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking continues. Crops in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear. Cotton-picking progressing. Crops doing well.
Hyderabad . .	(Average) 1·0 (Total 40·06).	Rainfall of week slightly damaged ripe *kharif* crops; *rabi* sowings continue. Fever and cholera prevalent in Manchál, Asifnagar and Shahabad taluks, but in a mild form. Prices—wheat 15¼, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 21½, yellow *juar* 23 and *tur* 14¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 17th)		
Indore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and mild. Health good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Fever still prevalent.
Goona . . .	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	*Nil*	Weather bright and cool. Health good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health good. Opium prospects fair.
Sehore . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable. Health good. Wheat sowing in progress.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Bhopawar . . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Weather fair. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Nov. 17th)		
Abu (Nov. 17th)	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy and warm for time of year. Fever abating.
Sirohi („ 14th)	. . . .	Tanks full, wells good. Health good. *Rabi* crops sowing. Weather fine and very mild for time of year.
Marwar („ 13th)	. . . .	Tanks almost full. Health good. *Kharif* being still harvested. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 14th)	. . . .	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Health good; fever abating. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Pertabgarh („ 13th)	. . . .	Tanks one-fourth full. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cool.
Meywar („ „)	. . . .	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. *Rabi* crops being sown. Health fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine and cool.
Harowti (Nov. 13th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing. Health good. Prices firm.
Kotah („ „)	. . . .	Weather clear and seasonable. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
Ajmere („ 16th)	. . . .	Cholera which originated from the Pushkar fair is prevalent throughout districts; 152 seizures, 65 deaths, reported in city since outbreak. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	. . . .	Weather unusually hot. Cholera among pilgrims.
Ulwar („ „)	*Nil*	Autumn crops harvested. Health good. Prices steady.
Bikanir („ 13th)	. . . .	Fever prevalent in Sujangarh. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Nov. 11th.)		
Katmandu (Nov. 12th)	·15	Prospects fair. The rice crop is nearly all harvested.

E. C. BUCK,
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 OCTOBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1487 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13th NOVEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Province.	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*).	Ragi or Natra (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	(Jam, Cheena, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Athar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
Mysore.		S. Ch.	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	10 3	11 3	9 3	9 0	24 0	...	31 8	...	10 15	...	12 0	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	40 0	...	12 0	...	14 0	144 0	11 0	
	Tumkur	13 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	44 0	...	11 8	...	16 0	340 0	9 8	
	Mysore	11 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	40 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 8	...	11 0	72 0	11 0	
	Hassan	...	11 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	43 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	60 0	8 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	...	12 10	15 12	30 7	...	42 0	...	12 10	...	...	480 0	11 0	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	40 0	30 9	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	11 0	
	Chitaldroog	13 1	13 0	11 11	14 10	34 14	17 8	36 8	...	13 12	...	13 3	320 0	11 4	

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVII 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 10th October 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 10th October 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th October 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 9th October 1886. Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 10th October 1885. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 10th October 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 9th October 1886. Total.	Total receipts from 1st April to 9th October 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
23rd Oct., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,15,760	190	683	95,630	140	30,10,669	180	34,70,474	186	4,59,805	...
23rd ditto	Madras	861	1,40,006	163	831	1,35,985	164	39,41,406	166	41,25,954	178	1,84,458	...
23rd ditto	South Indian	654	79,132	121	654	90,440	138	24,14,034	134	27,38,959	153	3,24,325	...
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,30,100	354	1,497	4,41,046	295	1,73,42,176	425	1,95,92,780	477	20,50,604	...
23rd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,14,785	466	461	1,80,030	390	67,03,570	527	70,81,654	560	3,78,084	...
	Total	4,081	10,79,843	265	4,126	9,43,101	229	3,36,12,545	209	3,70,09,821	326	33,97,276	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
30th Oct., 1886	East Indian	1,515	9,18,095	606	1,515	6,56,001	433	2,42,50,317	580	2,38,34,911	573	...	4,15,406
30th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	21,084	369	57	6,444	113	2,70,733	172	2,89,049	184	18,316	...
23rd ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	681	57	12	424	39	24,992	76	26,867	83	1,875	...
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	6,940	93	75	6,236	83	1,76,412	86	1,86,661	91	10,249	...
23rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,660	3,26,435	197	1,664	2,73,000	164	85,40,675	187	94,09,507	207	8,68,832	...
23rd ditto	Southern-Mahratta	315	18,785	60	315	24,703	78	4,63,223	63	9,19,982	106	4,56,759	...
30th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,932	46	...	...	55,188	48	55,188	...
	Total	3,634	12,02,000	350	3,680	9,68,780	263	3,37,26,352	341	3,47,22,165	344	9,95,813	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
23rd Oct., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	83,041	356	234	1,07,975	461	20,25,664	315	25,61,441	399	5,35,777	...
30th ditto	Naihati	27	2,066	76	27	975	36	39,737	53	43,579	58	3,842	...
30th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	57,710	232	249	43,930	176	9,59,164	140	12,36,494	181	2,77,330	...
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,567	69	37	1,636	44	64,801	63	55,222	53	...	9,579
30th ditto	Tirhoot	226	23,317	103	246	17,533	71	6,54,104	105	7,79,585	116	1,25,481	...
23rd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	9,775	217	45	9,479	211	2,43,607	197	3,37,786	274	94,179	...
23rd ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	12,408	84	149	11,636	78	6,78,342	165	6,59,038	161	...	19,304
23rd ditto	Burma	327	34,683	106	327	51,596	158	10,75,914	134	11,07,724	123	31,810	...
25th Sept., 1886	Chera Company Ganj	...	...	...	...	(*b*)	...	...	...	(*c*) 320	2	320	...
30th Oct., 1886	North-Western	1,803	5,64,054	314	1,803	3,94,047	218	1,52,51,773	307	1,31,01,545	267	...	20,60,228
23rd ditto	Amritsar-Panthankot	66	6,045	92	66	4,170	63	1,52,447	84	1,44,858	80	...	7,589
23rd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	874	24	36	991	28	35,821	36	47,031	48	11,210	...
23rd ditto	Dacca	86	1,326	15	80	3,739	43	44,443	32	1,38,478	58	94,035	...
30th ditto	Jorhat	25	974	39	30	1,024	34	18,907	27	20,196	24	1,289	...
	Total	3,309	7,98,030	241	3,335	6,48,731	195	2,12,44,724	238	2,03,33,297	221	...	9,21,427
	GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	11,024	31,70,773	287	11,141	25,60,612	229	8,85,83,621	295	9,20,55,283	300	34,71,662	...
	Gross estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,55,41,359	151	4,66,72,048	152	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,30,42,262	144	4,53,83,235	148	23,40,973	...
	Assisted Companies.												
23rd Oct., 1886	Bengal Central	125	6,032	48	125	7,954	64	2,75,743	80	3,06,133	90	30,390	...
23rd ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,539	68	67	6,620	99	1,23,862	67	1,69,554	92	45,692	...
23rd ditto	Assam	78	6,512	83	78	5,867	75	1,26,200	59	1,81,979	85	55,779	...
30th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	19,490	64	303	15,670	52	6,29,500	76	10,30,021	124	4,00,521	...
30th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,214	192	22	3,133	142	1,32,372	218	1,30,201	214	...	2,081
	Total	595	40,787	69	595	39,244	66	12,87,677	78	18,17,978	111	5,30,301	...
	Native States.												
23rd Oct., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	103	13,319	63	103	11,951	62	5,20,050	97	5,24,631	99	4,573	...
30th ditto	Jodhpore	64	2,419	38	64	4,840	76	86,227	49	1,06,532	61	20,305	...
16th ditto	Nizam's	...	...(*b*)	...	...	...(*b*)	...	(*d*)5,01,015	184	(*e*)7,21,989	132	1,30,084	...
30th ditto	Mysore	140	8,767	63	140	21,084	151	2,19,886	57	2,46,784	64	26,898	...
30th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	884	55	16	1,352	84	21,044	48	30,215	69	9,171	...
23rd ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	24	308	13	...	...	21,721	33	21,721	...
	Total	413	25,389	61	437	39,535	90	14,39,121	98	16,51,872	93	2,12,751	...

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*) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1885.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd October, 1885.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st April to 2nd October, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
15th November, 1886.

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. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 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.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TREATMENT OF GANGS OF FOREIGN ASIATIC VAGRANTS TRAVELLING IN INDIA.

No. $\frac{7}{536-47}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Police),—under date Simla, the 25th November 1886.

Read again—

(1) Home Department Resolution Nos. $\frac{29}{999-1000}$, dated 20th May 1879, on the subject of the treatment of foreign Asiatic vagrants travelling in India; and

(2) the undermentioned correspondence regarding certain gangs of such vagrants who lately visited the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, and Central India:—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1126 J., dated 28th February 1885.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2307, dated 1st September 1885, with enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 2793, dated 14th October 1885.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. $\frac{4158}{203}$, dated 28th October 1885, with enclosure.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 398, dated 30th November 1885.

Letter to the Government of the Punjab, 399, of the same date.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2408 J., dated 31st July 1886, with enclosure.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 293, dated 22nd April 1886.

Communication from the Government of Madras, No. 3223, dated 26th November 1885.
Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 11, dated 23rd January 1886.
Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 14J.D., dated 26th April 1886, with enclosure.
Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No $\frac{4612}{231}$, dated 26th November 1885, with enclosure.
Communication from the Foreign Department, No. 971 I., dated 23rd March 1886.

RESOLUTION.

In the penultimate paragraph of Home Department Resolution dated 20th May 1879, cited in the preamble, the following general instructions in respect of the treatment of gangs of foreign Asiatic vagrants were laid down for the guidance of Local Governments and Administrations and the officers subordinate to them, namely:—

(1) that the frontier provinces are responsible that such gangs are not allowed to pass into India;

(2) that in any province where such a gang commit any depredations, no effort should be spared in bringing the chief offenders to justice for specific crimes, or treating them, as the law allows, under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure relating to security for good behaviour;

(3) That on no account should such gangs be passed on under police or other guards into other districts or other provinces; but if deportation is deemed necessary, it should be carried out at once under Act* III of 1864, full lists and descriptive rolls of the deported persons, with photographs of the leaders, being taken and forwarded to the frontier Governments; and

(4) that on no account should safe-conduct passes or licenses to carry arms be granted to gangs of this type, or to any members of such gang; and that if arms or ammunition are found in their possession, they should be at once disarmed in accordance with the provisions of the Arms Act.

* An Act to give the Government certain powers with respect to Foreigners.

2. The following instances have recently come under the notice of the Government of India in which these instructions have in certain respects been overlooked by local officers. In the year 1884, a large body of Pathans visited the Lower Provinces. According to the Police reports, these men described themselves as being of Dehra Ghazi Khan, although there was reason to believe that they were wandering gipsies from beyond the North-West Frontier of India. They travelled in several gangs, the number of which appeared to be fluctuating, and while pretending to be horse-dealers caused great annoyance to the inhabitants of the districts through which they passed by practising various methods of extortion.

In June 1885, three vagrant bands entered the Ganjam District of the Madras Presidency from Bengal—two through the Gurjat Mahals, and one through the Sambalpur District of the Central Provinces. These gangs, or some members of them, were found to be furnished with police escorts, passes, and licenses to carry arms. Two of the bands called themselves Biluchis, but stated that they came from Dera Ghazi Khan. The third described themselves as being natives of Hyderabad in Sind. Although trade in false-jewels, pocket-knives, pearls, and other miscellaneous articles was their ostensible object, their entry into the Madras Presidency was at once marked by disturbances. On the 31st July 1885, the Local Government issued an

order directing the removal of the gangs in question from the territories belonging to the Madras Presidency under the provisions of section 3 of Act III of 1864. Paragraphs 3 and 4 of that order were as follow:—

There is reason to believe that the three gangs are connected, and that they entered the Northern Circars of this presidency in the year 1882, and then stated that they belong to Hyderabad in Sind. From enquiries then made it was ascertained that the men were not known at the places mentioned by them, and the order of this Government then passed declared them to be "clearly *foreign* vagrants." His Excellency the Governor in Council has no hesitation therefore in treating all three of the present gangs as foreigners.

The gangs have now entered the Vizagapatam District, and the question of their future disposal must be decided. His Excellency in Council resolves to order, under the provisions of Act III of 1864, section 3, that these gangs of foreign vagrants shall remove themselves from the territories belonging to the Madras Presidency by the shortest route leading towards their home beyond the North-West Frontier of British India. * * *

It also appears that certain gangs of foreign vagrants were passed on last year from the Central Provinces to the territories of certain Native States in Central India.

In a report submitted by the Bengal Government, it is explained that gun licenses were fraudulently obtained from the authorities at Alipore and Howrah by some individual members of one of the three gangs who entered the Ganjam District from the Bengal side. As regards the passports which these gangs were said to possess, it is stated that they were mostly certificates from a few local officers in the Lower Provinces to the effect that the men were a quiet set of traders, who had created no disturbance in the localities where they had temporarily halted, or that they were respectable travelling merchants. Stringent orders have now been issued by the Bengal Government with the object of preventing any repetition of the practice of giving such certificates.

3. **The practice of furnishing wandering gangs such as those referred to above with police escorts, passes, and licenses to carry arms is clearly opposed to the orders contained in the Resolution of the 20th May 1879;** and the Governor General in Council desires that the special attention of district officers in the several provinces should be directed to those orders, a strict observance of which should at the same time be enjoined. It must also be understood that such gangs must under no circumstances be passed on from British territory into Native States. His Excellency in Council would furthermore point out that the treatment of these foreign vagrants is a matter which requires the exercise of a careful discretion, and which cannot be regulated by hard-and-fast rules.

4. The Government of India also concurs in the suggestions contained in the letters from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Bengal Government, dated the 26th November 1885 and 31st July last, respectively, which are cited in the preamble to this Resolution, namely,—

(1) that an order of deportation, if issued by any Local Government, should be made effective, and should not merely require the removal of the persons concerned from a particular presidency or province, but beyond the limits of British India (section 3, Act III of 1864), and that the route for removal should be always specified in the order, warning being at the same time given to the Local Governments and Administrations through whose territories the gang will pass; and

(2) that whenever a license to carry arms is given to any person who may appear to be travelling *bonâ fide* for the purpose of trade, a note should be made on the

license of the number of persons accompanying such person, and that he should be given distinctly to understand that should his followers be augmented at any time, or should he join any other company or gang, his license would be at once liable to cancellation.

5. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council wishes it to be clearly understood that the object of calling renewed attention to the matter is not to interfere with the movements of persons who are *bonâ fide* engaged in trade, but to protect the peaceable inhabitants of the country from the depredations of wandering gangs whose real object is rather larceny or plunder than legitimate trade.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the correspondence cited in the preamble, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Political and other authorities subordinate to that Department.

Ordered also, that the Resolution and the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1126 J., dated Calcutta, the 28th February 1885.

From—J. WARE-EDGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India.

In accordance with your endorsement No. 264, dated 25th February, enclosing a telegram (herewith returned) from Daria Khan and his followers, I am directed to submit the following report.

2. About nine months ago, the attention of Government was drawn by police reports to the presence in Behar districts of a large number of Pathans. According to the police reports these men described themselves as being of Dera Ghazi Khan, visiting India for the purpose of trading in horses. They were estimated to number some 250 persons. Reports concerning them were received from Sarun, Durbhanga, Monghyr and Bhagulpore. They were stated to have no fixed abode, to be travelling under the authority of perwanahs granted to them by certain officers in the North-Western Provinces, and under the cover of horse-dealing to be practising various methods of extortion on the inhabitants of the places they visited. These Pathans travelled in several gangs, the number of which appears to be fluctuating. Daria Khan was reported to be the leader of one of the gangs. The Pathans subsequently visited Purneah, Maldah, Dinagepore, Bogra and Pubna. They were everywhere watched by the police.

3. In September last, under orders of the Inspector General of Police, a gang of these Pathans was stopped by the police in Pubna, and examined as to whether they were inhabitants of British India or not. Twenty of the men stated that they were inhabitants of "Rajhan in Khelat in the elaka of the Khan, but having no fixed abode. In Khelat which is under the control of the Khan, there is a British Resident." Rajhan they described as being in the hills, 30 miles distant from the district of Dera Ghazi Khan. The Inspector General of Police then represented to Government that this particular gang had committed many depredations and much harassed the villages on which the gang quartered themselves, and on his application the Lieutenant-Governor, by an order in writing under section 3, Act III of 1864, dated 4th December, directed that these foreigners should remove themselves from British India *viâ* Bogra, Maldah, Bhagulpore, Monghyr and Dinapore. The Government of the North-Western Provinces were at the same time addressed, informed that a police escort would accompany the men either to Buxar or the Karamnassa, and requested to issue necessary instructions to have the band passed on towards Khelat. On the 16th December, on the suggestion of the Magistrate of Dacca, the route was changed to one *viâ* Goalundo, Moorshedabad, Rajmehal and Bhagulpore. The gang was escorted by the police to Goalundo. Shortly after leaving that place, however, they got away from the police and appear to have joined other bands of Pathans.

4. Of those who escaped, one party appears to have come down south to the neighbourhood of Barrackpore, and under Subhan Khan to have joined the band of Daria Khan at Ampta. At any rate, it is certain that these two bands entered the district of Midnapore together at the beginning of this month. On their arrival at Midnapore, the band of Subhan Khan was, on being identified by the Inspector of Police, who had previously been in charge of all the foreigners whose deportation was ordered, separated from that of Daria Khan, and despatched under a police escort towards Synthia. Daria Khan was

informed that he was at liberty to march where he liked, so long as he committed no depredation. But further enquiries are being made about him and his followers in Dera Ghazi Khan. It is to the separation from the party of Daria Khan of the Pathans who are under orders of deportation that the telegram under report refers.

5. With regard to Daria Khan, I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor received a petition purporting to be sent by a person of that name at the end of last December. In the petition it was stated that the petitioner and his party had come from Dera Ghazi Khan to Bengal with horses and ponies for the purpose of carrying on trade, and the petitioners prayed that the police would not molest them. Attached to the petition was a paper purporting to be a copy of a certificate signed by R. A. Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, to the effect that Daria Khan, merchant and horse-dealer from Dera Ghazi Khan, with about 150 followers, had camped near Erinpura for five or six days, and that their behaviour had been orderly. This Mr. Cole is apparently the gentleman referred to in the telegram. The petition, which was addressed from Calcutta, was sent to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, for report. In reply, it was stated that Daria Khan had applied to the Commissioner of Police for a license for arms and a rahdari perwannah to Madras *vid* Midnapore and Balasore. On consideration of the unfavourable reports regarding Daria Khan, the grant of the perwannah was refused. As stated in the last paragraph, Daria Khan went at the beginning of this month to Midnapore. Thence the Lieutenant-Governor received from him two telegrams complaining of the separation of his party and alleging oppression by the police.

6. Daria Khan appears to be the chief leader of the Pathans. He and his party first entered Sarun from Goruckpore in the North-Western Provinces about May last, and the police reports have throughout been unfavourable regarding him and his men. There have been complaints against them of extorting money by threats from women and timid people, dealing in false precious stones, and of grazing their ponies on the crops of the villagers. Daria Khan himself and two of his party were tried on the 10th December last in Nuddea for culpable homicide. They were acquitted, because the witnesses either would not or could not speak positively as to the identity of the accused. There is, however, no doubt that one or some of the band did commit the murder.

7. I am to say that careful inquiry was made as to the country from which those Pathans came regarding whom orders of deportation were issued. They described themselves as foreigners and as subjects of the Khan of Khelat, and not British subjects. As they described their residence as being 30 miles from the District of Dera Ghazi Khan, in the hills, a reference was made to the District Superintendent of Police of Dera Ghazi Khan. In reply, he stated "nothing is known in this district of the members of the gang mentioned, nor can any substantial information be obtained regarding their arrival in Dera Ghazi Khan. From their habits, appearance, and mode of living, it would seem that they are either Khorasani or Irani gypsies, called sometimes Kuchianis."

8. There has been no vexatious or unnecessary interference with the men originally belonging to the gang of Daria Khan, but orders have been given to the police to watch their proceedings strictly. They have caused great annoyance to the inhabitants of the districts through which they have passed, and certainly in no respect have earned the character of being peaceable traders. It is probable that they are wandering gypsies from beyond the north-west frontier of India, but, pending the receipt of further information, Sir Rivers Thompson is unwilling to deport them in a body under the Act.

No. 2307, dated Ootacamund, the 1st September 1885.

From—The Honourable E. F. WEBSTER, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the marginally noted Proceedings of this Government regarding certain wandering gangs describing themselves as Beluchis, who appeared recently in the northern districts of this Presidency.

G.O., 31st July 1885, No. 1990.

2. These vagrant bands appear to have entered the Ganjam District from Cuttack, and their arrival in this Presidency was at once marked by a succession of criminal occurrences. They had in their possession passports of various dates, which, so far as they can be deciphered, appear to be of little value as evidence of nationality or for any other useful purpose. I am directed to enclose a gun-license, taken from Daria Khan, one of the leaders of the gang, purporting to have been granted on the 14th May 1885, by the Magistrate of Pooree, in contravention, it would seem, of the express orders of the Government of India as contained in the resolution noted in the margin. It is in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, through inattention to these instructions, that these people have been enabled to penetrate so far south. The action of each district officer appears to have been directed merely to hurrying on the gang as quickly as possible out of his own jurisdiction, and His Excellency in Council would, therefore, suggest the advisability of positive instructions being reiterated to the Governments of the Northern Presidencies to carefully attend to the instructions laid down by the Government of India to which reference is made above.

Resolution, dated 20th May 1879, No. 29-989.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 1990, dated the 31st July 1885.

Read again the following paper :—

G. O., dated 9th June 1885, Miscellaneous No. 1526, Judicial.

Read the following—

Telegram dated Chatrapur, the 5th June 1885.

From—The District Magistrate, Ganjam.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Two gangs, numbering 38 and 45, respectively, entered district from Bengal side. They declare that they came from Dera Ghazi Khan, but Commissioner, Cuttack, styles one gang Beluchis, whilst Inspector General, Police, Bengal, has apparently treated them as British subjects furnishing escort. They are provided with numerous passes and also three gun licenses, but I have notwithstanding ordered disarmament, as already complaints of violence and plunder made. I believe gangs to be identical with those who wandered through the country in 1882—*vide* G. O. No. 506 of 19th June. They wish to proceed *vid* Vizagapatam to Madras. Have warned Mr. Turner.

ORDER THEREON.

The following telegram will be sent to the District Magistrate, Ganjam :—

"Your telegram fifth. Your action approved. Forward passes said to have been given to gang."

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Copy to the Inspector General of Police.

Read also the following papers :—

No. 1794, dated Chatrapur, the 4th June 1885.

From—J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., District Magistrate of Ganjam.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I have the honour to report that a party of Beluchis, consisting of 13 men, 9 women, and 16 children, arrived here from Cuttack yesterday morning, *vid* Rawbha. Another gang, said to number 80 persons, arrived at Kalingapodoro in the Kurcholi muttah of the Goomsur taluk on the 1st instant.

2. The arrival of these gangs in the district has spread alarm and consternation among the people. At Rawbha it is reported that the shops were all closed, and at Buguda in Goomsur it is reported that housebreaking with violence has been committed, and a strong body of police has had to be despatched there to inquire into the offence and make arrests if necessary.

3. Daria Khan, the leader of the gang which arrived here, possessed a double-barrelled rifle. As it is unadvisable that such gangs of wild characters as these appear to be should be allowed to proceed with arms through this and adjoining districts, their presence in itself being a terror to the people, I have directed that the above gun be seized and detained here.

4. The Magistrates of Balasore and Pooree appear to have granted licenses to Daria Khan to possess arms contrary to the directions contained in paragraph 53 of the resolution of the Government of India, communicated with G.O., 2nd July 1879, No. 1552. The two licenses presented before me are enclosed for the information of Government.

5. I may mention that timely intimation was given me by the Commissioner of Cuttack of the advent of the smaller gang, but that I received no warning regarding the larger gang which has entered the districts suddenly by an unfrequented road, and would seem from the reports received to have at once broken out into acts of violence and lawlessness. I have communicated to the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam, the movements of the two gangs.

6. Though claiming to be Beluchis, I consider that they are the identical people who came down some four years ago and claimed to be Scindis. They have with them for sale nothing but a few English pocket-knives, and, what they call stones (probably glass), and a lot of ponies, but nothing of any value.

No. 376, dated Russellkonda, the 4th June 1885.

From—M. R. Ry. A. Suryanarayana, General Deputy Magistrate of Ganjam.

To—The District Magistrate of Ganjam.

In continuation of my letter, dated 2nd instant, No. 366, I have the honour to report that Mr. Inspector Lever met the gang of Mussulmans at Ballisayi on the evening of the 2nd instant, and on the 3rd accompanied them to Kullada, where they remained that day. The gang arrived at Russellkonda this morning and encamped in a tope about half a mile from the town. They intend to halt here to-morrow, and then march to the next stage "Gangupur" *en route* to Berhampore.

2. The headman of the gang and five others just came to my Office and showed me passports detailed in the enclosed list and several others obtained from the authorities in Native States. These show that they are peaceable traders.

3. It appears that these are Scindis or Punjabis residing in Dera Ghazi Khan district. They were travelling through several Native States in Upper India, and also through North Canara, Tanjore, Mysore, Bangalore, Calcutta, and Central Provinces from some years back for the purpose of trade. They have brought with them different kinds of false stones, pearls, penknives and other miscellaneous articles, and are exposing them for sale to the public at Russellkonda. The gang consists of—

Men	12
Women	13
Boys	10
Girls	10
Total	45
Ponies	25
Guns	2

They got a license for these guns from the Joint Magistrate of Howrah. The license is dated 8th January 1885, and is current till 31st December next. They are also accompanied by four constables of the Gurjat police.

4. They state that they intend going by land to Madras *viâ* Berhampore, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, and Nellore districts for purpose of trade.

5. They have not produced any passport from Government to pass through the Madras Presidency, but from the endorsement,* dated 13th March 1885, given by the District Magistrate of Burdwan, it appears that the orders of the Inspector General, Bengal, are that "they should be allowed to go where they please, the police, however, keeping an eye on them. They appear to be inoffensive traders, and say they belong to district Dera Ghazi Khan."

* Copy enclosed.

6. The Assistant Superintendent of Tributary Mahals (Gurjat Police) certifies, on 13th May 1885, to the effect that "these persons are travelling through these tributary mahals, and are now going to Berhampore. They have permission of Government to travel under police surveillance; this police guard should be relieved at the next district they go to." This shows that these people have permission of Bengal Government to go to Berhampore. But as I have received no orders from you, I am doubtful whether I may allow this gang to pass on to Berhampore under police surveillance.

7. They ask me for a passport and a police guard of one head constable and four constables, as they have also much money with them; but object to the deputation of Police Inspector to accompany them, saying that he would give them trouble. If they are allowed to pass on to Berhampore, I think it better to send an Inspector with a few constables along with them to Berhampore, so that they may not give any trouble to the villagers on their way. I respectfully solicit early orders, as these people say that they cannot stay here more than two days.

8. As regards the Kalingapodoro affair, Mr. Lever reports that some of the women of the gang quarrelled with the Panos of the place on account of some fowls, and each party received a beating from the other. He further reports that one Komati Narayana Patro of Gayagonda complained to him that the women belonging to the gang entered his house and carried away Rs. 60 in cash, a cloth, brass-pot, and some sugar. The matter is under investigation by the police, and if there is sufficient evidence, the offenders will be dealt with according to law.

Dated Soory, the 13th March 1885.

Endorsed by the District Magistrate of Soory on application for a copy.

Copy of departmental order cannot be given. The petitioner and his companions are going *viâ* Ranchee to trade. The Inspector General's orders are that they should be allowed to go where they place,* the police, however, keeping an eye on them; they appear to be inoffensive traders, and say they belong to district Dera Ghazi Khan.

* *Sic* in original.

CERTIFICATE.

Mirza Ali Muhammad Beg and party of men, women, and children, in all 45 persons, are travelling through these tributary mahals, and are now going to Berhampore. They have permission of Government to travel under police surveillance; this police guard should be relieved at the next district they go to.

Camp Angul;
13th May 1885.

Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Police.

No. 1820, dated Chatrapur, the 5th June 1885.

Endorsed by the District Magistrate.

Submitted to Government in continuation of my letter of 4th June 1885, No. 1794, and my telegram of this date. I have issued warrant to seize all arms in their possession, and instructed the General Deputy Magistrate to act in accordance with the rules laid down in paragraph 53 of G. O., 2nd July 1879, No. 1552, Judicial Department, treating them as aliens.

No. 2004, dated Chatrapur, the 16th June 1885.

From—J. G. Horsfall, Esq., District Magistrate of Ganjam.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

As directed in Government telegram of the 9th instant, I have the honour to forward 29 passes obtained from Daria Khan, the leader of the gang which passed through Chatrapur and which is now at Berhampore, and 2 gun licenses and 5 passes obtained from the gang which entered the district through Kurcholi.

2. The gang under the command of Daria Khan appear to be in a hurry to proceed to Russelkonda and join the other party there. The Superintendent of Police reports that he has reason to believe that they intend, if allowed, to go on together to Hyderabad *viâ* Balliguda, Kalahandi, &c. I have therefore issued orders (as Agent to Governor) that the gang should not be permitted to travel *viâ* Balliguda.

3. The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Mahals, writes to the Superintendent of this District that "during their passage through the Tributary States of Orissa they gave a good deal of trouble to some of the Rajahs in whose States

they were, by quarrelling with the amla about payment of supplies and by thefts said to have been committed by their women."

4. His report only reached the Superintendent of Police after the gang had entered this district.

Miscellaneous No. 1916, dated Octacamund, the 23rd July 1885.

Ordered, that the following telegram be despatched to District Magistrate, Ganjam :—

"Your letter, 16th June, No. 2004. Report where Biluchi gangs now are. Government propose to order deportation as aliens, therefore their progress should be stopped."

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

No. 2186, dated Chatrapur, the 26th June 1885.

From—J. G. HORSFALL, Esq., District Magistrate of Ganjam.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

In continuation of my letters noted in the margin, I have the honour to state that another gang, consisting of 10 men, 19 women, and 11 children, who call themselves natives of Hyderabad (Seinde?), arrived at Kurcholi in the Goomsur taluk on the 20th instant from Sambulpur, accompanied by a fourth grade head constable and a constable of the reserve police of that district. These are, no doubt, another party of the two previous gangs.

1. Letter No. 1794, dated 4th June 1885.
2. Communication No. 1820, dated 5th June 1885.
3. Telegram No. 1821, dated 5th June 1885.
4. Letter No. 2004, dated 16th June 1885.

2. Besides the above, four men, who also style themselves natives of Hyderabad, joined the Russelkonda gang of the Biluchis on the 21st and 22nd *viâ* Buguda, Bellugunta, and Aska. The whole gang proposes to start for Vizianagram *viâ* Sergada and Pattupur.

3. The total number of Biluchis and persons styling themselves natives of Hyderabad amounts to 127 as shewn below, including women and children :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Biluchis, as per my letter No. 1794, dated 4th June 1885	13	9	16	38
Biluchis, as per General Deputy Magistrate's letter No. 376, dated 4th June, forwarded with my endorsement No. 1820, dated 5th idem ...	12	13	20	45
Hyderabad people as now reported ...	14	19	11	44
Total ...	39	41	47	127

No. 4155, dated Coonoor, the 14th July 1885.

From—Colonel H. D. CLOETE, Inspector General of Police.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

With reference to my remarks on confidential monthly report, dated 1st July, I have now the honour to forward the report of the Superintendent of Police, Ganjam, on the Biluchi gangs that entered this Presidency last month. They are a turbulent and unruly set of people, who cause great annoyance to the timid and peaceful inhabitants of this Presidency, and it seems very objectionable that they should be allowed to wander about at will with fire-arms and protected by passes.

2. The inhabitants of this Presidency are not accustomed to deal with such people, the consequence is that, where there are no police at hand, they rob and bully the villagers, and are a perfect pest. They are not British subjects or it might be said that it would be interference with their liberty to prevent them travelling through India. They are, in my judgment, nothing more than vagrants provided with a certain amount of rubbish to give a clock to their being considered travelling merchants.

No. 352, dated Chatrapur, the 14th June 1885.

From—H. T. Ross, Esq., Superintendent of Police.

To—The Assistant Inspector General of Police (through the Deputy Inspector General of Police), Madras.

In continuation of my telegram of the 5th instant, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. On the 1st instant District Magistrate, Ganjam, informed me of the expected arrival of a gang of Biluchis (copy of letter A attached); I at once sent information to all Inspectors concerned.

3. On the 1st instant the Inspector of Police, Ganjam Division, reported the arrival on the 30th ultimo at Panditgam (5 miles this side of Bengal frontier) of a gang of Biluchis consisting of 13 males, 9 females, and 16 children, in all 38. They proceeded to Kalikot (the head-quarters of the zemindar) on the 31st idem under police escort; on the 1st instant to Rawbha; on the 2nd to Chatrapur, where they remained until the 6th, and then went on to Berhampore, where they are at present.

4. Whilst at Chatrapur the District Magistrate issued a warrant for the seizure of a licensed double-barrelled gun found with the leader of the gang. The gun was seized, but the Magistrate subsequently returned it on condition of its being sold to the Kalikot Rajah who had expressed a wish to buy it.

5. This portion of gang has been giving no trouble whatever in the district; the members profess to be itinerating merchants, and have with them a large stock of penknives, false pearls, gold mohurs, &c.

6. The leader states that the whole gang, of which the present number is but a portion, consists of 150 members; that they left Biluchistan about two years ago, and travelled together as far as Cuttack, visiting Calcutta, Balasore, and Midnapur, where they divided into two gangs—one going into the interior towards Sumbulpore, and the other followed the trunk road arranging to meet at Berhampore in this district. The name of leader is Daria Khan. He says he and his party belong to Dehra Ghazi Khan in Biluchistan.

Dehra Ghazi Khan is in the Punjab. C. A. P.

7. On the 3rd instant I received a report from Inspector Lever at Russellkonda to the effect that the Baroda station officer had sent him information of the arrival, on the 1st instant at Kalingapodoro (a Pano village, 20 miles north-east of Russellkonda), of a gang of about 30 Muhammadans who had demanded food from the villagers, entered their houses, assaulted and looted them of their fowls, &c.

8. The Inspector immediately started for the village and met the gang on the night of the 2nd at Bullichage. Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg and Mirza Kyser Beg, the two headmen of the gang, on being questioned stated they were natives of Dehra Ghazi Khan, and it is evident that they are members of the same gang now at Berhampore. A double-barrelled rifle and a fowling piece were found with them. These have subsequently been seized. This party was accompanied by four constables of Ongul (Gurjat district) and possessed a pass from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ongul (Gurjat district), dated 13th ultimo, in which it was stated that the gang had been permitted by Government to travel through the tributary mahals on their way to Berhampore under police surveillance, and that the guard should be relieved at the next district.

9. Regarding the numerous complaints made by the villagers, these four Bengal constables state that "they were in close attendance on the gang since it left Ongul, and did not notice or hear of any irregularity having been committed by them." I have called upon the Inspector for a further report regarding this matter. No intimation of the coming of this gang was sent me by the Gurjat district authorities, the first information we received of their presence was from villagers coming in with complaints. Besides the cases above mentioned a Komati of Gayagondal stated that the women of the gang broke into his shop on the morning of the 1st while passing through the village, stole Rs. 50 in cash, four gold-bladed necklaces to the value of Rs. 120, and a piece of loaf-sugar. These complaints are under inquiry.

10. The gang is found to be actually 45 strong, and is now at Russellkonda, where it will remain pending the disposal of the above charges.

11. It is believed that one of the leaders, Mirza Muhammad Ali Beg named above, was fined, some years ago (1882), Rs. 1,000 at Vizagapatam by the District Magistrate for keeping in his possession a gun without license.

12. Since writing the above, the charges against the various members of the gang have been inquired into.

13. I attach a statement giving particulars of each case.

14. The Police Inspector reports that the evidence in almost all the charges disclosed facts seriously complicating the police constables who accompanied the gang from Ongul.

15. In one case it is stated that the first-class constable in charge of the escort urged the villagers to pay up on the head of the gang threatening to loot and burn down the village if his demands were not met.

16. This constable, as might be expected, was cited as a witness for the defence in nearly all the cases charged, and, of course, the evidence was in favour of the parties citing him.

17. I will report further regarding the Ongul constables as soon as I receive the Deputy Magistrate's proceedings.

18. I have just received an order to obtain and forward to the District Magistrate all the passes granted by the Bengal authorities found in possession of the Biluchis.

I attach copy of a letter received yesterday from the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gurjat mahals—*vide* B.

Dated the 17th June 1885.

Received and forwarded.

C. A. PORTEOUS, *Lt.-Colonel,*
Deputy Inspector General of Police.

A.

No. 441, dated Cuttack, the 23rd April 1885.

From—C. F. METCALF, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

To—The Collector of Ganjam.

I have the honour to inform you of the arrival of a party of Biluchi travelling merchants bound for Madras, consisting of 13 men, 9 women, and 14 children. They have 19 horses with them and two rifles and are likely to leave Cuttack soon. I have written to the Magistrates of Cuttack and Pooree to depute police to see them out of their respective districts, and beg to warn you of the coming of these men. The leader of the party is a man named Daria Khan.

No. 1275, dated Chatrapur, the 30th April 1885.

Endorsed by the Collector and Magistrate.

Copy forwarded to the Superintendent of Police, who is requested to keep a sharp look-out upon the immigrants. Any offences committed should be at once reported and the offenders prosecuted against rigorously. Any arms found should be seized under the Arms Act, if not protected by licenses.

B.

No. 830, dated Cuttack, the 8th June 1885.

From—A. B. BARNARD, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of Police.

To—The District Superintendent of Police, Ganjam.

I have the honour to inform you that, on the 3rd instant, a party of "Khelaties," headed by one Mirza Ali Muhammad Beg, entered your district and was made over to your police. These men have been travelling through Bengal with the permission of the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, whose orders were that they should be watched, but not restrained by the police under whose surveillance they should be passed on from district to district. They are said to be travelling for the purpose of dealing in pearls, cutlery, and horses, but during their passage through the Tributary States of Orissa, they gave a good deal of trouble to some of the Rajas, in whose States they were, by quarrelling with the amla about payment of supplies and by thefts said to have been committed by their women.

Telegram dated Chatrapur, the 26th July 1885.

From—District Magistrate, Ganjam.

To—Chief Secretary, Madras.

Biluchis are at Guzratipet, Vizagapatam district. Their progress stopped. Have telegraphed to District Magistrate, Vizagapatam.

ORDER THEREON.

On the 5th of June the District Magistrate, Ganjam, telegraphed the arrival in his district of two wandering gangs described by the Commissioner of Cuttack as Beluchis, but furnished with escort, passes, and gun licenses. The Magistrate reported that he had ordered disarmament, and approval of his action in this respect was communicated to him by wire, and the receipt of further information awaited. This has now been furnished in the letters read above. It appears that three gangs have entered this Presidency, numbering in all 127 persons including women and children. Two parties called themselves Biluchis, but stated that they came from Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab; the third band describe themselves as natives of Hyderabad in Scinde, and state that trade is the object of their journey. They have in their possession different kinds of false jewels, pocket-knives, pearls, and other miscellaneous articles, which they offer for sale. Their entry into this Presidency was at once marked by disturbances. At Rawbha shops were all closed, and at Buguda house-breakings are reported to have been committed by them. Numerous complaints of theft and other offences are reported in the enclosures to the Inspector General of Police's report. Several fire-arms were found with them, and most of these have been seized by the local authorities.

2. It is clear from their actions in this Presidency, as well as from the proceedings of the Magistrate of Balasore, dated 24th March 1885, and the letter of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Mahals, dated 8th June 1885, that these gangs of foreigners are turbulent and dangerous to the public peace, and it is highly desirable to prevent them from wandering further into this Presidency.

3. There is reason to believe that the three gangs are connected, and that they entered the Northern Circars of this Presidency in the year 1882, and then stated that they belonged to Hyderabad in Scinde. From inquiries then made it was ascertained that the men were not known at the places mentioned by them, and the order of this Government then passed declared them to be "clearly *foreign* vagrants;" His Excellency the Governor in Council has no hesitation, therefore, in treating all three of the present gangs as foreigners.

4. The gangs have now entered the Vizagapatam district, and the question of their future disposal must be decided. His Excellency in Council resolves to order, under the provisions of Act III of 1864, section 3, that these gangs of foreign vagrants shall remove themselves from the territories belonging to the Madras Presidency by the shortest route leading towards their home beyond the north-west frontier of British India. The following telegram will accordingly be despatched to the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam:—

"Three gangs of Biluchis, total 127 persons now at Guzratipet. Government orders them under section 3, Act III of 1864, to remove themselves from Presidency by northern route. Inform them of penalty under section 4 in case of neglect or refusal. Communicate with Agent, Ganjam, and report result to Government."

5. The Government of India will be addressed regarding the action of the Bengal authorities in furnishing these gangs with passes and police escort.

(True Extract.)

E. F. WEBSTER,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To the District Magistrate, Ganjam.
" " " Vizagapatam.
Inspector General of Police.

FORM IX.

৯ নং পাঠ।

(Fee 4 annas paid.)

No. 2 for 1885.

Fee four annas for each weapon payable in stamps for licenses granted in British India; free of all fee for licences granted by Political Agents to subjects of Native States.

ব্রিটিষ ভারতবর্ষমধ্যে প্রদত্ত লাইসেন্স জন্য অস্ত্র প্রতি চারি আনা ইষ্টাম্প দ্বারা দিতে হইবে, দেশীয় রাজ্যাধিকারের প্রজাদিগকে পলিটিকাল এজেণ্ট সাহেবেরা যে লাইসেন্স দেন তজ্জন্য কোন ফী দিতে হইবে না।

LICENSE to go armed on a journey.

পথে গমন সময়ে অস্ত্রধারী হইয়া যাইবার লাইসেন্স।

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (Rule 23).	Description of arms and ammunition covered by this license.	Place of departure, route, and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which, and to which, the license is valid.
বাসস্থানের বিশেষ বিবরণ সহিত লাইসেন্সধারির নাম প্রভৃতি।	লাইসেন্স বলে অনুচর সঙ্গে রাখা যাইতে পারিলে, তাহাদের সংখ্যা (২৩ বিধি)।	লাইসেন্সমত অস্ত্র ও বারুদাদির বিবরণ।	যে স্থান হইতে, যে পথ দিয়া, যে খানে গমন করিতে হইবে।	পথে সম্ভবতঃ যে সময় লাগিবে।	যে তারিখ অবধি যে তারিখ পর্য্যন্ত লাইসেন্স প্রবল থাকিবে।
Daria Khan, son of Nurdin Khan, of Rozan, Purgunna Jal, Zillah Dera Ghazi Khan.	(2) Two retainers.	One double barrelled C. F. B. L. shot-gun.	From Khorda in the District of Pooree to Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab, *viâ* Berhampore, Sikakol, Rajbanderi, Vizagapatam, Madras, Tanjore, Trichinopolly, Tinnevelly, Palgat, Coimbatore, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Marwar (Jodhpur), in Rajpootana.	Eight months.	From the 15th day of May 1885 to the 31st day of December 1885. ১৮ সালের তারিখ অবধি ১৮ সালের তারিখ পর্য্যন্ত

The B. L. gun has been exchanged for a muzzle-loading one to Mr. W. C. Taylor, Deputy Magistrate, Khordah, Pooree Division.

R. GUISE,
District Superintendent of Police.
24th May 1885.

POOREE MAGISTRACY;
The 14th of May 1885.
এর।
১৮ সাল।

Seal.
মোহর

R. PORCH,
Magistrate of Pooree District.
জিলার

Orissa

3

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the period named therein.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

This license is to be given up to the Magistrate of the district where the journey ends.

এই লাইসেন্সপত্রে লাইসেন্সধারির অনুচরদিগকে গণ্য করিবার সার্টিফিকেট দেওয়া না গেলে, এতদুল্লিখিত ব্যক্তিবর্গ ও অস্ত্র মাত্র এই লাইসেন্সের অন্তর্গত বলিয়া গণ্য হইবে।

এই লাইসেন্স এতল্লিখিত মিয়াদের নিয়মাধীনে প্রদত্ত হইল।

এই লাইসেন্স "ভারতবর্ষীয় অস্ত্রবিষয়ক ১৮৭৭ সালের আইনের" ও তৎক্রমে প্রণীত বিধির বিধানের নিয়মাধীনে প্রদত্ত হইল।

লাইসেন্সধারিরা এতদ্দ্বারা রেলের গাড়ীতে, কি মেলায়, কি ধর্ম্মসংক্রান্ত লোকযাত্রায়, কি অন্য সাধারণ জনসমাগমে অস্ত্রধারী হইয়া যাইবার অনুমতি পাইতেছেন না।

যে জিলায় গমন শেষ হয় সেই জিলার মাজিষ্ট্রেট সাহেবের হস্তে এই লাইসেন্স দিতে হইবে।

No. 2703, dated Ootacamund, the 14th October 1885.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

With reference to your letter, dated 17th September 1885, No. 320, regarding the wandering gangs of Biluchis who lately visited this Presidency, I am directed to refer you to the marginally noted letter which was addressed to the Government of India upon the subject.

1st September 1885, No. 2307.

2. No correspondence has taken place between this Government and the Government of Bengal in connection with the matter, but the passes found with the Biluchis, which had been granted by certain district officers in Bengal, have been ordered to be returned to the Bengal Government.

3. With reference to your inquiry regarding the results of the inquiry made into the conduct of the police constables who accompanied the gangs in question from Ongul, I am directed to state that the District Magistrate of Ganjam has not furnished any report upon the subject. The Police, in question, were Bengal Police, and doubtless the police authorities in Ganjam have reported the matter to the Superintendent of Police in Gurjat district, from which district the gangs were sent into Ganjam. A report upon the subject will, however, be called for from the Inspector General of Police.

No. 4158—203, dated Nagpur, the 28th October 1885.

From—F. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, a copy of letter No. 6134, dated

11th instant, from the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division, with copy of the letter referred to therein from the Deputy Commissioner of Sambulpur regarding wandering gangs of Beluchis. It appears from order No. 1990 (Judicial), dated 31st July last, passed by the Madras Government, that the case has been reported to the Government of India by the Madras authorities, and I am to say that the Chief Commissioner would be glad if he were furnished with a copy of any orders that may be passed on it by the Supreme Government. It is perhaps hardly necessary for the Chief Commissioner to point out that the deportation of large numbers of so-called Beluchis through the Central Provinces must cause considerable inconvenience and entail some expense.

No. 6134, dated Camp Bilaspur, the 11th October 1885.

From—The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of the Chief Commissioner, the accompanying copy of letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, No. 4378, dated 5th instant, with enclosures* in original, suggesting that uniform action be followed by Local Governments in the treatment of gangs of Beluchis or Khelatis, who, from time to time, wander about the country, being regarded sometimes as peaceable traders, and at others as marauders preying upon the people. In the present instance it will be seen that certain gangs were allowed to go through Bengal protected by passes and escort, only to be regarded as turbulent and dangerous on entering the Madras Presidency, and deported as foreign vagrants under Act III of 1864. The gangs now deported from Madras will be escorted through the Central Provinces districts, but the question submitted for consideration is the possibility of arrangements being made to ensure for the future a uniform treatment of these people either as peaceable traders or as foreign vagrants.

* To be returned.

No. 4378, dated the 5th October 1885.

From—J. P. GOODRIDGE, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur.

To—The Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

I think it advisable to bring to the notice of the Chief Commissioner and yourself the movements of certain gangs of persons known as Khelatis or Beluchis.

2. In June or July last two such gangs passed through this district coming from the district of Lohardugga and the States of the South-West Agency. These men were accompanied by an escort of Bengal Police, and were in possession of rahdari parwannahs or safe passes granted to them by the Bengal authorities. Secretary to Chief Commissioner's Book Circular X of 1879 having forbidden the issuing of such passports and the detailing of a police guard to escort these gangs about, and having also directed that they should be treated either as ordinary traders and travellers, in which case they should not be molested, but only watched if in large numbers, or they should be deported if they misconducted themselves by oppressing or robbing the people. The District Superintendent of Police was directed to make an enquiry into their antecedents and present behaviour. The enquiry elicited the fact that they had passed peaceably through the districts of the Chota Nagpur country selling their wares, and that since their arrival in this district no complaints had been made against them. They sold a large quantity of imitation pearls and pocket knives of British manufacture, and after remaining here several weeks left on their way to Cuttack. At their departure they were very anxious to obtain rahdari parwannahs similar to those with which they had entered the district, and police escorts to protect and assist them on their way.

The instructions issued to the District Superintendent of Police were not to grant any such passes or escorts but to have them closely watched by one or more trustworthy constables, and so long as they conducted themselves in an orderly manner they should not be molested. If, however, they acted in a lawless or oppressive manner to the people, they were to be arrested, and the matter reported with a view to their deportation. Similar instructions were issued to the Feudatory Chief of Sonepur through whose State they passed on their way to the Gurjat Tributary Mehals. The second gang proceeded in the Raipur direction also without an escort or passes.

The District Superintendent of Police and the Chief of Sonepur subsequently informed me that they had conducted themselves in a peaceable manner, and had taken the route indicated by them to Cuttack.

And attached to this letter is the report of the District Superintendent of Police regarding these people which gives a good description of the men who visited this district this year, and their conduct while here.

3. I have now received information from the Commissioner of Orissa that several gangs of the same class of men styled Beluchis who had been travelling about in the Orissa country were, on their entering the Madras Presidency, arrested, and that the Government of Madras had eventually ordered them to be deported as gangs of foreign vagrants to their own country by the shortest route *viâ* Sambalpur.

4. From the Proceedings of the Madras Government, which were forwarded to me by the Commissioner of Orissa, and which are enclosed herewith for your information, I observe that these people stated before the Madras authorities what similar gangs have stated here, *viz.*, that they had come from Hyderabad (Scind). But nothing precise is known about them save what they state themselves. They carry about with them their women and children and all their belongings, and have now apparently no fixed abode. The Madras Government having made in 1882 enquiries about similar gangs who then untruthfully alleged that they were British subjects from Scind have now "no hesitation in treating these gangs as foreigners." It is also mentioned in the papers that various acts of violence and lawlessness had been attributed to them, and would be enquired into. A few distinct charges of theft and robbery are made, which, it is said, would also be enquired into; but it is noteworthy that no case is mentioned of any member of these gangs having been convicted of any of the serious offences with which they have from time to time been charged. But in any case whether they be peaceable traders or free-booters, the Madras Government seems to have taken a quite different view of them to that taken by the Bengal authorities when the latter granted them passes and escorts.

5. During the year several gangs of these men have proceeded from the Province of Bengal and spread themselves westwards and southwards, apparently on their way to the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. If these gangs were permitted to disperse from Bengal, and are afterwards collected in and deported from Madras to the North-West Frontier by the shortest road, then this district will become their route, and it will be necessary to detach large parties of Police to march with them several hundred miles across Central India. This will cause much inconvenience, which might apparently be avoided if these gangs were, in the first instance, not permitted to disperse from Bengal.

6. If these people moved about as peaceable traders in small parties, no objection could be taken to their presence. But insisting as they do on travelling about in large numbers with their women and children under the leadership of their headmen, collecting at certain places, dispersing and concentrating again according to a pre-arranged plan, and often selecting routes through solitary and backward parts of the country, their movements have to be placed under *surveillance*, and their evil reputation for violence and cunning causes considerable alarm both to the country and townspeople. They conducted themselves last July in an orderly manner in this district, but this may be due to the fact that they knew that they were watched; and it is not improbable that, if they had an opportunity, they would commit depredations.

7. The District Superintendent of Police has described in his memorandum the various tricks and artifices with which they are credited in the popular mind, but ordinarily and especially when they are closely watched it is most difficult to say whether they are freebooters travelling about in imposing numbers to plunder and cheat or are merely bands of peaceable traders, who, attracted by the plenty of India, have permanently left their homes in Beluchistan or elsewhere and have not yet acquired a new domicile in this country. They are ostensibly horse-dealers, but they brought no horses with them to this district, though they sold large numbers of pocket knives and false pearls valued at upwards of Rs. 700,* and were in possession of considerable sums of money. The Madras Inspector General of Police writes of their wares as "rubbish intended as a cloak to their being considered travelling merchants," but they unquestionably did a considerable business in imitation pearls and pocket knives in the district, and no one has complained of having been cheated by them.

* According to their statement.

8. But whatever may be thought of the character of these gangs, the difficulty arises from their moving about in large numbers and the necessity of employing Police to watch them in order to prevent them from oppressing timid and ignorant villagers. And now a second inconvenience is threatened, and there seems some danger that the Madras authorities will deport all those who have been allowed to

travel from Orissa to Madras, and that the Central Provinces authorities will have to provide escorts to convey these people across Central India.

9. Some arrangements, therefore, which would prevent these people from moving about in large numbers, and a settled policy for the observance of the different Local Governments in dealing with them, seem desirable, and this, I venture to suggest, can only be effectively done by dealing with them at their starting points on the frontier or seaport towns.

10. As regards the gangs deported by the Madras Government, the departure of which from Cuttack for this place has been announced by the Commissioner of Orissa, I beg to say that they will be forwarded to Jubbulpore *viâ* Bilaspore in charge of an adequate police guard.

No. 398, dated Calcutta, the 30th November 1885.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

With reference to your letter No. 1126 J., dated the 28th February 1885, submitting a report on the movements in the Lower Provinces of certain gangs of Pathans, I am directed to forward the accompanying correspondence* which has taken place with the Madras Government regarding wandering gangs in that Presidency, together with a letter† received from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces on the subject. Copy of a letter‡ which has been addressed to the Punjab Government is also transmitted.

* Letter to the Government of Madras, No. 320, dated 17th September 1885.
Letter from Government of Madras, No. 2307, dated 1st September 1885, with enclosures.
Letter from Government of Madras, No. 2793, dated 14th October 1885.

† No. 4158—203, dated 28th October 1885.

‡ No. 399, dated 30th instant.

2. In forwarding this correspondence I am to invite attention to the communication from the Madras Government, No. 2307, dated the 1st September last, and to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India may be supplied with full information as to the action alleged to have been taken by certain local authorities in Bengal in furnishing these gangs or some members of them with Police escorts, passes and licenses to carry arms. It will not escape the notice of the Bengal Government that any such action is opposed to the orders contained in the penultimate paragraph of Home Department Resolution No. 29—989-1000, dated 20th May 1879, which lay down that on no account should gangs of foreign vagrants be passed on under Police or other guards into other districts or provinces, and that safe conduct passes or licenses to carry arms should under no circumstances be granted to the members of such gangs.

3. The return of the original enclosures of this letter is requested.

No. 399, dated Calcutta, the 30th November 1885.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

With reference to the correspondence ending with the letter from this Department, No. 189, dated the 27th January 1885, I am directed to forward copies of the papers marginally noted regarding certain wandering gangs of vagrants who recently visited the Lower Provinces and the Madras Presidency. It will be observed that, although trade was the ostensible object of these gangs, their arrival in many districts was immediately followed by disturbances of various kinds and by considerable inconvenience to the local officers.

* Letter from Bengal Government, No. 1126 J., dated 28th February 1885.
Letter from Madras Government, No. 2307, dated 1st September 1885, with enclosures.
Letter to Bengal Government, No. 398, dated 30th instant.

2. It is not in any way the desire of the Government of India that the movements of peaceable persons whose *bonâ fide* object is trade should be in any way interfered with so long as they commit no breach of the law and abstain from giving trouble to the local authorities of the Provinces through which they pass; but on the other hand it appears to the Governor General in Council that, when persons are found to be wandering about the country, not in small parties, but in gangs of considerable numbers, and to be causing disturbances and generally giving difficulty to the district officers, it is only a fair and a reasonable inference to draw that their real object is rather larceny or plunder than legitimate trade. It must be remembered that, although such gangs may be found to be well-behaved amongst the stalwart races of the Punjab, experience has shown that they become a source of considerable trouble in parts of the country where the population is of a more timid character. Under these circumstances the Government of India would be glad to be favoured with the advice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as to whether more effectual means could not be developed for preventing the entry into, and dispersion over, India of such gangs from the Punjab Frontier Districts. It will be observed that, in the penultimate paragraph of Home Department Resolution No. 29—989-1000, dated 20th May 1879, it was laid down that the frontier provinces must be held responsible that gangs of foreign vagrants are not allowed to pass into India, and that there is reason to suppose that some of the gangs at all events to which the correspondence now forwarded relates came from beyond the North-Western Frontier or from districts in the Punjab.

No. 2408J., dated Calcutta, the 31st July 1886.

From—F. B. PEACOCK, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 398 of the 30th November last, forwarding a copy of a correspondence with the Government of Madras, and of other papers regarding certain wandering gangs of Beluchis in the northern districts of the Madras Presidency. In this letter the attention of this Government has been drawn to the communication from the Government of Madras, No. 2307 of the 1st September last, stating that the vagrant bands entered the Ganjam district from Cuttack, that their arrival was at once marked by a succession of criminal occurrences, that they had in their possession passports of various dates, and that the leader of one of the gangs (Daria Khan) had a gun license purporting to have been granted by the Magistrate of Pooree in contravention of the orders of the Government of India, as contained in the Resolution noted in the margin. Full information regarding the action taken by certain local officers in Bengal in furnishing these gangs or some members of them with police escorts, passes, and licenses, and to carry arms, was also asked for, and is given below.

Nos. 29—989 to 1000, dated the 20th May 1879.

2. In my letter No. 1126J, dated the 28th February 1885, a report on the movements in the Lower Provinces of certain wandering bands of Pathans or Beluchis was submitted to the Government of India. In that letter it was explained that two parties of Pathans—one headed by Daria Khan, and the other by Subhan Khan—passed through Calcutta, 24-Pergunnahs, and Howrah, and, having met at Ampta, entered the district of Midnapore, where they were separated, the band of Subhan Khan, which formed a part of a gang, the deportation of which had been previously ordered by the Lieutenant-Governor, being despatched under a police escort towards Synthia. Daria Khan was informed that he was at liberty to go where he

liked, so long as he behaved himself and committed no acts of depredation. As already explained in the letter cited above, Daria Khan, while in Calcutta, had applied for a license for arms and a rahadari perwanna to Madras *vid* Midnapore and Balasore, but his application was refused by the Commissioner of Police. It now appears that some individual members of his gang surreptitiously obtained gun licenses from the authorities at Alipore and Howrah. Two of these licenses were seized by the Madras authorities, and were forwarded to this Government along with some other papers (described as passports) taken from the Beluchis. Mr. J. Posford, who granted one of these licenses as Joint-Magistrate of Alipore, explains that a Cabuli appeared before him and applied for a gun license, stating that he was in charge of a number of horses and ponies. Mr. Posford supposing him to be a man going about with a drove of horses for sale, and taking into consideration the fact that he would have to halt in the vicinity of places where wild beasts might be encountered, was of opinion that the application should be granted. Before, however, complying with the application, careful inquiries were directed to be made regarding the applicant, and on being satisfied from a police report that he was a peaceful trader, who had with him a number of women, Mr. Posford granted him a gun license, warning him at the same time that the license only held good in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and that, if he passed into any other district, he must renew it there. Mr. Posford adds that, when the orders of the Government of India, dated 20th May 1879, on the subject of the treatment of foreign vagrants travelling in British India were issued, he was on furlough, and that he was not aware of such orders until he was required to explain the circumstances under which the license in question was granted by him. The other license was granted by Mr. C. J. O'Donnell as Joint-Magistrate of Howrah. This officer explains that, when the license was granted, he was not aware that the applicant was a member of a gang of wandering Beluchis, and that in fact it was an ordinary license such as would be given to a local trader proceeding to Madras. He adds that in September 1884, when he was Officiating as Magistrate of Bogra, he instituted six prosecutions against members of a gang of Punjabi vagrants, and reported on the necessity of Government restraining their movements, and urges that he would certainly be the last officer in Bengal, in the following January, to knowingly issue licenses to carry arms to a similar body. These men, Mr. O'Donnell says, are constantly changing their names in order to conceal their identity in case of their getting into trouble in the criminal courts, and this procedure enables them to assume local names and possibly to obtain gun licenses.

3. I am to observe that the only party of Beluchis that entered Orissa from the direction of Midnapore was that headed by Daria Khan, whose movements were closely watched by the police, and it does not appear that they misbehaved in any way during their journey from Calcutta to Midnapore. These men were regarded in Orissa as Beluchi merchants travelling through the country. A copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Orissa, No. 412 of the 27th February last, giving a detailed account regarding them, is enclosed for the information of the Government of India. Another band entered the Gurjats of Orissa from the direction of Sambulpore. This party was accompanied by a guard of four constables of the Gurjat Police force, and was allowed to proceed to Rasulkoonda in the Ganjam Tributary Mehals. It is reported that, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining supplies, they became involved in several disputes with the amlah of the Gurjat Rajahs about the procuring and payment of supplies, but that no instance of direct robbery or violence was brought to the notice of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during their journey through those mehals. The two parties appear to have converged and met at

Berhampore in Ganjam. The action of the Gurjat police in not giving timely information of the approach of the gang proceeding to Rasulkoonda to the authorities in Ganjam, and in not giving the constables accompanying it proper instructions as to their conduct, formed the subject of a separate correspondence, which ended with the letter from this Government, No. 14J—D of the 26th April last.

4. As regards the passports which the vagrant bands in Madras were said to possess, I am to say that they were mostly certificates from a few local officers in Bengal, stating that the men were a quiet set of traders who had created no disturbance in the localities where they had temporarily halted, or that they were respectable travelling merchants. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets the action of these officers in granting certificates, even of such a character, to these men, and he has issued stringent orders which will prevent any repetition of this practice.

5. In the letter from the Home Department, No. 399 of the 30th November last, addressed to the Government of the Punjab, it is stated that it is not the desire of the Government of India that the movements of peaceable persons, whose *bonâ fide* object is trade, should be in any way interfered with, so long as they commit no breach of the law, and abstain from giving trouble to the local authorities of the districts through which they pass. Keeping this policy in view, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, while there can be no objection to a small party of foreigners, consisting of two or three men, travelling for the purpose of trade, these parties should on no account be allowed to unite in British India. He, therefore, proposes to issue instructions that, whenever a license to carry arms is given to any person who may appear to be travelling *bonâ fide* for the purpose of trade, a note should be made on the licence of the number of persons accompanying such person, and he should be given distinctly to understand that, should his followers be augmented at any time, or should he join any other company or gang, his license will be at once liable to cancellation. Sir Rivers Thompson thinks that, if such a course were uniformly adopted, these men would probably desist from endeavouring to move about in bands of such a size as to cause fear and annoyance to the inhabitants of the villages through which they may pass.

The original enclosures of your letter are returned as requested.

No. 412, dated Cuttack, the 27th February 1886.

From—C. T. METCALFE, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Dept.

I have the honour in reply to your letter No. 545J., dated the 28th of January 1886, to forward a report on the case of the Beluchi merchants, which was referred by the Government of Madras to the Government of India.

2. The view taken of the character of these merchants by the Collector of Ganjam is diametrically opposed to the view taken by myself and the district officers of Orissa.

3. The persons who are spoken of as a wandering gang of vagrants in the letter of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George were regarded in Orissa simply as a number of Beluchi merchants travelling through the country selling ponies, knives, false pearls and false stones.

4. The succession of criminal occurrences which appear to have marked their wanderings in Ganjam, were unknown here.

5. A party consisting of 13 men, 9 women, and 14 children with 19 ponies arrived in Cuttack on the 21st of April 1885, and applied for written permission to go to Madras. The headman personally reported what his business was. Enquiries were made. It was found that the party had two rifles and merchandise as above stated. The headman had also a number of certificates given to him by different officers of the districts through which he had passed. The men remained here some days. Men and women hawking pearls and knives and other articles in

the bazars. After a stay of some days, half the party asked permission to visit Dhenkanal which was granted. There they stayed three days, and then making a detour by Tigiria, Banki and Khorda; the party left for Ganjam on the 23rd May, entering Kalskota on the 29th idem, where their further progress south was checked as being foreign vagrants. Their return was intimated to this office by the Magistrate of Ganjam in his letter No. 2933 of the 18th of August.

6. Before the party left for Ganjam, I had refused to give the leader any written permission as to his route, deeming it quite unnecessary; but I instructed the District Magistrate to depute police to go with the party for the reasons—

(*a*) That villagers in Orissa will never sell provisions except under authoritative orders, and it was necessary to assist the Beluchies to enable them to buy such provisions as they might require.

(*b*) That the wild and strange appearance of these men might raise apprehensions among villagers unaccustomed to their appearance.

7. On the return of the Beluchis from Ganjam, they were similarly met by a police officer who escorted the party to Katak. On the 6th of September 1885, I reported that these men had been expelled from Madras to the Government, and in reply, I was instructed that the Beluchie might travel *viâ* Angul to Sumbulpore under police escort. This was done. The Central Provinces officials being warned of their coming.

8. No action was taken on the arrival of the merchants by me under Act III of 1864, because of their character as merchants. The orders of Government both of India and of Bengal in regard to bands of foreigners refer distinctly to persons of *doubtful character* found wandering in British India. The men in question did not fall under the category for their orderly behaviour during the time they were in Orissa, and in the Gurjats accorded with the many written certificates held by them; one of which, endorsed by the Magistrate of Burdwan, stated that the bearer and his companions were traders, who were under the orders of the Inspector General of Police, allowed to go wherever they pleased. The police being however directed to keep an eye upon them.

9. Circular No. I of the 2nd January 1879 requires each case of a wandering gang of foreigners of doubtful character to be reported through the Inspector General of Police for orders of Government. No such action was taken in the case of these Beluchies, because they were both by enquiry and by their acts found to be *bonâ fide* merchants, following a regular trade through Hindustan. The party spreading out and often travelling to a converging point by parallel routes, so as to dispose of their goods to the best advantage. I therefore heard with some surprise of the view taken by the Madras Government.

10. Parties of Afghan traders are constantly arriving in Katak. The Beluchies so far differed from them that they had women and children with them; but both are hawkers of goods, and action under Act III seemed to me no more necessary in the case of the Beluchies than of the Afghans.

11. It is hardly probable that a party of Beluchies should pass through any province without being guilty of some petty penal acts, but such acts as quarrelling over prices of vegetables and fowls, cutting firewood without permission, turning out ponies to graze on other people's land are offences not confined to the special class under report.

12. It is not the case that the merchants in question were hurried out of any one district in this division, in order to get rid of them and pass them on to Madras. As regards the arms with which the party were supplied, they were not more than what they might reasonably require for purposes of defence at night in a wild country against wild beasts.

No. 293, dated Lahore, the 22nd April 1886.

From—W. M. YOUNG, Esq., Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 399, dated 30th November 1885, regarding certain wandering gangs of vagrants who recently visited the Lower Provinces and the Madras Presidency, and who have been supposed to come from the North-West Frontier or from districts in the Punjab. The Government of India enquire whether more effectual means cannot be developed for preventing the entry into and dispersion over India of such gangs from the Punjab Frontier districts.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would observe in the first place that there is no evidence to show that the people mentioned in the correspondence forwarded with your letter under acknowledgment passed through the Punjab in gangs. There is nothing to prevent individuals of this character from passing down-country without attracting attention and forming themselves into gangs at a distance from the frontier; and it is probable that this has happened in the instances under consideration, for the Inspector General of Police has never had his attention called to the fact of similar gangs moving about this province. But whatever may be the origin or starting point of the bodies of vagrants, of whose depredations complaints are made, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the rule laid down in the Home Department Resolution No. 29, dated 20th May 1879, are sufficient—and more than sufficient—to meet all practical requirements when actual gangs have to be dealt with, though they are quite ineffectual to prevent the passage of foreigners through the Punjab who may meet and form gangs, holding together for a longer or shorter time in various parts of India. In the present days of free and rapid communication, no precautions which the British Government can take consistently with its principles of administration will prevent foreigners passing through this province into other parts of India. Nor does His Honour think that further restrictions are expedient. The Lieutenant-Governor holds that the British Government cannot resort to continental methods of passport and police espionage. It has not the establishment for that system, nor have British officers the temperament requisite to make such measures a success. Sir Charles Aitchison believes that any attempts in this direction would most assuredly fail in their object, and be a source of great worry and hardship to individuals. This opinion is formed upon experience of such attempts which have been made in the past from time to time.

3. If, however, the Government of India should see fit to insist on measures of repression, the most effectual way, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, would be to apply the provisions of section 5 and following sections of Act III of 1864 to the Punjab and Sindh; but it is needless to say His Honour does not advise the adoption of this course. The real remedy is severe punishment for breach of the law in the district where the gang is found offending; and as there are very probably certain rendezvous in the Lower Provinces where gangs of foreigners are formed, the more effectual way of dealing with the subject would be, in Sir Charles Aitchison's opinion, to trace back their component parts from the places where they are first observed, and ascertain the conditions under which they band themselves together for marauding purposes.

At the same time the scheme for an interprovincial Railway Police, under the immediate orders of one superior, would no doubt strengthen the hands of Government in this matter; and on this subject I am desired to refer to my No. 65* of 17th April 1886.

* Letter on Colonel Ewart's scheme.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Judicial Department,—No. 3222—3224, dated the 26th November 1885.

Read the following paper:—

No. 6438, dated Madras, the 13th November 1885.

From—Colonel H. D. CLOSE, Inspector General of Police.

To—The Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

With reference to G.O. No. 2792 (Judicial Department), dated 14th October 1885, I have the honour to attach copy of extract from the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate in the case of the Ongul constables. The Superintendent of Police, Gurjat Mehals, in reply to a communication from the Superintendent of

Police, Ganjam, forwarding the above extract to him, states that the orders of the guard were "not to interfere with the gang in any way whatever as they were going through States which my police have no right to enter and have no jurisdiction," the result of such orders being that the Ongul constables not only allowed the Beluchis to do as they pleased, but apparently aided and abetted them in their lawless acts.

2. The Beluchis left the Madras Presidency on the 5th September and have not been heard of since, and no further communication has passed between the Superintendents of Police, Ganjam and Gurjat Mehals.

Extract from Judgment in Calendar Case No. 22 of 1885 on the file of the General Deputy Magistrate of Ganjam, dated the 12th day of June 1885.

* * * *

I think it right to mention here that four constables, Nos. 300, 371, 453 and 560, of Gurjat Police, accompanied the gang from Ongul to Russellkonda under the orders of the Assistant Superintendent of Police of the former place. The facts elicited in the trial of these cases show that these constables did not at all prevent this lawless gang from annoying the people in various rural villages it passed through for gratuitous supplies. On the other hand, it appears that in some cases these constables even advised the frightened villagers to pay something to the gang and to avoid further trouble to themselves.

ORDER THEREON.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India, in continuation of this Government's letter No. 2793, dated 14th October 1885.

(True Extract.)
W. WILSON,
Acting Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Madras.

To the Inspector-General of Police.

No. 3223 (Judicial), dated the 26th November 1885.
Endorsed by the Government of Madras.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

No. 3224 (Judicial), dated the 26th November 1885.
Endorsed by the Government of Madras.

Copy to the Government of Bengal.

No. 11, dated Calcutta, the 23rd January 1886.

From—F. C. DAUKES, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to forward, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in connection with the letter from this Department, No. 398, dated the 30th November 1885, a copy of a communication* received from the Government of Madras, forwarding an extract from a judgment of the Deputy Magistrate of Ganjam, which contains remarks regarding the conduct of certain constables of the Gurjat Police who were apparently deputed to accompany one of the gangs of Pathans referred to in Home Department letter of the 30th November from Angul to Russelkonda.

* No. 3223, dated 26th November 1885.

No. 14 J.D., dated Darjeeling, the 26th April 1886.

From—W. DUNBAR BLYTH, Esq., Officiating Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Dept.

With reference to Mr. Daukes' letter No. 11, dated the 23rd January last, regarding the conduct of certain constables of the Gurjat Mehals Police, who were deputed to accompany a gang of Beluchi vagrants to Russelkonda in the Madras Presidency, I am

directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter* which has been addressed to the Inspector General of Police, Lower Provinces, on the subject.

* No. 13 J. D., dated 26th April 1886.

No. 13 J.D., dated Darjeeling, the 26th April 1886.

From—H. A. D. PHILLIPS, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

To—The Inspector General of Police.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2801, dated the 18th ultimo, regarding the behaviour of certain constables of the Gurjat Mehals police, who accompanied a gang of Beluchi vagrants from Angul to Russelkonda in the Madras Presidency. You consider that the Assistant Superintendent in charge of the Gurjat police is to blame for not giving the Ganjam police timely information of the approach of the gang, and for not giving his men proper orders as to their conduct.

2. In reply I am to say that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with you, and I am to request that you will be good enough to warn the Assistant Superintendent of the Gurjat Mehals police against a repetition of such carelessness.

No. 4612—231, dated Nagpur, the 26th November 1885.

From—F. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 4158—203, dated 28th ultimo I am directed to forward extract paragraphs 5 and 6 from a letter No. 4921, dated 13th current, from the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, reporting on the character of the so-called Beluchis in respect to whom the order of deportation was passed by the Madras Government. I am also to forward copy of a letter No. 3125, dated 17th idem, from the Madras Government, and to say that, in the Chief Commissioner's opinion, an order of deportation from British India should be effective, and that it cannot be effective unless arrangements are made for securing the removal from British India of the persons who have been directed to remove themselves. It appears to the Chief Commissioner that the Local Government passing an order of deportation should look to something more than the removal of the foreigners from its own territories, and should see that proper arrangements are made for their removal from British India, the other Local Governments through whose territories the foreigners are to pass being communicated with so as to secure compliance with the order of deportation. What is desired is that the foreigners should remove themselves from British India, not that they should merely remove themselves from one part of British India into another part of British India.

Extract paragraphs 5 and 6 from a letter No. 4921, dated the 13th November 1885, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sambalpur, to the Commissioner, Chhattisgarh Division.

* * * *

PARA.—5. I would here add that these people having been now for some time under surveillance, the District Superintendent and myself have now been able to form a more correct opinion of them, which it may be useful to note here:—

(1) These bands are always on the look-out for opportunities to pilfer the people either through fear or cajolery. Their women are most dexterous thieves and are the chief culprits. If carefully watched, and if they are convinced that they will be firmly dealt with if detected in crime, they conduct themselves in a quiet and circumspect manner.

(2) From their habit of moving about in considerable numbers and by their conduct they cause considerable alarm to ignorant villagers, by whom they are credited with marvellous powers in committing thefts.

(3) Their ostensible means of subsistance is dealing in horses and ponies picked up in their passage through this country, and which they are always anxious to exchange. They deal also in false pearls and pocket-knives of cheap British manufacture; but their main object is to live free, in a more or less lawless manner, on the country through which they pass. They need to be most carefully watched, and have to be followed about by trustworthy Police officers; and if they are not escorted about, there is danger of considerable alarm among the people or even a panic, such as is reported to have occurred in the Ganjam district on their recent arrival there. The Police officer who escorted the gang to the borders of the Bilaspur District reports that he had great difficulty in getting them on and preventing them from any violence to the villagers. They would under various pretexts lag behind and seize every opportunity of visiting the villages on the roads, and begin quarrelling with the villagers about fowls and supplies, trying to overawe them and to get their supplies for nothing.

6. It would be well, therefore, if their movements in large bodies were put a stop to. If they are legitimate traders, they can have no objection to moving about in small parties like the Cabulese, who bring dried fruits to India in the cold season and return with cotton fabrics, and against whom no complaints are made. The Banjaras move about in much larger numbers with several hundred head of cattle; but their presence does not create alarm, nor are they charged with misconduct of this kind alleged against the so-called Beluchis. The only conclusion is that these gangs of Beluchis, Khelatis, Panjabis, or whatever they may be, move about in considerable numbers to overawe the people, and so obtain opportunities for plundering them and living at free quarters.

No. 3125, dated the 17th November 1885.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

To—The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 28th October 1885, No. $\frac{4160}{203}$, enquiring what the intention of this Government is in respect to the destination of certain gangs of Beluchis, and stating that, on receipt of more precise information as to the place to which this Government wishes them to be sent, the Chief Commissioner will be better able to give effect to the order of deportation. In reply I am directed to say that the Chief Commissioner appears to be under a misapprehension as to the action taken by this Government. The order passed regarding these gangs did not direct them to be *sent*, that is, deported under escort, anywhere, nor did it express any wish on the part of this Government as to where they were to be sent. It merely directed them in terms of Act III of 1864 to *remove themselves* from the territories administered by the Madras Government, and this they appear to have done.

No. 59P.—340, dated Indore Residency, the 15th August 1885.

From—Sir Lepel Griffin, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to enclose copies of the correspondence, marginally noted, between the District Superintendent of Police, Narsinghpur, and the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, and between the latter officer and this office.

No. 808, dated 16th July 1885, and enclosure.

2. In March last, I received from the Superintendent of Rewah a report of a similar nature referring to a gang of Beluchis, numbering 200 men, who had been sent under Police escort from the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces to the nearest Police post on the Rewah border. In this instance intimation of the arrival of the Beluchis was not sent in time to enable the Superintendent of Rewah to make any arrangements for their control or supervision, the consequence being that the gang was dispersed among the villages of Rewah, where they harried the people, taken supplies without payment, and causing panic and disturbance wherever they went. The gang was eventually escorted out of Rewah territory by a strong detachment of State troops. Lately another gang of Beluchis, numbering about 60 persons, has again visited the Rewah State, necessitating further arrangements for supervision and escort.

3. I must point out that Native States are less well able to protect themselves against bodies of men, such as those referred to, than are the authorities of British districts; and I would propose that some instructions be issued to Local Governments of British provinces forbidding action such as that protested against by the Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

No. 808, dated Nowgong, the 16th July 1885.

From—Captain D. Robertson, Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

To—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the District Superintendent of Police, Narsinghpur, which has been forwarded to me by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand, as Pannah is within the Bundelkhand Agency, I have the honour to suggest that the attention of the Central Provinces Administration be invited to the undesirability of allowing British Police officers to "*turn*" bands of Beluchis into the Native States of this Agency for the express purposes apparently of allowing them a fair field for a fight, in a place where the Police administration is necessarily weaker than it is in British India, and also of sparing the District Police.

2. Nowgong has been recently visited by three or four bands of these vagrants. In each case I enquired where they were bound for, wrote to inform the authorities of the places to be passed *en route* and of the destination, and provided a guard to prevent peculation and disturbances with the limits of Central India. We can, I would submit, not except British Police officers to do less than this; and though Beluchis are very unwelcome visitors, it appears hardly justifiable that they should be deported, without notice, to a neighbouring State, merely because the District Superintendent of Police wishes to spare his Police from the performance of one of their primary duties.

No. 579, dated Narsinghpur, the 3rd July 1885.

From—A. B. Marriott, Esq., District Superintendent of Police, Narsinghpur.

To—The Political Agent, Baghelkand.

I beg to enclose a copy of a vernacular report received from the Hameerpur district, regarding two hostile bands of Beluchis who are said to be marching down to Narsinghpur for the purpose of having a good fight, whenever they may happen to meet, for the possession of some women who have been carried away apparently by one of the gangs.

2. These people, from another vernacular report, which I enclose, seem now to have reached the Damoh district, from whence they have been turned into Pannah territory. Pannah, I believe, is under your jurisdiction, and so I should feel obliged if you could find these people and issue the necessary orders to prevent their coming to Narsinghpur.

No. 775, dated Satna, the 6th July 1885.

Endorsed by the Political Agent, Baghelkhand.

Forwarded to the Political Agent, Bundelkhand, for disposal.

No. 970 I., dated Fort William, 23rd March 1886.

From—F. T. Hewson, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

To—The Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 59P.—340, dated the 15th August 1885, regarding two gangs of Beluchis who were passed on from the Damoh district of the Central Provinces to the Native State of Pannah.

2. In reply I am to state that the general question of the immigration into British India of foreign vagrants, and of the operations of the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 29—989-1000 of 20th May 1879 relative thereto, is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and that your letter will be dealt with in connection therewith.

No. 971 I.

Copy of the foregoing correspondence forwarded to the Home Department for information.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

RESULTS OF MEASURES ADOPTED FOR EXTERMINATING WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1885.

No. $\frac{45}{2014-25}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—under date Calcutta, the 25th November 1886.

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. 50—1800-11, dated the 23rd October 1885, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1884.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations, submitting returns for the year 1885 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 378 A, dated the 22nd May 1886, and enclosures.

From the Government of Madras, No. 730 A, dated 21st August 1886, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2635, dated 27th July 1886, and enclosure.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 3068 J., dated 9th September 1886, and enclosure.

From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 558—III-201, dated 4th June 1886, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 1162, dated 5th July 1886, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1738—106, dated 26th April 1886, and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 180—51 N., dated 8th April 1886, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1052, dated 26th May 1886, and enclosure.

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 642—155, dated 13th April 1886, and enclosure.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 108 G., dated 19th April 1886, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 150, dated 13th February 1886, and enclosure.

From the Officiating Resident in Mysore, dated 30th January 1886, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

THE usual statement showing the loss of human and animal life caused by wild animals and venomous snakes, and the results of the measures adopted for the destruction of noxious animals and snakes during the year 1885, as compared with the previous year, is appended to this Resolution. The number of human lives lost rose from 22,425 to 22,907. Of these deaths, 2,765 and 20,142 were caused by noxious animals and snakes, respectively, compared with 2,796 and 19,629 in the year 1884. As in previous years, more than three-fourths of the deaths occurred in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in which 11,823 and 5,359 lives, respectively, are reported to have been lost. The animals which were most destructive to human life were tigers in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Assam and Madras, and wolves in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Under the head "other animals," which accounted for 1,259 deaths, details are only furnished for Bengal, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In these Provinces it appears that 644 deaths were caused by jackals, 251 by aligators, crocodiles and sharks, and 99 by wild boars and pigs. The deaths caused by these animals in the Lower Provinces alone amounted to 559, 222 and 79 respectively. In the Presidency and in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions, no less than 247 and 137 deaths, respectively, were caused by jackals.

2. The reported loss of cattle amounted to 59,029 against 49,672 in the preceding year. Of these 1,483 are said to be due to snake-bite against 1,728 in the previous year. There is little variation in the figures of the several Provinces compared with those of the year 1884, except in Assam, where the loss has risen from 6,670 to 14,187. This increase, however, the Chief Commissioner remarks, is more apparent than real as it is due to the new system introduced in 1884 of reporting deaths of cattle through the same agency and at the same time as vital statistics instead of leaving them to be separately recorded by the Police. There is, the Chief Commissioner states, no reason to suppose that there has been any increase in the actual number of deaths. Tigers, leopards and wolves are shown to have destroyed 24,964, 21,504 and 6,635 head of cattle respectively. The Provinces which appear to have suffered the most heavy losses are Assam, Bengal, Madras and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The figures given cannot, however, represent the total loss of cattle. Many of the largest grazing grounds, upon which tigers and leopards do most mischief, are situated miles away from any police station, and the graziers do not, during the months for which they take their cattle to graze, often leave the jungle for the town or village where there is a reporting station.

3. There was a slight decline in the number of wild animals destroyed from 23,775 in the previous year to 23,670. The decline was common to all the more destructive animals except leopards. The numbers of animals killed were 1,855 tigers, 1,874 bears and 6,278 wolves, as compared with 2,196, 1,997 and 6,706 in the year 1884. Fewer tigers were destroyed in Bengal and Madras, and fewer bears and wolves in Bengal than in the previous year. In the Resolution recorded on the statements for 1884 the Governor General in Council remarked that it would be convenient if future reports contained full particulars regarding the number of licenses granted under the Arms Act rules either for purposes of protection of crops or destruction of wild animals. This information has not been given in a complete or uniform manner. The Government of Bombay does not supply any figures, but remarks that "licenses to carry arms for genuine sporting purposes and for protection of crops have been liberally granted in all districts." The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh gives no information on the point. The Governments of Madras, Bengal and Burma report that 3,839, 18,116 and 693 licenses, respectively, were given during the year. In Assam the total number of licensed guns was 9,663; while in the Punjab and the Central Provinces the total number of licenses in force, including those granted in years previous to the year under report, were 12,283 and 10,384 respectively. The information required in respect of such licenses is (1) the number granted during the year under report, (2) number granted in previous years and still in force, and (3) total number in force during the year. The Governor General in Council desires that information should be given in the detail above specified, the figures being confined to licenses issued for the destruction of wild animals and protection of crops. The provisions of the Arms Act rules are favourable to the grant of such licenses, which are current for a term of five years, and are given without the payment of any fee.

4. The number of snakes reported to have been killed is 420,044 against 380,981 in the preceding year. The only provinces which

again show a large destruction of snakes are Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab. In the last mentioned Province there was a large falling off in the number of snakes killed from 74,355 in the year 1884 to 47,576 in the year under review. The Local Government has, therefore, impressed upon district boards the necessity for taking more active steps for the destruction of these reptiles.

5. The total sum paid in rewards amounted to Rs. 2,24,126 against Rs. 2,46,525 in the previous year. It is noticed that in Ganjam between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000 were paid away as rewards on skins produced from Native States or from Orissa where it has been customary to return the skins upon which rewards have been paid. In addition to this sum fraudulently obtained, Rs. 3,193 were disbursed over the sanctioned amount in Ganjam. Skins of animals destroyed should either be retained by Government on payment of the reward or so marked that they cannot be again produced for reward without a certainty of the fraud being detected.

6. The Governor General in Council regrets that the general results of the year are not more satisfactory. Having regard to the remarks regarding licenses for arms made at the close of paragraph 3 above, it may be conceded that the want of success is to be attributed to the apathy and inaction of the people themselves particularly in the matter of the destruction of snakes. District Officers and enlightened members of district boards can do much to impress upon the people the necessity of being more active in the matter, and it is through their exertions only that any improvement can at present be effected. His Excellency in Council hopes that Local Governments and Administrations will continue to impress upon district officers the necessity for interesting themselves personally and strenuously in the prevention of the loss of life that is yearly caused by wild animals and snakes.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with the appended Table, be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Also that a copy be communicated to the Foreign Department for information.

(True Extract.)

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1885.

1	2									3									4																		5
	Number of persons killed by									Number of cattle killed by									Numeber of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction.																		
Province.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyænas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of persons killed.	Elephants.	Tigers.	Leopards.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyænas.	Other animals.	Snakes.	Total number of cattle killed.	Elephants.	Amount of reward.	Tigers.	Amount of reward.	Leopards.	Amount of reward.	Bears.	Amount of reward.	Wolves.	Amount of reward.	Hyænas.	Amount of reward.	Other animals.	Amount of reward.	Snakes.	Amount of reward.	Total number excluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward including snakes.	Remarks.
																				Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.	
Madras . . . 1884	5	139	44	8	1	...	58	1,191	1,446	6	3,129	4,708	68	336	331	183	304	9,065	6	328 0 0	321	23,518 8 0	2,195	81,437 0 0	541	4,064 0 0	230	1,807 0 0	715	5,089 0 0	25	3 0 0	...	...	4,033	1,16,246 8 0	8,980 sheep and goats killed by wild animals.
1885	1	73	38	9	2	2	11	1,487	1,623	10	2,681	6,723	34	318	296	60	298	10,420	...	...	266	21,445 14 0	2,270	79,857 0 0	584	4,410 8 0	218	1,697 0 0	851	5,564 8 0	19	5 8 0	328	...	4,208	1,12,980 6 0	
Bombay . . . 1884	...	12	2	3	1	1	89	1,108	1,216	...	987	438	...	367	84	25	110	2,011	...	...	126	2,178 0 0	203	1,731 0 0	22	234 0 0	373	1,339 0 0	139	590 0 0	626	86 6 0	221,566	5,815 10 3	1,489	11,974 0 3	
1885	...	12	10	...	2	2	82*	1,145	1,253	...	904	516	1	1,137	147	65	79	2,849	...	...	122	1,719 0 0	209	1,782 0 0	34	282 0 0	487	1,398 0 0	168	712 0 0	1,451	33 8 0	283,579	6,270 12 9	2,471	12,197 4 9	
Bengal . . . 1884	32	419	140	67	73	24	792	9,614	11,161	10	5,083	5,709	13	531	286	417	308	12,397	1	50 0 0	866	15,367 8 0	1,152	4,640 8 0	366	827 8 0	1,393	9,439 8 0	477	914 0 0	2,651	1,054 8 6	51,787	10,081 2 6	6,906	42,374 11 0	
1885	22	510	149	57	57	13	903	10,112	11,823	11	4,751	5,156	11	851	773	359	311	12,223	...	...	674	9,674 8 0	1,198	4,468 8 0	288	605 4 0	711	3,518 0 0	492	921 12 0	2,569	867 6 0	58,995	9,738 14 0	5,932	29,794 4 0	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1884	3	9	4	11	177	5	105	5,542	5,856	...	1,081	4,617	200	1,522	349	327	313	8,409	...	...	102	875 8 0	452	2,110 0 0	434	1,248 8 0	2,387	7,499 4 0	229	443 8 0	25	45 0 0	24,689	2,937 2 10	3,679	15,258 14 10	
1885	3	23	10	6	173	1	(a)104	5,039	5,359	...	2,015	4,375	295	1,377	192	(b)510	163	9,317	...	...	33	782 8 0	458	2,279 8 0	442	1,200 8 0	2,516	6,822 8 0	277	523 0 0	(c)41	78 0 0	27,347	3,263 8 9	3,817	14,949 8 9	
Punjab . . . 1884	...	6	2	...	2	...	52	809	871	...	361	745	19	231	176	488	178	2,193	...	...	5	54 0 0	230	1,127 8 0	145	...	1,291	6,585 0 0	6	...	16	6 0 0	74,355	8,560 0 6	2,333	16,272 8 6	
1885	...	...	1	1	3	1	30	686	722	...	362	739	24	349	15	22	40	1,600	...	...	12	105 0 0	198	1,142 8 0	39	33 0 0	1,768	5,299 8 0	3	...	23	...	47,576	4,732 11 3	2,043	11,312 11 3	
Central Provinces . 1884	1	98	22	7	5	...	94	797	1,024	...	2,507	3,327	2	34	102	381	59	4,372	...	...	260	12,530 0 0	596	5,450 0 0	217	992 0 0	275	991 0 0	309	598 8 0	...	...	2,378	841 0 0	1,657	21,402 8 0	
1885	...	110	19	10	5	7	69	1,066	1,286	...	2,080	1,838	5	98	55	359	45	3,955	...	...	221	10,440 0 0	546	5,045 0 0	264	1,180 0 0	468	1,962 0 0	334	688 0 0	...	...	1,997	936 7 3	1,833	20,067 7 3	
British Burma . . 1884	1	8	2	...	...	...	10	168	189	1	785	120	...	15	...	89	256	1,315	...	...	118	4,070 0 0	101	1,555 0 0	118	983 8 0	4	...	...	...	437	3,189 8 0	4,691	1 0 0	778	9,748 0 0	
1885	...	10	1	1	...	...	10	181	203	...	593	410	5	...	...	75	294	1,377	...	...	83	2,650 0 0	124	2,115 0 0	126	1,198 0 0	...	...	...	...	304	2,272 12 0	3,118	...	339	8,835 12 0	
Assam . . . 1884	15	138	2	13	2	...	42	175	387	...	5,168	3,130	5	8	61	209	39	6,670	4	300 0 0	364	7,457 8 0	221	1,036 0 0	100	598 12 0	3	...	4	...	139	2 0 0	428	28 10 0	835	9,422 14 0	
1885	25	97	11	13	...	...	42	173	366	...	11,038	2,128	...	1,053	579	293	56	14,187	...	...	347	7,041 8 0	300	1,402 8 0	92	665 0 0	1	...	1	2 8 0	320	5 0 0	582	23 0 0	1,061	9,139 8 0	
Coorg . . . 1884	...	1	2	...	...	1	15	3	22	...	223	33	...	...	69	10	1	336	...	...	10	405 0 0	21	509 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	501	...	111	7 4 0	534	921 4 0	
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	...	...	9	400 0 0	29	571 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	10 4 0	38	981 4 0	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts 1884	...	1	9	5	4	...	2	172	193	...	317	585	5	1,296	64	35	156	2,458	...	...	19	380 0 0	86	1,140 0 0	2	10 0 0	110	510 0 0	74	370 0 0	...	...	289	37 12 0	291	2,397 12 0	
1885	...	3	5	2	5	...	6	206	227	...	274	540	5	1,157	73	36	192	2,277	...	...	34	537 8 0	128	1,695 0 0	3	11 0 0	109	538 8 0	108	535 8 0	...	...	744	127 0 0	382	3,414 8 0	
Ajmere and Merwara . 1884	2	...	...	...	...	1	6	50	59	...	89	138	...	192	16	7	4	446	...	...	5	20 0 0	3	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	3 0 0	5	...	246	...	17	33 0 0	
1885	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	42	43	...	41	285	...	295	...	...	5	466	...	...	4	4 0 0	6	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	4	3 0 0	...	...	106	...	14	17 0 0	
Bangalore . . . 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,223	283 1 3	641	240 5 0	1,223	473 6 3	
1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032	192 13 0	631	244 0 0	1,032	436 13 0	
Total for 1884	59	831	229	114	265	32	1,266	19,629	22,425	17	19,980	19,699	312	4,532	1,538	2,166	1,728	49,672	11	678 0 0	2,196	66,806 0 0	5,260	1,00,746 0 0	1,997	9,057 4 0	3,703	23,110 12 0	1,957	8,008 0 0	5,843	4,569 7 9	380,981	28,549 15 1	23,775	2,46,525 6 10	
Total for 1885	51	338	244	99	248	26	1,259	20,142	22,907	154	24,964	21,804	380	6,685	2,130	1,779	1,483	59,029	...	...	1,855	54,799 14 0	5,466	1,00,338 0 0	1,874	9,685 4 0	6,278	21,235 8 0	2,238	8,900 4 0	5,959	4,054 15 0	420,044	25,212 10 0	23,670	2,24,126 7 0	

(a) By Jackals 62
„ wild boars 12
„ „ dogs 3
„ „ cats 2
„ crocodiles 24
„ nilgao 1
Total 104

(b) By wild dogs 461
„ crocodiles 18
„ jackals 10
Not known 1
Total 510

(c) Wild dogs 35
Jackals 5
Crocodile 1
Total 41

* By mad dogs 24
„ jackals 23
„ wild pigs 8
„ lizards 7
„ scorpions 5
„ aligators 5
„ wild bulls 3
„ mad camel 1
„ wolf 1
Not known 5
Total 82

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or 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	10 5	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	10 0	...	9 8	11 5	21 10	25 11	26 5	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	9 0	...	13 14	15 0	19 3	24 10	27 5	...	...	...	...	243 0	11 6	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	25 0	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	12 11	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	11 10	14 2	25 5	29 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 3	13 0	36 2	29 2	34 0	...	...	...	...	77 13	12 8	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 3	11 14	29 14	24 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 11	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 3	14 3	23 0	22 11	25 10	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	87 8	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	16 5	17 14	33 11	...	31 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	13 5	
	South Arcot	9 0	...	13 14	16 3	...	31 10	27 0	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 0	
	Tanjore	9 3	...	16 3	18 6	...	42 2	39 5	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 14	...	13 11	15 3	29 6	25 6	31 6	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Madura	9 13	...	14 11	15 10	32 6	29 6	35 11	...	...	...	...	111 13	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	...	13 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	10 11	...	13 2	14 0	24 6	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 10	
	Nilgiris	8 8	...	9 10	11 3	18 8	16 13	19 6	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	11 2	...	11 3	13 3	25 8	23 0	27 6	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	9 10	...	13 10	16 0	...	...	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	8 10	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	155 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	10 12	21 0	7 7	10 13	18 14	15 11	15 14	16 10	15 2	18 5	8 7	59 9	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	11 0	...	9 4	10 0	19 12	16 0	21 4	...	16 0	...	10 8	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	16 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	14 5	...	7 8	9 13	28 6	21 6	...	14 12	14 5	...	10 8	131 0	12 4	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	24 12	17 14	20 4	...	16 8	...	9 6	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	13 6	10 4	8 4	10 2	25 6	20 2	...	...	17 10	...	11 1	91 7	12 5	
	Poona (City)	11 8	9 0	8 9	9 13	23 15	18 6	16 6	...	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	12 3	
	Sholápur	14 8	23 3	9 1	10 6	29 5	27 9	...	26 0	17 5	...	12 0	79 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 15	14 10	7 1	9 12	33 12	27 10	...	...	15 5	...	11 3½	90 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	22 10	20 11	...	...	14 15	...	...	97 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	16 0	11 8	10 0	10 8	20 8	20 0	26 0	...	13 0	...	9 0	95 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	27 0	21 0	31 0	...	19 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 14	...	8 9	10 9	14 5	14 1	17 10	...	13 5	...	9 9	90 0	5 3	
Sind.	Karwar	11 5½	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	...	13 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0	
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	10 0	...	9 11	11 0	...	17 8	22 0	...	20 8	25 0	9 6	320 0	16 0	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 6	...	10 0	11 8	30 10	29 0	...	19 0	18 10	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 1	16 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	13 11	18 5	...	13 2	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	16 2	23 0	7 11	8 10	23 8	25 3	...	...	19 1	...	11 0	120 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	19 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	32 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	35 0	13 0	140 0	13 0	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 0	28 0	7 0	8 0	32 0	22 0	...	12 0	30 6	22 0	13 0	90 0	15 0	
	Rajkot Station	15 12	...	6 8	9 0	20 12	13 8	...	...	16 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	19 0	10 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	...	...	13 5	...	13 5	160 0	13 0*	* In common use.
	Karachi	12 0	19 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	7 0	85 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	22 8	8 8	17 8	22 8	18 8	...	...	17 8	...	...	166 0	14 8	
	Shikarpur	12 12	19 8	9 12	14 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	140 0	13 0	
	Sukkur	15 0	22 0	10 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	...	...	14 0	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	14 8	...	15 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	25 8	120 0	...a	
	Bankoora	19 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	37 0	20 0	240 0	11 11b	
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	20 0	160 0	12 12c	
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0e	
	Howrah	15 4	...	12 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	15 0	90 0	12 0	
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	15 0	21 4	9 14	16 9	15 0	13 0	...	18 4	19 4	25 0	18 0	80 0	13 0	
	24-Pergunnahs	14 8	22 8	8 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	26 8	19 8	90 0	12 5f	
	Nuddea	15 12	...	14 12	16 14	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½g	
	Khoolna	...	...	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8h	
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	20 0	110 0	10 12i	
	Moorshedabad	17 12	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 8	26 8	17 0	120 0	10 10j	
	Dinagepore	11 8	21 0	19 3	24 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	20 10	37 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	17 0	240 0	12 0k	
	Rungpore	18 0	...	15 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	120 0	...l	
	Bogra	15 0	...	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 12	...	...	90 0	10 10	
	Pubna	20 0	...	8 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	18 12	200 0	11 10m	
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	24 0	7 0	120 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	12 8	20 0	12 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	...	...	128 0	11 8n	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	14 8	26 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	120 0	10 8o	
	Furreedpore	21 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	14 0	120 0	12 0p	
	Backergunge	...	...	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 4	120 0	12 0q	
	Mymensingh	12 0	...	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	17 0	...	11 4r	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	9 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	12 0	75 0	12 0s	
	Noakholly	...	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	9 0t	
	Tipperah	12 8	...	13 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	9 11	...	...u	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	8 14	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa and Raneegunge 12-8 seers.
b At Bishenpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
c At Rampore Hát retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, Contai 12-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Meherpore 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-8 seers.
h At Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of rice 11 seers per rupee.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 12-8 seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 12 seers and Nowgong 10-14 seers.
l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 9-10 seers, Kurigram 12 seers, and Nilphamari 13 seers.
m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Moonsheegung 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 11-2 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 9 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
t At Pachgachia Hát in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
u At Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, millet Italian (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagra (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	34 0	11 8	21 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 8	25 0	9 0	17 0	...	...	...	16 0	25 0	...	24 0	120 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	18 0	30 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	14 0	160 0	12 0*v*	
	Durbhunga	16 8	23 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	28 8	22 8	21 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	11 8*w*	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	29 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	...	27 0	25 0	21 4	140 0	12 0*x*	
	Sarun	18 0	30 0	8 0	19 8	...	...	27 0	16 8	25 0	27 0	24 0	140 0	11 0*y*	
	Chumparun	20 0	30 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	27 0	23 0	...	10 0*z*	
	Monghyr	21 0	33 9	14 12	16 13	33 9	...	...	33 9	26 4	42 0	21 0	126 0	12 1*z1*	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	22 11	17 11	21 7	...	...	...	...	24 0	37 14	21 7	151 8	12 0*z2*	
	Purneah	16 0	...	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	128 0	10 8*z3*	
	Maldah	16 8	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	...	160 0	11 8	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	16 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	50 0	18 0	200 0	12 0*z4*	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	kalai18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	13 2	...	15 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	,, 14 7	...	15 12	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	13 0	120 0	10 0*z5*	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	16 0	18 0	11 0	20 0 to 24 0(new)	...	...	62 0	...	22 0	40 0	18 0	220 0	9 0*z6*	
	Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	(new)20 0	32 0(new)	...	...	50 0	...	18 0	45 0	20 0	120 0	9 0*z7*	
	Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	16 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	240 0	10 10*z8*	
Assam.	Sylhet	11 4	...	9 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	...	13 4	108 0	11 0	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	8 0	13 5/10	...	...	...	...	16 13⅔	...	12 4½	64 0	11 2	
	Goálparà	20 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	11 0	80 0	11 0	
	Gáro Hills	8 0	...	5 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	7 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	7 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	10 8	160 0	9 8	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	7 8	...	...	...	...	8 0	16 0	7 0	100 0	7 8	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	64 0	3 0	
N.-W. Provinces.	Dehra Dún	18 0	31 0	6 0	10 8	16 0	20 0	25 0	...	24 8	30 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saháranpur	19 5½	29 0½	7 8½	12 14½	26 14	21 8	43 0	43 0	26 14	32 4	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	35 5	6 9	15 6	27 8	26 6	22 0	11 0	26 6	27 8	16 8	110 0	13 4	
	Meerut	17 0	30 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	26 8	27 0	28 0	100 0	13 8	
	Bulandshahr	19 8	34 0	6 0	11 0	32 0	27 0	...	22 0	31 12	31 8	19 0	160 0	13 0	
	Aligarh	18 8	32 0	5 4	10 4	25 0	26 8	...	17 8	31 0	36 0	33 0	120 0	14 0	
	Kumaun	14 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	12 8	22 0	12 8	...	22 0	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	7 8	
	Bijnor	18 4	31 8	12 6	14 1	...	23 10	...	...	22 12	...	...	135 0	12 2	
	Moradabad	19 4	34 0	10 0	15 12	31 0	23 8	...	25 0	25 8	34 0	28 0	112 8	13 4	
	Budaun	21 4½	33 9½	6 0	16 12½	...	27 0	...	30 0	28 12½	33 9½	27 0	144 0	12 9½	
	Bareilly	19 6	28 12	6 4	14 6	28 12	23 12	35 0	22 8	24 6	32 8	23 12	100 0	12 8	
	Sháhjahánpur	22 8	36 0	9 8	20 8	...	...	...	34 0	32 0	32 0	25 0	120 0	11 8	
	Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	25 0	9 0	17 8	30 0	22 8	...	31 4	23 12	37 8	25 0	100 0	12 0	
	Muttra	17 0	26 0	7 8	14 0	28 0	24 0	...	18 0	28 6	29 0	32 0	120 0	13 0	
	Ágrá	17 0	25 12	6 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	27 8	30 0	18 0	100 0	14 0	
	Farukhabad	18 8	26 0	6 8	12 0	...	19 8	...	24 0	25 8	26 0	24 8	110 0	11 12	
	Mainpuri	20 2	26 8	4 8	12 8	...	24 8	40 0	...	26 12	31 8	29 8	190 0	13 0	
	Etáwah	19 8	24 8	11 0	13 0	21 8	24 12	27 0	26 0	31 1	33 8	32 0	120 0	12 0	
	Etah	No return received.													
	Jalaun	26 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	37 6	22 0	35 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	23 12½	30 8	8 0	15 0	25 0	22 12	...	...	32 2½	35 0	33 11	200 0	11 8	
	Lalitpur	24 4	32 0	12 0	14 0	26 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	35 0	14 0	160 0	11 0	
	Cawnpore	19 12	29 0	10 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	...	25 0	30 0	34 0	29 0	130 0	15 0	
	Fatehpur	16 12	24 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 4	...	28 0	160 0	11 6	
	Bánda	17 8	23 0	8 0	14 8	27 0	23 0	35 0	25 0	37 0	...	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Allahabad	15 12	28 0	8 0	14 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 4	
	Hamirpur	19 4	24 2	8 0	15 12	...	25 4	...	...	35 8	...	...	140 0	12 1	
	Jaunpur	21 3	32 8	7 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	32 8	...	26 14	140 0	12 0	
	Gorakhpur	18 7	31 8	9 14½	18 0	...	...	30 9½	25 3	28 13	25 3	26 1½	140 0	11 6½	
	Basti	22 6	36 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	30 6	...	28 0	160 0	12 0	
	Azamgarh	18 8	27 12	10 5	19 3	...	20 10	35 8	23 10	25 1	29 8	17 0	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	17 0	26 0	9 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	25 0	70 0	11 0½	
	Benares	18 7	26 9	10 9½	16 13	20 10	21 11	24 6	23 14	25 8	28 3	23 9	110 0	11 8	
	Ghazipur	18 6	26 6½	7 12	16 12	...	21 4	38 10	25 12	27 0½	...	25 1½	128 12	16 5	
	Ballia	26 6	29 8	10 4	15 0	...	...	26 8	16 8	30 2	30 2	25 12	100 0	12 0	
	Philibhit	18 12	35 0	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	160 0	12 0	
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 6	34 6	11 0	19 6	30 0	24 6	40 0	20 0	38 6	32 6	36 0	160 0	11 8	
	Partábgarh	20 6	33 6	16 0	19 12	...	...	44 4	...	32 6	...	21 4	180 0	11 0	
	Fyzabad	18 12	31 8	9 8	19 0	...	22 6	38 0	25 0	35 0	32 6	25 12	100 0	11 8	
	Kheri	26 8	38 6	9 0	18 6	27 6	25 6	40 0	22 0	36 0	47 0	21 0	120 0	12 0	
	Lucknow	19 10	31 6	6 0	17 6	...	21 6	35 0	32 8	29 2	32 6	28 0	90 0	11 8	
	Bára Banki	20 2	32 6	8 0	13 0	24 0	22 4	34 0	17 0	34 6	39 6	28 0	120 0	11 8	
	Bahraich	23 6	44 0	14 0	18 6	28 0	22 0	40 0	...	36 0	40 0	30 0	160 0	12 0	
	Rai Bareli	20 8	28 6	7 0	19 6	...	30 6	40 0	28 0	32 8	26 6	32 0	200 0	11 0	
	Sitapur	25 6	40 6	8 0	20 0	...	16 6	40 0	26 6	37 8	36 6	30 0	140 0	11 0	
	Gonda	22 8	35 6	16 4	19 6	26 12	32 0	37 0	25 0	39 6	50 6	32 0	200 0	12 0	
	Unáo	19 6	28 0	9 0	17 0	25 0	16 0	...	20 6	29 6	32 0	19 0	160 0	12 0	
	Hardui	21 12	35 8	7 0	14 0	...	32 6	44 0	38 0	35 6	56 6	28 8	160 0	12 8	
Punjab.	Hissar	16 0	30 0	...	10 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	31 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8	
	Rohtak	17 6	26 6	...	11 0	28 6	20 6	...	...	30 6	25 0	...	120 6	12 12	
	Gurgaon	19 0	29 0	...	10 0	27 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	30 0	125 0	12 0	
	Delhi	18 0	28 0	...	12 0	28 0	20 0	...	19 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	80 0	12 8	
	Karnál	18 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	27 0	30 0	22 0	120 0	11 0	
	Umballa	20 0	28 0	...	13 0	32 0	20 0	...	20 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	130 0	13 12	
	Simla	No return received.													
	Kángra	20 0	29 0	...	14 0	...	...	40 0	...	20 0	27 0	15 0	120 0	12 0	
	Hoshiárpur	20 0	30 0	...	10 0	28 0	21 0	...	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	100 0	14 0	
	Jullundur	20 0	28 0	...	8 0	28 0	16 0	...	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	110 0	14 0	
	Ludhiána	22 0	24 0	...	11 0	36 0	27 0	...	16 0	33 0	34 0	...	100 0	14 0	

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sasseram and Buxar 12 seers and Bhabuah 11 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.
x At Seetamarhee retail prices of salt 11 seers per rupee.
y In sub-divisions retail price of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-10 seers.
z At Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
z1 At Beguserai and Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Sooporie 11 seers and Madehpura 10-8 seers.
z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Raneegunge in Arrareah sub-division 11-8 seers.
z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Rajmehal 12 seers, Pakour 12-8 seers, Deoghur 13 seers, Godda 11 seers, and Jamtara 13 seers.
z5 At Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z6 At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z7 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z8 At Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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	30 0	...	11 0	28 0	23 0	...	24 15	32 0	26 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Moolan	14 0	26 0	...	8 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	17 0	...	80 0	15 0	
	Jhang	15 0	26 0	...	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	20 0	25 0	16 0	...	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	16 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	14 0	...	90 0	12 0	
	Lahore	17 0	30 0	...	11 0	25 0	18 0	...	24 0	27 0	...	...	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	20 0	36 0	...	13 0	34 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	31 0	16 0	...	120 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	23 0	28 0	...	14 0	28 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	90 0	15 0	
	Siálkot	26 0	38 0	...	14 0	30 0	...	...	28 0	26 0	...	...	150 0	16 0	
	Gujrat	17 0	34 0	...	11 0	26 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	100 0	15 0	
	Gujránwala	17 0	26 0	...	11 0	23 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	100 0	15 0	
	Shahpur	19 0	32 0	...	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	20 0	26 0	...	...	150 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	19 0	32 0	...	13 0	...	20 0	...	23 0	25 0	...	...	240 0	15 0	
	Rawalpindi	17 0	22 0	...	11 0	...	31 0	...	19 0	27 0	...	...	90 0	12 0	
	Hazára	16 0	25 0	...	13 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	105 0	15 0	
	Pesháwar	16 0	23 0	...	10 0	...	23 0	...	8 0	...	...	...	150 0	15 0	
	Kohát	16 0	45 0	...	16 0	...	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	5 0	
	Bannu	16 0	25 0	...	8 0	20 0	22 0	...	6 0	22 0	15 0	...	40 0	5 0	
	D. I. Khán	16 0	45 0	...	9 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	60 0	5 0	
	D. G. Khán	13 0	20 0	...	12 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	11 0	125 0	14 0	
	Muzaffargarh	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	19 12	...	8 8	8 15	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	16 0	160 0	9 2	
	Damoh	18 13	...	10 11	11 7	...	...	...	...	26 11	...	13 13	200 0	10 11	
	Jubbulpore	16 0	...	8 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	18 13	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	25 13	...	10 13	256 0	10 13	
	Seoni	17 4	...	8 0	10 3	...	...	...	...	20 6	...	10 15	210 0	10 11	
	Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 3	8 ...	...	...	...	...	23 5	...	15 14	140 0	11 7	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	21 5	...	13 0	200 0	10 14	
	Nimár	17 1	...	7 10	12 ...	35 7	...	...	...	18 9	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betúl	16 12	...	9 11	8 14	20 3	...	...	...	19 7	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	12 11	...	8 14	7 2	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	9 0	160 0	10 8	
	Wardha	20 0	...	12 3	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	19 11	...	11 7	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	18 2	...	8 12	8 14	23 7	...	...	...	14 14	...	12 10	110 0	10 14	
	Chánda	17 3	...	12 3	8 8	18 13	...	...	...	18 12	...	11 4	675 0	9 0	
	Bhandára	16 4	...	10 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	14 6	...	15 0	200 0	9 0	
	Bilaghát	17 1	...	13 2	16 9	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	18 5	144 0	9 0	
	Raipur	22 15	...	12 6	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	60 0	9 0	
	Bilaspur	23 3	...	13 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	29 5	...	18 5	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	20 2	...	21 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	...	13 0	160 0	11 6	
Arakan Division.	Akyab	...	...	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	50 0	35 0	
	Kyouk-pyu	...	...	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	...	...	469 11	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Provinces.	Districts.	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Remarks.
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Lower Burma.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	11 2	...	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	29 2	
	Pegu	...	...	13 2	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535 0	26 15	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	535 11	22 5	
	Prome	12 2	...	12 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 8	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	12 8	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	30 8	
	Henzada	...	...	11 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0	16 1	
	Thonegwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	...	10 3	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	18 12	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	13 0	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 0	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	18 14	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Secunderabad	14 13	...	6 13	11 4	...	...	21 7	...	...	...	9 13	115 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	16 6	...	7 14	9 14	...	...	24 9½	...	...	...	13 8	116 14	10 7	
	Chadarghat	11 0	...	7 6	9 8	...	...	23 0	...	...	...	10 3	88 6	9 8	
	Amrúti	17 12	...	7 0	9 6	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	*	12 0	
	Akola	18 0	...	7 0	10 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	...	16 0	*	12 0	
	Ellichpur	18 0	9 0	6 0	9 0	...	...	24 0	...	...	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	18 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	42 0	...	...	...	18 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	18 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	*	10 0	
	Basim	20 8	...	7 2	11 0	...	...	38 0	...	...	...	18 0	*	10 0	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 12	...	9 5	10 8	...	...	27 0	33 0	...	...	...	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar	11 12	...	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	41 0	...	...	...	144 0	11 8	
	Tumkúr	13 8	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	45 0	...	...	...	340 0	11 8	
	Mysore	11 12	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	44 0	32 0	...	...	...	72 0	9 8	
	Hassan	...	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	44 0	...	...	...	96 0	10 6	
	Shimoga	12 10	...	13 10	15 12	...	...	...	42 0	...	...	...	480 0	8 6	
	Kadur	10 0	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	42 0	...	...	...	64 0	11 0	
	Chitaldroog	14 5	...	12 6	14 10	36 12	...	17 8	45 1	...	...	...	320 0	11 4	
Coorg	Coorg	10 4	...	13 15	18 9	...	...	...	33 7	...	...	...	110 0	11 13	
Rajpootana.	Jeypore	16 0	29 0	4 8	6 13	21 7	...	...	...	15 2	...	7 0	115 0	10 3	
	Kishengurh	16 0	28 12	9 0	14 3	24 9½	...	...	...	11 13	...	8 12	116 14	10 7	
	Kerrowlee	16 0	29 6	9 8	9 8	23 0	18 0	...	...	11 13	...	10 3	88 6	9 8	
	Ulwur	18 7	28 8	8 10	11 3	27 12	33 1	...	...	14 9	...	16 0	*	12 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	19 5	28 4	7 0	8 4	25 6	24 1	...	...	18 12	...	16 0	*	12 0	
	Ajmere	15 0	26 0	5 8	8 0	28 0	22 0	...	...	18 14	...	9 0	*	11 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 0	33 0	...	11 8	38 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	230 0	12 0	
	Erinpura	17 8	28 0	6 0	8 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	17 0	28 0	...	12 0	38 0	22 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	200 0	14 0	
	Abu	14 0	25 0	...	7 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	
	Amadra	16 8	26 0	...	9 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	
	Bálmere	13 0	...	5 0	12 10	15 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	
	Jeysalmere	22 0	35 0	10 6	16 0	17 3	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	260 0	25 8	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	...	21 9½	...	10 24	15 0	12 14½	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11½	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	23 8	22 8	9 6	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (Meywar Agency)	14 1	20 0	7 8	10 0	21 4	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	16 14	20 0	8 12	11 4	21 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)"	16 14	27 8	6 4	8 12	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 10½	

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Ten pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 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, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	10 10	...	3 15	6 13	...	16 2	...	...	19 9	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	23 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	36 8	...	...	...	38 8	38 8	...	200 0	12 8	
	Kotah	20 0	25 0	7 0	9 0	25 0	18 0	...	...	34 0	25 0	20 0	240 0	12 0	
	Tonk	20 6	30 0	8 8	11 12	36 4	28 12	...	20 0	36 8	30 0	...	85 0	14 4	
	Jhallawar	22 9	22 13	9 7	11 13	33 2	24 9½	...	17 11	36 8	33 2	11 13	175 0	11 13	
	Shahpoora	20 12	31 5	9 0	12 0	30 0	22 8	...	...	27 10	27 8	...	160 0	13 4	
	Dholpur	17 8	26 5	9 8	11 6	26 14	26 0	...	20 4	26 4	...	35 10	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	13 5	21 0	8 9	10 0	30 0	28 3	*	*	21 14	34 4	16 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	19 1	19 11	7 12	9 9	21 12	21 2	...	14 8	23 2	27 3	30 13	126 14	10 14	
	Goona	29 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	32 0	25 0	...	...	43 0	50 0	16 8	200 0	12 0	
	Bagheikhand (Sutna)	20 8	32 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	33 12	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen preceding years.

(In Thousands of Rupees.)

Year.	For the seven months, April to October.																				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	5,80	41,51	11,68	58,99	4,21	23,72	2,19	30,12	73	71	97	2,41	2,01	7,31	8,29	17,61	90	2,39	10,72	14,01	13,65	75,64	89,29	33,85	1,23,14	1871-72.
1872-73	7,16	42,07	12,77	62,00	3,19	23,87	1,80	28,86	65	65	1,29	2,59	2,26	6,86	6,55	15,67	1,82	2,71	19,53	24,06	15,08	76,16	91,24	41,94	1,33,18	1872-73.
1873-74	5,84	40,14	9,35	55,33	3,46	23,11	1,78	28,35	71	46	66	1,83	2,07	7,87	8,06	18,00	1,95	2,78	15,46	20,19	14,03	74,36	88,39	35,31	1,23,70	1873-74.
1874-75	6,68	45,52	6,83	59,03	3,88	26,13	1,94	31,95	66	38	76	1,80	2,01	7,95	7,83	17,79	2,28	3,75	10,24	16,27	15,51	83,73	99,24	27,60	1,26,84	1874-75.
1875-76	6,92	43,56	8,11	58,59	3,90	22,60	3,45	29,95	73	54	92	2,19	2,37	8,33	7,68	18,38	2,18	2,78	18,51	23,47	16,10	77,81	93,91	38,67	1,32,58	1875-76.
1876-77	7,23	37,99	7,41	52,63	4,57	22,10	58	27,25	90	42	13	1,45	3,20	7,42	5,92	15,64	2,59	3,04	13,00	18,63	18,49	70,97	89,46	26,14	1,15,60	1876-77.
1877-78	8,46	47,56	8,64	64,66	4,89	25,79	52	31,20	1,19	49	22	1,90	3,07	4,63	1,14	8,84	2,81	3,33	9,65	15,79	20,42	81,80	1,02,22	20,17	1,22,39	1877-78.
1878-79	7,45	38,84	7,75	54,04	4,78	23,32	1,25	29,35	1,03	32	11	1,46	3,29	5,48	2,50	11,27	4,02	3,95	14,44	22,41	20,57	71,91	92,48	26,05	1,18,53	1878-79.
1879-80	6,68	35,70	5,23	47,61	5,19	19,68	1,02	25,89	1,79	45	11	2,35	3,11	5,34	3,70	12,15	3,96	3,60	17,39	24,95	20,73	64,77	85,50	27,45	1,12,95	1879-80.
1880-81	7,52	34,66	6,51	48,69	4,89	28,25	1,03	34,17	2,60	64	13	3,37	2,82	6,14	5,21	14,17	2,68	4,53	19,36	26,57	20,51	74,22	94,73	32,24	1,26,97	1880-81.
1881-82	7,50	32,69	8,80	48,99	5,89	25,50	85	32,24	2,24	71	17	3,12	2,78	5,69	3,38	11,85	3,93	4,42	22,92	31,27	22,34	69,01	91,35	36,12	1,27,47	1881-82.
1882-83	8,02	2	8,84	16,88	5,83	−1,05*	78	5,56	2,03	4	31	2,38	3,18	1	2,41	5,60	4,67	5	28,37	33,09	23,73	−93*	22,80	40,71	63,51	1882-83.
1883-84	7,83	10	10,20	18,13	6,08	21	69	6,98	2,05	2	27	2,34	2,88	7	3,10	6,05	4,56	10	20,30	24,96	23,40	50	23,90	34,56	58,46	1883-84.
1884-85	6,90	20	5,78	12,88	5,69	22	95	6,86	2,21	3	28	2,52	2,70	1	3,47	6,18	4,43	6	15,08	19,57	21,93	52	22,45	25,56	48,01	1884-85.
1885-86	7,46	14	7,17	14,77	6,69	27	53	7,49	2,48	3	39	2,90	2,77	5	2,17	4,99	3,66	4	23,83	27,53	23,06	53	23,59	34,09	57,68	1885-86.
1886-87	7,22	26	5,95	13,43	6,69	32	64	7,65	2,65	6	54	3,25	3,79	10	3,25	7,14	5,05	10	19,68	24,83	25,40	84	26,24	30,06	56,30	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 22nd November 1886.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXVIII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th October 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th October 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 17th October 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 16th October 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
30th Oct., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	96,821	159	683	92,297	135	31,07,490	179	35,61,021	184	4,53,531	...
6th Nov., 1886	Madras	861	1,41,975	165	831	1,41,801	171	40,83,471	166	42,69,726	181	1,86,255	...
6th ditto	South Indian	654	82,678	126	654	1,04,566	160	24,97,312	134	28,44,349	153	3,47,037	...
6th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,81,769	389	1,497	4,73,000	316	1,81,23,945	424	2,00,64,361	471	19,40,416	...
30th Oct., 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,22,135	482	461	2,07,000	449	69,25,705	526	73,02,849	557	3,77,144	...
	TOTAL	4,081	11,25,378	276	4,126	10,18,664	247	3,47,37,923	298	3,80,42,306	324	33,04,383	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Nov., 1886	East Indian	1,515	9,07,295	599	1,515	6,56,764	434	2,51,57,612	581	2,45,12,878	569	...	6,44,734
6th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,349	146	57	6,971	122	2,79,082	171	2,95,955	182	16,873	...
6th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	653	54	12	640	53	25,645	75	27,089	79	1,444	...
6th ditto	Sindia	75	6,941	93	75	7,812	104	1,83,353	86	1,95,143	92	11,790	...
6th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(a)	1,660	3,53,092	213	1,664	2,92,000	175	89,04,988	188	97,01,507	205	7,96,519	...
6th ditto	Southern-Mahratta	315	17,165	54	315	25,670	81	4,80,222	53	9,49,060	106	4,68,838	...
6th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	2,506	60	...	...	59,148	49	59,148	...
	TOTAL	3,634	12,98,844	357	3,680	9,92,363	269	3,50,30,902	337	3,57,40,780	342	7,09,878	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
6th Nov., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	1,11,523	479	234	1,09,750	469	21,37,187	321	26,80,423	403	5,43,236	...
6th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,892	69	27	1,379	51	41,629	53	44,958	58	3,329	...
6th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	49,091	197	249	49,500	199	10,08,255	140	12,86,033	178	2,77,778	...
6th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,250	61	37	2,200	59	67,051	62	57,495	54	...	9,556
30th Oct., 1886	Tirhoot	226	20,394	90	246	23,001	93	6,74,498	105	8,02,586	115	1,28,088	...
30th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	11,945	265	45	7,997	178	2,55,552	199	3,44,978	270	89,426	...
30th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	15,218	102	149	10,967	74	6,93,560	163	6,69,969	158	...	23,591
30th ditto	Burma	327	33,436	102	327	70,240	215	11,09,350	131	11,70,353	123	61,003	...
25th Sept., 1886	Chera-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(b)...	...	...	...	(c) 320	2	320	...
6th Nov., 1886	North-Western	1,803	6,50,409	360	1,803	4,51,685	251	1,59,02,182	309	1,36,94,367	267	...	22,07,815
23rd Oct., 1886	Amritsar-Panthankot	66	6,061	92	66	5,469	83	1,58,492	84	1,55,624	83	...	2,868
30th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	818	23	36	1,311	36	36,639	35	48,342	47	11,703	...
30th ditto	Dacca	86	1,161	14	86	4,105	48	45,604	31	1,31,572	53	85,968	...
30th ditto	Jorhat	25	641	26	30	1,295	43	19,548	28	21,491	25	1,943	...
	TOTAL	3,309	9,04,839	273	3,335	7,38,899	222	2,21,49,547	237	2,11,08,511	223	...	10,41,036
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,024	33,29,061	302	11,141	27,49,926	247	9,19,18,372	293	9,48,91,597	300	29,73,225	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,71,47,631	150	4,80,19,512	152	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,47,70,741	142	4,68,72,085	148	21,01,344	...
	Assisted Companies.												
6th Nov., 1886	Bengal Central	125	8,432	67	125	8,142	65	2,84,175	80	3,12,408	88	28,233	...
30th Oct., 1886	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	6,100	91	67	6,011	90	1,29,962	68	1,75,565	92	45,603	...
30th ditto	Assam	78	4,722	61	78	5,830	75	1,30,922	56	1,87,810	80	56,888	...
6th Nov., 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	18,437	60	303	23,090	76	6,47,937	75	10,48,817	122	4,00,880	...
6th ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,029	226	22	4,325	194	1,37,401	216	1,34,399	213	...	3,002
	TOTAL	595	42,720	72	595	47,398	80	13,30,397	79	18,58,999	110	5,28,602	...
	Native States.												
6th Nov., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,925	67	193	13,449	70	5,32,984	97	5,38,023	98	5,039	...
6th ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,268	51	64	5,290	82	89,495	49	1,12,616	63	23,121	...
23rd Oct., 1886	Nizam's	121	15,910	131	208	23,632	114	6,26,291	181	7,73,716	131	1,47,425	...
30th ditto	Mysore	140	23,294	166	140	9,947	71	2,43,180	61	2,56,731	64	13,551	...
6th Nov., 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	1,078	67	16	743	47	22,122	48	33,378	74	11,256	...
30th Oct., 1886	Morvi	...	...	...	24	361	15	...	...	22,082	32	22,082	...
	TOTAL	534	56,475	106	645	53,422	83	15,14,072	99	17,36,546	94	2,22,474	...

(*a*) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
th November, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in Madras and in a few places in Bengal, Bombay and the Punjab, no rain has fallen in the country during the week under report. No reports have been received from Burma.

The *kharif* harvest has been almost completed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, and has been finished in some places in Bombay and Rajputana. In the Central Provinces, Central India, Berar and Hyderabad, the crops continue in good condition. Generally the harvest promises to yield a good outturn in all parts of the country. In Madras, Mysore and Coorg the condition of the standing crops is satisfactory.

The rice crop in Bombay, Bengal and Assam promises well. Cotton prospects in Bombay, the Central Provinces and Berar are good.

In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the poppy sowings are doing well. In the Central Provinces cloudy weather and heavy rains have injured the linseed crop which has been replaced by wheat in many parts.

The *rabi* sowings are now approaching completion in most of the Provinces, and prospects are everywhere satisfactory.

Fever and cholera continue in Bengal and there has been some mortality from the latter disease in Ajmere. Elsewhere the public health continues satisfactory.

Prices show an upward tendency in a few places in the Punjab and have also slightly risen in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Nov. 24th)		
Bellary		Standing crops generally fair but paddy withering in parts of one taluk and *Dholl* affected by insects in another. Harvest dry grains, outturn average in parts and below average in others. Fever and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	(Average) ·01	Standing crops good, but paddy under canal suffering from want of water owing to a breach. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in three and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	(Average) ·14	Standing crops paddy thriving; light paddy being reaped. Slight smallpox in three, fever in two and slight cattle-disease in four taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna	(Average) ·20	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy middling. River 2·9 feet water over anicut. Slight fever. Cholera in five and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	(Average) ·06	Standing crops fair, but in one taluk slightly damaged by late cyclone. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox and fever in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	(Average) ·74	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in two taluks, smallpox and cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised ·26; this week ·04.	Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains outturn up to average.
Madura	(Average) ·28	Slight fever in parts.
Malabar	(Average) ·27	Second crop cultivation fair. Slight smallpox in six; fever and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Travancore	1·47	Paddy thriving. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Nov. 24th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 22nd, 4 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. *Rabi* sowings commenced everywhere. Fever in 11 and cattle disease in 4 talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Karachi 26, 30, and 34, and in Tatta 24, 34, and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain on 16th and 17th at Hyderabad ·53, Mirpur ·03, Shahdadpur on 16th 3·20, Naushahro on 16th ·10	*Kharif* harvesting still continues. *Rabi* cultivation in progress. *Jambha* and mustard cultivation and early sown crops of wheat in good condition. River at Kotri on 22nd, 4 feet 11 inches against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in nine and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 37½, *jowari* 40, white rice 20, and red rice 26 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* almost completed. *Rabi* crops promising in all talukas save in Dhandhuka, where cotton and wheat damaged in some places. Slight fever in Daskroi and Dholka talukas. Wheat 32 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health fair. Cattle-disease in Moha and Songad talukas of the Navsari Division. Harvesting of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings in progress; standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 30, wheat 18, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Slight fever in Bardoli, Jalalpur, Chikli and Mandvi talukas. *Jowari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	*Nil*	*Kharif* crops being harvested and *rabi* sowing in progress. Public health generally good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 36¹⁵⁄₁₆, and rice 20³⁄₁₆ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay) .	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 20th and 21st, 2° warm on 22nd, *nil* on all other days. Vapour in air excessive from 17th to 22nd, normal on 23rd. Abnormal winds westerly from 17th to 19th; wind normal from 20th to 23rd.
Poona . . .	Light showers in Petha Baramati '29	Reaping and harvesting of *kharif* crops in progress; *rabi* crops doing well. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur taluka. *Bajri* 41 and *jowari* 60 lbs. in the district; and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 48 lbs. per rupee in the Poona City.
Ahmednagar . .	. . . . .	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* almost over. Wheat slightly injured by clouds in Shrigonda and Jamkhed. Slight cattle-disease in Karjat. *Bajri* 54 and *jowari* 71 lbs. per rupee.
Sholapur . . .	*Nil*	Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops almost completed. Cotton crops injured by excessive rain. Slight cattle-disease in Barsi Taluka. Public health good. *Jowari* 71¼ and *bajri* 50¼ lbs. per rupee.
Dharwar . . .	At Hangal . '23 „ Kod . . '08	Rice and early *jowari* crops being reaped. Sowing of wheat and gram crops completed except in Navalgund and Gadag Talukas where it is still in progress. Cotton crops good. Slight fever in Hangal and Kalghatgi. Slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi. Rice 24 and *jowari* 57 pounds per rupee.
Kanara . . .	. . . . .	Rice and sugarcane crops good. Rice and betelnut harvest continue above Ghat. Slight fever in four and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health good. Common rice in Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot . . .	. . . . .	General health fair. Harvesting of *bajri* nearly completed, that of *jowari* in progress. Young *rabi* crops in fairly good condition. Wheat 31, *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 39 lbs per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of four districts. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowings completed in five districts and progressing elsewhere. Late *jowari* and cotton crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Fever in parts of thirteen, cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—**(Nov. 24th)**		
Chittagong . .	. . . . .	Report not received.
Dacca . . .	*Nil*	Prospects good; harvesting of *aman* paddy going on; winter crops being sown. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; *aman* being harvested. A few cases of cholera and fever in places; public health generally good.
Khoolna . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool; cutting of *aman* commenced. Prospects good. Fever still prevails.
Moorshedabad . .	*Nil*	Weather rather hot for the season; *aman* rice being harvested; good outturn expected. Cholera has broken out in Berhampore town, causing rather heavy mortality. Fever also prevalent.
Pubna . . .	*Nil*	Crops promising; *aman* being reaped in places. Much fever and cattle disease near Serajgunge.
Dinagepore . .	*Nil*	Weather fair; prospects of *aman* and sugarcane good. Cultivation of *rabi* going on; cattle disease in several thanas; cholera reported from Gangarámpur only. Fever prevalent.
Rungpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; crops promising. Fever and cholera still prevalent.
Midnapore . . .	*Nil*	Prospects generally fair; fever still prevalent. Sporadic cholera in many places.
Burdwan . . .	*Nil*	Prospects of *aman* excellent and of *rabi* fair. Fever still prevalent.
Bhagulpore . .	*Nil*	Prospects excellent; reaping of rice commenced. Slight fever and cholera.
Monghyr . . .	. . . . .	Opium sowings still backward, about twelve annas completed; plants germinating well; prospects so far very good.
Purneah . . .	*Nil*	Crops excellent; *rabi* being planted. Public health bad.
Durbhanga . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy in progress; prospects of *rabi* very promising; prices stationary. Cholera still reported from interior.
Mozuffarpore . .	. . . . .	Sowing of poppy in progress.
Sarun . . .	. . . . .	Prospects of poppy good. Weather favourable.
Chumparun . .	*Nil*	Prospects favourable; sowing of *rabi* and poppy in progress; prices stationary. Fever and cholera still reported from interior.
Patna . . .	*Nil*	Rice doing well. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy crops going on. Crops already sown growing splendidly. Cholera in Dinapore sub-division, otherwise public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Prospects of crops good. Poppy sowing in progress. Cholera decreasing. Fever still prevalent.
Shahabad . . .	. . . . .	Weather favourable to poppy; considerable progress made in sowing.
Hazareebagh . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* and poppy sowings nearly finished. Cholera in places, otherwise public health good.
Cuttack . . .	Slight rain since last night.	Weather cloudy. Prospects of late rice good. Price of rice unchanged. Fever prevails in town; sporadic cholera reported. *General Remarks.*—The rainfall of the week was practically ***nil.*** There were light showers only in Darjeeling, Cuttack and Pooree. Prospects all round are very satisfactory. *Aman* harvest is gradually progressing, and a good outturn is generally expected. *Rabi* and poppy sowings, which were kept back by October rains, are proceeding well. Weather is not yet cold enough, and fever and cholera continue to be prevalent in many places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Nov. 24th)—		
Benares (Nov. 23rd) .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* nearly all cut except late rice. *Rabi* germinated well. Supplies plentiful. Prices slightly fluctuating. Public health generally good. A slight outbreak of cattle-disease is reported from one pargana.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Ballia (Nov. 22nd) .	. . . .	Sky clear. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „) .	. . . .	*Rabi* looking well; irrigation in progress. Prices slightly falling. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 23rd) .	. . . .	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops being irrigated; poppy crop good. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevails in Fyzabad and Tanda Tahsils.
Rai Bareli („ 22nd) .	No rain	Weather warm still. Irrigation of *rabi* crops in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Some cases of fever and ague reported from tahsil Digbijaiganj; slight cattle-disease in tahsil Dalman.
Lucknow („ „) .	. . . .	Fair weather. *Hewant* crops nearly gathered. Poppy sowing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good. Slight cattle-disease.
Pertabgarh („ 23rd) .	. . . .	Prospects of *rabi* continue good. The poppy sowings nearly completed and seed germinating well. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „) .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Rabi* has germinated well. Prices generally somewhat lower. Markets well supplied. Autumnal fever reported in places; otherwise health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. *Kharif* being harvested. *Rabi* thriving well. Poppy sowings nearly completed; seed germinating in places. Prices stationary. Fever in places; cattle-disease in one pargana.
Farakhabad („ „)	. . . .	*Kharif* harvest still in progress in two tahsils; *rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	. . . .	Weather bright. Winds westerly. Crops being irrigated. Prospects favourable. Public health good.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . .	Crops good. Markets steady. Cholera ceased. General condition good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Gathering in of *kharif* crops continues; *rabi* germinating well. Prices stationary. Fever and ague still prevalent. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . .	Weather fine. Rain required for *rabi*; sowings nearly completed. Prices falling slowly. General health good. Cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 22nd)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting nearly completed; *rabi* being irrigated. Prices stationary. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	*Nil*	Harvesting of *bajra* finished. Public health good. Cattle-disease in two villages.
Meerut („ 23rd)	. . . .	Large area of *rabi* sown and germinated splendidly. *Dofasli* area still being sown in places. No variation in prices. Supplies ample Health good. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* crops doing well, and prospects continue favourable. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Public health good; fever prevalent in a few places. Cattle-disease reported from five districts.
Punjab—(Nov. 24th)—		
Delhi (Nov. 23rd) .	. . . .	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Hissar . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	. . . .	Health fair. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sown and germinated. Rain wanted.
Jullundur . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Amritsar . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices slightly risen. *Kharif* crops reaped. Rain required for *rabi* sowings.
Ferozepore . .	·20 at Sadar	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Lahore . . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . .	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* crops sown. Rain wanted.
Shahpur . . .	. . . .	Health good, Prices rising. *Kharif* crops being harvested. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Rain wanted.
Mooltan . . .	·50	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar . . .	. . . .	Smallpox increasing. Prices fluctuating. *Kharif* crops good. Rain much wanted. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in the Ferozepore and Multan districts. Health generally good. Prices rising in the Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Dera Ismail Khan districts, generally stationary elsewhere. *Kharif* nearly harvested, *Rabi* sowings still in progress.
Central Provinces—(Nov. 24th).		
Nagpur . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Prospects good. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in Umrer. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	*Nil*	Weather occasionally cloudy. *Rabi* sowings nearly finished. Fever prevails. Prices easy.
Saugor (Nov. 23rd)	*Nil*	Occasional clouds continue. Sowings in progress. Health good. Prices unchanged.
Seoni	*Nil*	Weather cool, but rather cloudy. *Rabi* sowings completed. Prospects good. Fever, smallpox and cattle-disease in parts. Prices stationary.
Hoshangabad . .	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Fever continues. Prices stationary.
Khandwa . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Cutting of *juari* commenced. Health fair. Prices steady.
Raipur . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy but cool. Rice and *Kodon* being reaped. Wheat sowings in progress; other *rabi* crops faring well, except linseed, which is being injured by insects in places. Fever declining. Cattle-disease continues. Rice 18 and wheat 20 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Bilaspur . . .	. . . . .	*Kharif* harvest in progress. *Rabi* sowings near completion. Wheat grain germinated and doing well. Linseed and *masur* being injured by cloudy weather. Fever prevalent. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Exports continue. *General Remarks.*—The weather has been cloudy, and this has done some damage to the linseed. A very large proportion of the area sown with this crop has however been resown with wheat, as the linseed sowings were in many places ruined by the heavy rain of October. The wheat is promising well. *Kharif* prospects are very favourable so far as cotton and *juari* are concerned.
Assam—(Nov. 24th).		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Cholera diminishing in the district. Sowing of mustard nearly finished. Reaping of *sali* commenced.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects generally good.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects of *sali* and *asra* crops and of tea good. Sowing of winter crops nearly finished. Common rice 11¾ seers per rupee. Health good.
Dibrugarh . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Cholera reported from North Lakhimpur and Sadr Sub-Division.
Mysore and Coorg—(Nov. 24th)		
Bangalore . . .	*Nil*	Standing crops in good condition; agricultural operations in active progress; prospects continue favourable, and public health good. No material change in prices.
Mercara . . .	. . . . .	Picking of cardamom crop completed; other crops in good condition. Prices slightly risen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Nov. 24th)		
Amraoti . . .	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking continues; crops in good condition; wheat 22, and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	*Nil*	Weather cool. Cotton-picking in progress; *rabi* crops above ground and doing well.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of *abi* crops commenced; *rabi* crops continue to be sown. Fever and ague prevalent in the talukas; cholera prevalent in Manchál taluka. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 12, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* 25½, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Nov. 24th).		
Indore . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear and cold. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects. Weather seasonable.
Neemuch . . .	. . . . .	Fever still prevalent
Goona . . .	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	. . . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar	. . . . .	Opium prospects fair. Health good.
Sehore . . .	. . . . .	Weather clear. Crops and health good.
Nowgong . . .	. . . . .	Weather seasonable. Prices steady. Health fair.
Bhopawar . . .	. . . . .	Weather fair. Health good, except slight fever in some places. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Nov. 24th).		
Abu (Nov. 24th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Fever abating. Weather getting cold.
Sirohi („ 21st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good. Health good. *Rabi* being sown. Weather fine and warm for time of year. Weather cloudy towards evenings.
Marwar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. General health good, though some fatal cholera cases have occurred amongst Pushkar pilgrims. *Kharif* gathering almost over. Weather cloudy for a few days. Nights cooler. Weather seasonable now. Prices tending to rise.
Kherwara („ 21st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Rabi* crops sown and germinating. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fine with light clouds.
Meywar („ 20th)	*Nil*	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. Crop prospects unchanged. Health very fair. Prices stationary. Weather fine and colder.
Pertabgarh („ „)	. . . .	Tanks a quarter full. Health good. Prices much fallen. Weather cool.
Harowti („ „)	*Nil*	Weather warm for season. Wheat and barley being sown. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 21st)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting commenced. Prospects good.
Kotah („ 20th)	*Nil*	Health good. *Rabi* crops germinating. Weather clear.
Ajmere („ 23rd)	*Nil*	Cholera decreasing; total seizures reported in Ajmere and district 940, deaths 417. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Prices rising.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cooler. Cholera decreasing.
Kerowlie („ 21st)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* sowings finished. Rain wanted. Health good. Prices stationary. Nights cool. Days hot.
Dholpore („ 17th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Sowings continue. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhurtpore („ 20th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* reapings nearly over. *Rabi* being sown. Health good. Prices low. Weather cool.
Ulwar („ 23rd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings almost finished. Health good.
Bickanir („ 20th)	*Nil*	Fever in Sujangarh. Prices stationary. Weather cold.
Nepal—(Nov. 18th).		
Katmandu (Nov. 19th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair. Rice in the hills has all been cut.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SUMMARY OF THE WEATHER REPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1886.

No. 170 Met. 12—16, dated Calcutta, the 26th November 1886.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Meteorology).

Read the following:—

Summary of Weather Reports for the Month of October 1886.

The high temperature, which obtained in the latter half of September over the whole of Central India and a large portion of the Bombay Presidency, gave way rapidly towards the beginning of October, and during the early part of this month the temperature was considerably below the average. In the Punjab the temperature remained much above the average during the first week, in all but the more eastern districts, and was slightly below it throughout the rest of the month. On the whole, October was rather a cool month over a large tract of country, extending from the Deccan across Central India to the more eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces; also in the Central and Eastern Punjab, and at a few places in the south of the Peninsula; more or less warm elsewhere. The excess of temperature above the mean was greatest in Assam where it amounted to 2½°.

Except on the North-West Himalaya, the atmospheric pressure was everywhere more or less below the average, but in the Upper Provinces, Assam and Bengal, the differences were very small. The deficiency was greatest in Central India, Lower Sind, Guzerat, and the Konkan; being more than a twentieth of an inch.

The rainfall was considerably below the average in Northern Bengal, Assam, and Cachar, and little or no rain fell during the month in the Indus Valley and in Cutch. Elsewhere, over the whole of Northern and Central India as well as in the Peninsula, (excepting parts of the Carnatic and on the Bellary plateau), there was a general, and in some places a considerable, excess of rain. This was particularly the case in Behar, the North-Western Provinces, Central India, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Northern Circars and Orissa, where heavy rain fell in connection with several small barometric depressions, which were formed successively over the Bay of Bengal in the early part of the month, and travelled across the Peninsula or towards Central India. None of these storms was of any great violence, but they were of considerable intensity and of unusual frequency even for October.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of October 1886, according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:—

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Average rainfall for October.	Difference from the average in October 1886.
Punjab, West	7	0·61	+0·38
Ditto East	4	0·81	+0·83
North-Western Provinces Trans-Gangetic . .	9	1·24	+1·25
Ditto ditto Cis-Gangetic . . .	3	1·11	+1·28
Behar	2	2·58	+3·24
Northern Bengal	2	5·29	—3·22
Assam, Cachar	3	5·40	—3·10
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpore	6	5·47	+0·29
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·55	+7·52

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Average rainfall for October.	Difference from the average in October 1886.
Central Provinces, South	7	1·56	+6·13
Berar, Khandesh	2	1·83	+3·30
Rajputana, Central India	8	1·01	+2·12
Saugor and Nurbudda			
Sind, Cutch	4	0·23	—0·22
Gujrat	3	0·99	+0·21
Konkan	4	2·99	+3·31
Deccan, Hyderabad	5	3·83	+4·57
Malabar	4	8·23	+2·43
Mysore, Bellary	4	7·00	—2·28
Carnatic	6	7·90	—0·88
British Burmah	6	8·68	—0·80
Ceylon	1	12·67	+0·60

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
Second Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

SIMLA,
The 6th November 1886.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)
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, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURN OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1886.

No. 1213R.T., dated Fort William, 24th November 1886.

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

Read again—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 1155 R.T., dated 15th December 1885.
" " " " 902 R.T., dated 11th September 1886.

Read also—

Director General of Railways' No. 918 T., dated 26th October 1886.

Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India for the quarter ended 30th June 1886.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, &c., shows a decrease of 154, or 14·57 per cent., against an increase of 485·25 miles or 4·08 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 160,629 miles or 1·25 per

cent. in the train mileage. The following are the Railways on which the numbers chiefly fluctuated :—

Railway.	Accidents.				Train mileage.	
	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	No.	No.				
Rajputana-Malwa	...	31	...	18·90	7·90	...
Southern Mahratta	18	...	112·50	...	163·79	...
North-Western	...	38	...	20·54	...	21·07
Eastern Bengal	...	27	...	25·71	39·22	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	14	...	35·90	...	17·13
Jorhat	...	23	...	62·16	...	12·80
Madras	...	25	...	37·31	3·00	...
South Indian	21	...	38·18	...	12·83	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	36	...	34·61	0·69	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	24	...	68·57	...	29·56	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	12	...	50·00	12·91	...

2. The decrease on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway was due to the number of cattle accidents having been only 77 against 128, or less by 51. Under "Collisions between goods-trains or parts of goods-trains," "Goods-trains or parts of goods-trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and "Failure of couplings" the numbers rose by 5, 7 and 5 respectively. Under "Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts" there were also 6 accidents against *nil* in the corresponding previous quarter.

3. On the Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways the increase mainly took place under "Trains running over cattle on the line."

4. On the North-Western Railway the number of cattle accidents and "Failures of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines" decreased by 23 and 15, and those of cases of "The bursting of Boilers or Tubes, &c., of Engines" and "Fire in Trains" increased by 9 and 13 respectively.

5. Of the decrease of 27 accidents on the Eastern Bengal Railway, 10 occurred under "Failure of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines," and 6 under each of the heads "Failure of couplings" and "Other accidents."

6. The decrease on the Cawnpore-Achnera Railway principally took place under "Trains running over cattle on the line," and on the Madras and the Great Indian Peninsula Railways under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and "Fire in Trains." The cattle accidents on these three lines numbered 16, 19 and 30 against 29, 36 and 40, and the cases of "Fire in Trains" on the latter two lines 14 and 10 against 21 and 39 respectively.

7. On the Jorhat Railway the number of "Failures of Machinery, Springs, &c., of Engines" increased from 2 to 10, but under "Failure of Wheels" there is *nil* against 34 cases recorded under this head in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

8. On the Bengal and North-Western Railway there is no noticeable difference under any particular class of accidents.

9. The casualties resulting from accidents to trains, &c., were, among passengers and others, 3 killed and 20 injured against 1 killed and 2 injured, and among servants, 2 killed and 16 injured against 6 injured. Of the total casualties, 7 passengers were injured by a collision which took place on the 24th May 1886 between a down passenger-train and a down goods-train at the distant signal at Patna, East Indian Railway, in consequence of the latter train not having been protected by the guard in terms of General Rule No. 79. At the Phagwara Station, North-Western Railway, 7 passengers were very slightly hurt by a collision between a down goods and an up mail-train on the 14th May 1886, owing to the former having been turned into a wrong siding. On the 21st May 1886 3 passengers were killed and 5 passengers and 1 ballast-cooly injured on the Eastern Bengal Railway at Habra by a collision between a down-train and a ballast-train standing on the siding, and on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway a wagon of a ballast-train was derailed at Khapri on the 24th April 1886, while being taken to the loop siding, through the points not being carefully attended to, and 2 men and 3 women, who jumped out of the wagon through fright, were slightly injured.

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

Class.	Number of accidents.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	18	3	20	2	2	5	22
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	26	...	...	...	4	...	4
Ditto light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	81	...	...	...	6	...	6
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	13	...	...	...	2	...	2
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over cattle on the line	425	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto over obstructions on the line	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto through gates at level-crossings	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
The bursting of boilers of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto tubes, &c., of engines	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	41	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto axles	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto couplings	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broken rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other accidents	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	903	3	20	2	16	5	36

11. The number of cattle accidents decreased from 491 to 425, or by 66. They were most numerous on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, being 77 or 18 per cent. of the total; but as compared with the corresponding previous quarter, there has been a decrease of 51 accidents or 40 per cent. The lines which come next in order are the Eastern Bengal, South Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand, the accidents numbering 63, 48 and 42 respectively.

12. Of the 27 cases of "bursting of boilers or tubes, &c., of engines," 19 occurred on the North-Western Railway alone.

13. The number of "Failures of machinery, springs, &c., of engines" decreased from 59 to 41, owing, it appears, to there being only 8 cases against 23 recorded in the corresponding previous quarter on the North-Western Railway, and 5 against 15 on the Eastern Bengal Railway. The largest number of accidents of this class occurred on the Jorhat Railway, being 10, or 24 per cent. of the total.

14. It is noteworthy that no case of "Failure of wheels" is reported during the quarter under review; whereas in the corresponding period of the previous year, 35 cases were recorded under this head. Out of this number, 34, as already noticed, occurred on the Jorhat Railway.

15. There were 34 cases of "Failure of couplings," of which 10 cases were reported on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway and 12 on the North-Western.

16. The number of cases of "Fire in trains" was the largest on the North-Western Railway, being 52 out of a total of 92, and 13 over the number reported in the corresponding period of 1885. On the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the number has diminished from 39 to 10. In the total there is a decrease of 29 accidents.

17. The accidents classed as "Other accidents" numbered 47 against 71, the largest number, *viz.*, 20, being returned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

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

Causes of accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
From falling between carriages and platforms	3	...
Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	2	2
By closing of carriage doors	...	2
Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	1	15
Other accidents	...	10
TOTAL	6	29

19. 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 as follows:—

Causes of accidents.	Killed.	Injured.
During shunting operations	6	12
Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	1	19
Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	6	9
Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	1	13
Do. braking, spragging or chocking, wheels	...	3
Do. working on the permanent-way or in sidings	3	4
Do. walking along the line on the way. home or to work	1	...
Do. do. crossing or standing on the line	8	6
Do. passing between vehicles	1	2
Do. attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	4
Do. do. to gates at level-crossings	5	...
Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms	1	4
Do. off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	1	3
By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	...	2
Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	8
Miscellaneous	3	28
TOTAL	38	117

20. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 3 were injured whilst passing over the line at level-crossings; 35 were killed and 13 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 9 committed suicide and 1 was injured in attempting to commit suicide; and 11 were killed and 3 injured from miscellaneous causes.

21. 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 1885:—

2nd Quarter, 1885.		2nd Quarter, 1886.			2nd Quarter, 1885.		2nd Quarter, 1886.	
Open mileage.	Train mileage.	Open mileage.	Train mileage.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
				PASSENGERS.				
				From causes beyond their own control	1	3	3	21
				From misconduct or want of caution	9	38	6	28
				SERVANTS.				
				From causes beyond their own control	...	12	2	14
				From misconduct or want of caution	39	157	38	119
				OTHERS.				
				Whilst passing at level-crossings	2	2	...	3
				Trespassers, including suicides	39	12	44	14
				Other persons	6	6	11	3
11,894¼	12,826,736	12,379½	12,987,365	TOTAL	96	230	104	202

22. In addition to the above, 11 persons are reported to have been killed and 55 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 95 passengers to have met death in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the officers concerned should be invited to the increase in the number of accidents on the Southern Mahratta, South Indian and Oudh and Rohilkhand 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.

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

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded to the Secretary of State, for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution with the Abstract Returns be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

Document accompanying.
Abstract Returns of Accidents for the second quarter of 1886.

tatement showing the dates on which the Returns of Accidents on the undermentioned Railways for the Second Quarter of 1886 were received from the Local Governments and Administrations.

Number.	Railways.	Date of Receipt.	Remarks.
1	Bengal and North-Western	16th July 1886.	
2	Eastern Bengal	24th „ „	
3	Wardha Coal	27th „ „	
4	Jodhpore	27th „ „	
5	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet State Railway)	29th „ „	
6	Bhávnagar-Gondal	29th „ „	
7	Oudh and Rohilkhand	3rd August „	
8	H. H. the Nizam's	3rd „ „	
9	Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	4th „ „	
10	Jorhát	5th „ „	
11	Great Indian Peninsula	9th „ „	
12	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9th „ „	
13	Southern Mahratta	9th „ „	
14	Rajputana-Malwa	9th „ „	
15	H. H. the Gaekwar's	9th „ „	
16	Deoghur	10th „ „	
17	Madras	13th „ „	
18	South Indian	13th „ „	
19	Cawnpore-Achnera	13th „ „	
20	Mysore	14th „ „	
21	Burma	25th „ „	
22	North-Western	28th „ „	
23	Darjeeling-Himalayan	30th „ „	
24	Nalháti	7th September „	
25	Northern Bengal	7th „ „	
26	Kaunia-Dharlla	7th „ „	
27	Tirhoot	7th „ „	
28	Dacca	7th „ „	
29	East Indian	29th „ „	Tables 1 to 4.
30	Thatôn-Duyinzaik	4th October „	
31	Assam	5th „ „	

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from Causes beyond their own Control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean Mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		PASSENGERS.						RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS.						OTHER PERSONS.								TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
			From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or Want of Caution.		Total.		From Causes beyond their own Control.		From their own Misconduct or Want of Caution.		Total.		Whilst passing over Railways at Level-Crossings.		Trespassers and Suicides.		Miscellaneous not included in preceding Columns.		Total.			
			Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE IMPERIAL.																							
1,675	East Indian (a)	1885	...	1	4	11	4	12	...	2	6	57	6	59	1	...	18	2	1	...	20	2	30	73
1,723		1886	...	7	2	4	2	11	...	6	8	19	8	25	...	...	14	3	3	...	17	3	27	39
1,411	Rajputana-Malwa	1885	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	3	2	...	...	3	2	3	13
1,411½		1886	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	20	2	20	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	4	24
214	Southern-Mahratta	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
316		1886	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1,855½	North-Western (b)	1885	1	...	2	11	3	11	...	4	5	11	5	15	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	1	14	27
1,885		1886	...	7	1	8	1	15	...	1	9	10	9	11	...	1	6	...	1	1	7	2	17	28
359	Eastern Bengal (c)	1885	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	2	15	2	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	20
359		1886	3	6	...	...	3	6	...	1	2	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	11
45	Wardha Coal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																							
27¼	Nalháti	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27¼		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
226	Tirhoot	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
246		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
249	Northern Bengal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1
249		1886	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	4
37	Kaunia-Dharla	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
37		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dacca	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
86		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
251	Cawnpore-Achnera	1885	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
253¼		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
149	Mágpur-Chhattisgarh	1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
149		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
327	Burma	1885	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6
		1886	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	3	6
30	Jorhát	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																							
861	Madras	1885	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	6	1	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	9
861		1886	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	4	10
654	South Indian (d)	1885	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
654		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	9	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	10
1,502½	Great Indian Peninsula (e)	1885	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	12	31	12	31	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	4	15	38
1502½		1886	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	5	25	5	25	...	2	6	4	1	1	7	7	12	86
461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f)	1885	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	9	4	9	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	1	9	11
461		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	8	1	8	...	..	2	...	2	...	4	...	5	9
594	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	3	4	8
608		1886	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	3	4	3	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	6	7
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																							
51	Darjeeling-Himalayan	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
51		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6¾	Deoghur	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4¾		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
303	Bengal and North-Western	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	3	3
303		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	..	4	...
91	Rohilkhand-Kumaun(including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
91		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
...	Thatôn-Duyinzaik	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Assam	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	NATIVE STATES.																							
121	H. H. the Nizam's	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
208		1886	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	5
59	H. H. the Gaekwar's	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193	Bhávnagar-Gondal	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
193¼		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
140	Mysore	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
64	Jodhpore	1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64		1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,894½	TOTAL	1885	1	3	9	38	10	41	...	12	39	157	39	169	2	2	39	12	6	6	47	20	96	230
12,427		1886	3	21	6	28	9	49	2	14	38	119	40	133	...	3	44	14	11	3	55	20	104	202

(a) Includes Branch lines worked by the undertaking.
(b) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Patiala Railways.
(c) Includes the Bengal Central Railway.
(d) Excludes the Pondicherry Railway.
(e) Includes the State Branch lines worked by the Company.
(f) Includes the Patri line worked by the Company.

TABLE No. 2.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, 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.

PASSENGERS.

RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From Causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.: 1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.		Total Passengers.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																		
East Indian	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	4	2	11
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	2
Southern Mahratta	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...
North-Western	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	..	...	1	8	1	15
Eastern Bengal	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																		
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	..	3	...	3
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																		
Madras	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	4
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																		
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																		
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1886	3	20	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	15	...	10	6	29	9	49
TOTAL 1885	1	1	1	3	...	5	2	...	...	3	4	22	2	7	9	40	10	41

SERVANTS.

RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From Causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.: 1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading, or sheeting.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.														
East Indian	...	2	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1
Rajputana-Malwa	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3
Southern Mahratta	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..
North-Western	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.														
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burma	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.														
Madras	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
South Indian	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Great Indian Peninsula	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	2	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.														
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet).	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.														
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	..
H. H. the Gaekwar's	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1886	2	16	6	12	1	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	6	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL 1885	...	6	7	6	3	10	...	2	...	1	2	19	2	23

SERVANTS (continued).—Causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.

RAILWAYS.	7.—Whilst braking, sprag-ging, or chocking wheels.		8.—Whilst working at cranes or capstans.		9.—Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings.		10.—Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work.		11.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line.		12.—Whilst passing between vehicles.		13.—Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15.—Falling or being caught between vehicles and platforms.		16.—Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.		17.—By falling of lamps, wagon-doors, timber, weights, &c.		18.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons.		19.—Miscellaneous.	
	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.
STATE IMPERIAL.																										
East Indian	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	..	2	...	8
Rajputana-Malwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Southern Mahratta	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North-Western	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																										
Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
South Indian	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Great Indian Peninsula	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																										
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																										
H. H. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1886	...	3	...	...	3	4	1	[illegible]	8	6	1	2	..	4	5	...	1	4	1	3	...	2	1	8	3	28
TOTAL 1885	...	...	1	3	2	8	1	...	10	7	...	4	..	6	...	...	1	2	..	3	...	7	3	6	7	56

SERVANTS (totals), OTHERS, and TOTAL ALL CLASSES.

RAILWAYS.	Servants: Total.		Total Servants.		Others: Whilst passing over the line at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total Others.		Total all Classes.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																
East Indian	8	23	8	25	...	...	10	3	4	...	3	...	17	3	27	39
Rajputana-Malwa	2	16	2	20	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	24
Southern Mahratta	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	2
North-Western	9	11	9	11	...	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	7	2	17	28
Eastern Bengal	2	3	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	6	11
Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																
Nalháti	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1
Northern Bengal	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	4
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cawnpore-Achnera	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burma	2	2	2	2	..	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	1	3	6
Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																
Madras	...	8	...	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	10
South Indian	...	8	...	9	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	2	10
Great Indian Peninsula	5	19	5	25	...	2	4	4	2	...	1	1	7	7	12	36
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	1	8	1	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	9
Oudh and Rohilkhand	3	4	3	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	6	7
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	4	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet).	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Thaton-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																
H. H. the Nizam's	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	5
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...
Mysore	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1886	38	111	40	133	...	3	35	13	9	1	11	3	55	20	104	[illegible]
TOTAL 1885	39	163	39	169	2	2	29	12	10	...	6	6	47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, 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.

STATE IMPERIAL.

	EAST INDIAN.							RAJPUTANA-MALWA.							SOUTHERN MAHRATTA.							NORTH-WESTERN.							EASTERN BENGAL.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	7	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	7	2	3	6	...	1	3	7
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	61	..	7	...	2	...	9	133	...	...	...	4	..	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	...	7	...	...	...	7	78	3	6	...	1	3	7
Number of Passenger-miles	233,320,968							110,724,200							9,486,232							148,352,440							40,334,307						
„ of Servants employed	25,620							11,814							2,980							27,000							6,535						
Train mileage of all descriptions	2,552,003							1,631,500							185,000							1,538,731							317,449						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE IMPERIAL—*concld.* | STATE PROVINCIAL.

	WARDHA COAL.							NALHÁTI.							TIRHOOT.							NORTHERN BENGAL.							KAUNIA-DHABLLA.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles	935,281							731,651							15,239,491							11,925,750							391,895						
„ of Servants employed	(a) 436							140							2,508							2,088							198						
Train mileage of all descriptions	20,167							10,137							143,155							185,076							6,944						

(a) This includes 16 servants employed on colliery.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE PROVINCIAL—*concluded.*

	DACCA.							CAWNPORE-ACHNERA.							NAGPUR-CHHATTISGARH.							BURMA.							JORHAT.						
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles				1,797,824							12,892,000							5,476,673							19,871,560							4,455			
„ of Servants employed				930							2,133							2,512							2,037							105			
Train mileage of all descriptions				37,313							103,100							115,467							203,562							4,033			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

	MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN.							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA.							BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA.							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	5	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	42	...	...	...	1	...	1	76	...	...	...	1	...	1	68	...	...	...	6	...	6	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles				65,143,833							64,330,528							120,828,488							63,123,793							54,975,737			
„ of Servants employed				5,975							7,973							24,059							6,505							6,452			
Train mileage of all descriptions				566,584							495,656							2,909,505							683,456							731,725			

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

	DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN.							DEOGHUR.							BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.							ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN (INCLUDING BAREILLY-PILIBHEET).						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		o.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	1
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	1	2	1
Number of Passenger-miles		(a)						124,430							17,673,534							2,085,261						
„ of Servants employed		(a)						61							2,573							784						
Train mileage of all descriptions		(a)						3,132							223,539							27,878						

(a) Information not furnished.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES—*concluded.* | NATIVE STATES.

	THATÔN-DUYINZAIK.							ASSAM.							H. H. THE NIZAM'S.							H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger-miles		50,240						537,770							8,957,989							1,772,425						
„ of Servants employed		97						970							870							215						
Train mileage of all descriptions		1,984						23,309							95,621							18,148						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the Second Quarter of 1886, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

	NATIVE STATES—*concluded.*																				TOTAL ALL RAILWAYS.							
	BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.							MYSORE.							JODHPORE.													
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	20	2	2	5	22
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	26	...	...	...	4	...	4
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	6	...	6
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	2	...	2
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges, viaducts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	1	...	1
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	903	3	20	2	16	5	36
Number of Passenger-miles	8,370,985							3,570,146							2,408,351							1,025,438,237						
„ of Servants employed	742							868							244							146,324						
Train mileage of all descriptions	99,916							40,141							13,934							12,987,365						

TABLE No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA during the Second Quarter of 1886, 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 mixed 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 of engines.	12 (a). The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines.	13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14. The failure of tyres.	15. The failure of wheels.	16. The failure of axles.	17. The failure of brake apparatus.	18. The failure of couplings.	19. The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20. Broken rails.	21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22. Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23. Fire in trains.	24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25. Other accidents.	Total all Classes.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN.			TOTAL PASSENGERS.			
																												Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.					Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS.		PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES.	
																																							Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
STATE IMPERIAL.																																										
East Indian	1	1	5	1	...	6	3	...	31	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	2	61	...	7	...	2	...	9	1,723	3,889,367	2,552,003	233,320,968	2,257	1,481	135,416	...	1·799	...	0·030
Rajputana-Malwa	...	2	6	...	1	8	1	...	77	3	2	...	2	5	...	...	3	...	10	...	2	1	2	6	2	133	...	...	...	4	...	4	1,411½	1,798,861	1,631,500	110,724,200	1,275	1,156	78,458	...	...	...	...
Southern Mahratta	...	...	1	...	...	4	..	...	25	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	316	236,798	185,000	9,486,232	749	585	30,020	...	...	...	...
North-Western	...	3	4	...	2	10	3	...	23	3	2	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	52	1	5	147	...	7	...	...	...	7	1,885	2,666,612	1,538,731	148,352,440	1,415	816	78,701	...	2·625	...	0·047
Eastern Bengal	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	63	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	78	3	6	...	1	3	7	359	1,383,577	317,449	40,334,307	3,854	884	112,352	2·168	4·337	0·074	0·149
Wardha Coal	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	37,301	20,167	935,281	829	448	20,784	...	...	...	...
STATE PROVINCIAL.																																										
Nalhâti	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	33,703	10,137	731,651	1,237	372	26,850	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	492,096	143,155	15,239,491	2,000	582	61,949	...	...	...	...
Northern Bengal	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	260,316	185,076	11,925,750	1,045	743	47,894	...	...	...	...
Kaunia-Dharlla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	23,036	6,744	391,895	623	182	10,592	...	...	...	...
Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	128,416	37,313	1,797,824	1,493	434	20,905	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	253½	486,000	103,100	12,892,000	1,919	407	50,906	...	...	...	...
Nágpur-Chhattísgarh	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	2	149	218,406	115,467	5,476,673	1,466	775	36,756	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	776,846	203,562	19,871,560	2,376	623	60,769	...	...	...	...
Jorhát	...	1	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	3,126	4,033	4,455	116	149	165	...	...	...	...
GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																										
Madras	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	14	...	2	42	...	..	...	1	...	1	861	1,540,068	566,584	65,143,833	1,789	658	75,661	...	...	...	...
South Indian	..	1	2	...	...	7	...	...	48	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	7	...	2	76	...	...	...	1	...	1	(a)654	(a)1,853,897	(a) 495,056	(a) 64,330,628	2,835	757	98,365	...	...	...	...
Great Indian Peninsula	...	1	3	...	...	4	...	...	30	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	10	5	5	68	...	...	...	6	...	6	1,502¾	2,214,159	2,909,505	120,828,488	1,473	1,936	80,405	...	...	...	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	...	...	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	461	2,269,414	683,456	63,123,793	4,923	1,483	136,928	...	...	...	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	3	42	3	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	1,081,895	731,725	54,975,737	1,779	1,203	90,421	...	...	...	...
ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																										
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	51	9,777	30,120	297,734	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	25,977	3,132	124,430	5,469	659	26,196	...	...	...	...
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	303	436,240	223,539	17,673,534	1,440	738	58,328	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (including Bareilly-Pilibheet)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	2	1	2	1	91	55,861	27,878	2,085,261	614	306	22,915	...	...	...	...
Thatôn-Duyinzaik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6,280	1,984	50,240	785	248	6,280	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	23,283	23,309	537,770	298	299	6,894	...	...	...	...
NATIVE STATES.																																										
H. E. the Nizam's	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	193,417	95,621	8,957,989	930	460	43,067	...	...	...	...
H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	85,171	18,148	1,772,425	1,444	308	30,141	...	...	...	...
Bhávnagar-Gondal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	193¼	214,917	99,916	8,370,985	1,112	517	43,317	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	107,892	40,141	3,570,146	771	287	25,501	...	...	...	...
Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	57,169	13,934	2,408,351	893	218	37,630	...	...	...	...
TOTAL 1886	1	18	26	1	15	81	13	4	425	15	16	1	26	41	1	...	7	1	34	...	6	6	8	92	18	47	903	3	20	2	16	5	36	12,427½	22,609,878	13,017,485	1,026,735,971	1,768	1,010	79,296	0·133	0·[illegible]		
TOTAL 1885	1	14	19	7	16	80	19	6	491	1	14	12	...	59	4	35	6	1	29	1	3	5	5	121	7	71	1,057	1	(b)2	...	6	1	8	11,894½	19,301,779	12,826,736	890,008,445	1,627	1,078	75,840				

(a) Excludes Pondicherry Railway.
(b) [illegible] was not a passenger.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXIX OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

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

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th October 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 23rd October 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 24th October 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 23rd October 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
13th Nov., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	89,421	147	683	1,37,800	202	31,96,912	178	36,98,889	185	5,01,977	...
13th ditto	Madras	861	1,38,059	160	831	1,41,058	170	42,21,530	166	44,10,251	180	1,88,721	...
13th ditto	South Indian	654	85,717	131	654	1,04,600	160	25,83,029	134	29,49,909	153	3,66,880	...
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,24,705	351	1,504	6,59,415	438	1,86,48,650	421	2,07,29,036	469	20,80,386	...
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,30,917	501	461	2,13,000	462	71,56,622	525	75,08,589	553	3,51,967	...
	TOTAL	4,081	10,68,819	262	4,133	12,55,873	304	3,58,06,743	297	3,92,96,674	323	34,89,931	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
20th Nov., 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,89,171	455	1,515	8,37,985	553	2,58,46,783	577	2,53,50,863	569	...	4,95,920
20th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,486	113	57	8,273	145	2,85,568	169	3,04,228	181	18,660	...
20th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	541	45	12	660	55	26,186	74	27,749	79	1,563	...
20th ditto	Sindia	75	7,562	101	75	9,361	125	1,90,915	86	2,04,504	93	13,589	...
13th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa(*a*)	1,660	3,42,624	206	1,664	3,00,000	180	92,61,281	189	99,91,368	204	7,30,087	...
13th ditto	Southern-Mahratta	315	15,511	49	394	30,688	78	4,83,095	52	9,77,756	105	4,94,661	...
20th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	3,924	93	...	...	63,072	51	63,072	...
	TOTAL	3,634	10,61,895	292	3,759	11,90,891	317	3,60,93,828	336	3,69,19,540	334	8,25,712	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
13th Nov., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	98,926	425	234	1,32,652	567	22,36,113	325	28,13,075	409	5,76,962	...
20th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,130	42	27	1,421	52	42,759	53	46,442	58	3,683	...
13th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	43,580	175	249	58,300	234	10,51,835	141	13,43,211	180	2,91,376	...
13th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,734	47	37	2,755	74	68,785	62	60,096	54	...	8,689
13th ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,715	87	246	23,489	95	6,94,214	104	8,26,527	114	1,32,313	...
13th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	4,937	110	45	15,729	350	2,60,489	196	3,60,483	272	99,994	...
13th ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	14,283	96	149	12,660	85	7,07,843	161	6,82,632	159	...	25,211
25th Sept., 1886	Burma	327	34,082	104	327	57,040	174	11,43,432	130	12,31,463	126	88,031	...
13th Nov., 1886	Chera-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*b*)...	...	...	...	(*c*) 320	2	320	...
23rd Oct., 1886	North-Western	1,803	6,32,111	350	1,803	4,35,356	241	1,65,34,293	310	1,41,29,723	266	...	24,04,570
13th Nov., 1886	Amritsar-Panthankot	66	6,421	97	66	5,157	78	1,64,913	84	1,60,781	82	...	4,132
6th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	972	27	36	1,681	47	37,611	35	50,023	47	12,412	...
6th ditto	Dacca	86	1,335	16	86	4,933	57	46,939	30	1,36,505	53	89,566	...
	Jorhat	25	825	33	30	1,028	34	20,373	28	22,519	25	2,146	...
	TOTAL	3,309	8,60,051	260	3,335	7,52,201	226	2,30,09,599	242	2,18,63,800	223	...	11,45,792
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,024	29,90,765	271	11,227	31,98,965	285	9,49,10,170	302	9,80,80,014	299	31,69,844	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,85,90,675	150	4,95,87,005	151	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,63,19,495	143	4,84,93,009	148	21,73,514	...
	Assisted Companies.												
13th Nov., 1886	Bengal Central	125	5,117	41	125	8,034	64	2,89,292	78	3,20,442	87	31,150	...
13th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	5,470	82	67	6,919	103	1,35,432	68	1,82,484	92	47,052	...
6th ditto	Assam	78	5,848	75	78	7,484	96	1,36,770	57	1,95,293	81	58,523	...
13th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	20,309	67	303	25,980	86	8,50,946	95	10,74,184	120	2,23,238	...
20th ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,231	235	22	4,146	186	1,42,632	217	1,38,545	212	...	4,087
	TOTAL	595	41,975	71	595	52,563	88	15,55,072	88	19,10,948	109	3,55,876	...
	Native States.												
13th Nov., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,792	61	193	14,051	73	5,44,776	95	5,51,325	97	6,549	...
13th ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,346	52	64	4,000	63	92,841	49	1,13,980	60	21,139	...
6th ditto	Nizam's	121	12,895	107	208	40,415	194	6,39,186	179	8,14,131	133	1,74,945	...
13th ditto	Mysore	140	8,711	62	140	9,613	69	2,51,891	61	2,70,083	66	18,192	...
13th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	858	53	16	719	45	22,980	49	34,097	72	11,117	...
13th ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	24	317	13	...	...	22,399	32	22,399	...
	TOTAL	534	37,602	76	645	69,115	107	15,51,674	98	18,06,015	95	2,54,341	...

(*a*) Including Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 16th June to 25th September, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.,*
Offg. Under-Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,
December, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st DECEMBER 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The rainfall of the past week has been chiefly confined to Bombay and Bengal, though in a few places in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Rajputana, slight showers are reported. Elsewhere the week has been rainless. No reports have been received from Madras, Mysore, Coorg, and Hyderabad.

The *kharif* harvest, which has been completed in the Punjab, is still in progress in Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Rajputana, though in most places reaping has been finished. The prospects of the harvest continue generally satisfactory.

The rice crop is being reaped in Bombay, the Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam and Burma. In the Central Provinces some reaped rice has been injured by rain, but in Bengal an excellent outturn is anticipated, and in Assam, Burma and Bombay the harvest promises well.

Poppy in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is thriving.

Rabi sowings have been completed in most places and the prospects of the crops are everywhere very favourable.

The public health continues unsatisfactory in Bengal, but in other Provinces it is generally good.

Prices are generally steady everywhere except in the Punjab, where they are still rising in four districts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Dec. 1st)		
Karachi	Rain during week ending 22nd:— Thano Bula Khan, 1·70. Manjhand, 1·63. Average fall in 11 other stations, ·22	River at Kotri on 27th, 4 feet 9 inches against 5 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in five talukas. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30, and 32, and in Ghorabari *nil*, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	**Rain on 16th, 2·90, and on 23rd, ·37 at Sakrand.**	***Kharif* harvesting still continues.** *Jambho* and mustard cultivation in good condition. Wheat cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 29th 4 feet 7 inches against 5 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in eight and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 36½, *jowari* 40, red rice 26 and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops generally good. *Kharif* reaped. Slight fever in Daskroi, Dholka, and Gogo talukas. Two cases of cholera in the city, both fatal. Wheat and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee each.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health good. Cattle-disease in Moha taluka of Navsari division. Standing crops in good condition. *Rabi* sowing and harvesting of *kharif* almost over. *Bajri* 33, wheat 18, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Reaping of *kharif* crops completed. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly completed. Slight fever in Bardoli, Bulsar and Mandvi. *Jowari* 35 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Nasik ·22 Niphad ·06 Yeola ·20 Kalwan ·68	In Dangi villages harvesting of *kharif* crops nearly completed and in Deshi parts still in progress. *Rabi* sowing vigorously progressing. Public health generally good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 30 28/16 and rice 20 28/16 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 24th, 1° warm on 25th, 26th and 30th, and 2° warm on all other days. Vapour in air normal on 24th and 30th and excessive from 25th to 29th. Wind normal. Distant lightning on 27th.
Poona	Purandhar ·83 Petha Ambegaon ·60 Light showers everywhere except in Junnar and Indapur talukas.	*Rabi* crops doing well. Reaping of *kharif* in progress. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in Indapur taluka. *Bajri* 42 and *jowari* 60lbs. in the district; and *bajri* 37 and *jowari* 52 lbs. per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar	Slight rain generally throughout the district.	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing completed. Slight cattle-disease in Karjat and Newasa. *Bajri* average 53 and *jowari* 68 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	*Nil*	*Kharif* and *rabi* crops doing well on the whole. Cotton crop has suffered from the late excessive rain at Karmala and Pandharpur talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Barsi taluka. Public health generally good. *Jowari* 74½ and *bajri* 51¾ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Dharwar	*Nil*	Reaping of crops almost completed; that of early *jowari* in progress. Sowing of late crops completed. Cotton crops good. Fever in Bankapur, Kalghatgi, Kod, and Mugud petha. Slight cattle-disease in Kod and Mugud. Rice 24 and *jowari* 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	*Nil*	Rice crop good. Rice and betelnut harvest continue above Ghats. Slight fever and cattle-disease in five talukas. Public health generally good. Common rice in Karwar and district, average 12¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather hot during the day; mornings cold. General health fair. Fever prevailing in some places. Smallpox in Gonda taluka. Wheat 29, *bajri* 28 and *jowari* 36 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks*:—Slight rain in parts of seven districts. Reaping of *kharif* and sowing of *rabi* crops in progress in several districts. Fever in parts of sixteen, small-pox in parts of three and cattle-disease in parts of thirteen districts.
Bengal—(Nov. 30th).		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Days warm, mornings foggy. *Aman* being harvested. Prospects fair; prices stationary. Fever still reported from Ramoo, otherwise public health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Prospects good. Harvesting of *Aman* going on; winter crops being sown. Sporadic cholera in parts of districts, public health otherwise good.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects favourable, but sugarcane much damaged by insects. *Aman* harvest proceeding. Some fever and cholera.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cool. Cutting of *aman* continues; prospects good. Winter crops doing well. Cholera in places; fever prevails.
Moorshedabad	0·08	Weather sultry. Rice being cut; sugarcane, mulberry and indigo promising. Cholera and fever rife, but there are signs of abatement.
Pubna	*Nil*	*Aman* being reaped; prospects of *rabi* fair. Fever prevalent; a few cases of cholera.
Dinagepore	0·35	Rain in several places, heavy in east. Rice and sugarcane being harvested; prospects good. Cholera in three thanas.
Rungpore	*Nil*	*Aman* paddy ripe at places; other crops good. Cholera and fever prevalent.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; prospects and crops generally good. Fever and cholera still prevalent.
Burdwan	0·04	Prospects excellent; rice harvest commenced. Fever prevalent.
Bhagulpore	0·35	Prospects very good; rain has benefited *rabi* sowings; harvesting of rice generally commencing; mustard and *kalai* in flower. Cholera prevalent, specially in town.
Monghyr		Opium sowings continue backward for the season, but up to date fourteen annas completed. Prospects continue very fair.
Purneah	0·08	Crops doing very well. *Rabi* being sown. Prices have a tendency to fall. Fever of a bad type prevalent; sporadic cholera in north.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy in progress; prospects of *rabi* very promising. Prices stationary. Cholera still in interior.
Mozuffarpore		Sowings of poppy steadily progressing, those germinated doing well.
Sarun		Prospects of poppy excellent. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Sowing of *rabi* and poppy in progress. Prices stationary. A few cases of fever and cholera still reported from interior.
Patna	0·18	Paddy being harvested. *Rabi* and poppy sowings in progress. Cholera reported from Patna city and from Dinapore town and subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Gya	0·73	Weather clear and much colder. Prospects of all crops very good. Poppy a little late. Fever and cholera still reported.
Shahabad		Weather generally favourable to poppy; nearly all lands sown and about two-thirds irrigated; germination favourable.
Hazareebagh	0·70	Weather clear and cold. Harvesting of paddy continues. *Rabi* and poppy promising. Recent rain has done much good to them. Public health good; cattle-disease seems dying away.
Cuttack	1·27	Weather bright. Prospects of rice favourable. Price of rice falling. Fever prevails; cholera in interior. *General Remarks*.—Rain has fallen in Orissa, Chota Nagpore and South Behar, and in some districts in Bengal Proper. Cold weather has now fairly set in. Prospects generally very favourable. Rice harvest is in progress, and promises an excellent outturn. *Rabi* and poppy sowings still continue. No marked change in price of rice. Public health in general not satisfactory, fever and cholera being prevalent.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Dec. 1st)		
Benares (Nov. 30th)		Cold increasing; weather bright; poppy sowings almost completed; late rice being cut; average outturn anticipated; *rabi* doing well; irrigation being carried on where practicable. Markets well supplied; prices slightly fluctuating. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Sadr and Gangapur tahsils.
Gorakhpore („ 29th)		*Rabi* looking well; irrigation in progress. Prices steady. Health fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Fyzabad (Nov. 30th)		Weather cold. Prospects of poppy and other *rabi* crops good. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevails.
Lucknow („ 29th)		Weather fair. *Hewant* crops gathered. Irrigation of wheat going on. Poppy sowing nearly finished. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Health of people good, but slight cattle-disease still reported.
Ballia („ „)		Weather clear and seasonable. *Rabi* sowings almost finished. Irrigation begun. Prospects generally good. Supplies ample. Some fever and cholera continue to be reported. The public health is however good.
Rai Bareli („ „)		Weather sometimes cloudy. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Markets well supplied. Prices slightly rising. General health fair.
Pertabgarh („ 30th)		Prospects good. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	*Nil*	Weather much colder. *Rabi* doing well. Markets fully supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Health generally good.
Cawnpore („ „)		Weather clear and cool. *Kharif* nearly harvested; *rabi* germinated well. Poppy sowings will soon be completed; seed germinating excellently in many places. Prices steady. Fever in places; cattle-disease in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ 30th)		*Kharif* harvest still in progress in two tahsils. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)		Weather clear. Irrigation in progress. Poppy crops have germinated well. Prospects favourable. Health good.
Bareilly („ „)		Sugar and opium flourishing; rice rather damaged in places by insects. Prospects of other crops good. General condition of district good.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *kharif* crops continues. Prices fluctuating slightly. Fever still prevalent. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ „)		Weather fine. *Rabi* sowings completed, but require rain. Prices steadily falling. General health good. Cattle-disease continues in a few places.
Agra („ 29th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops doing well. Irrigation going on. Prices rising slightly. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)		*Kharif* harvesting nearly completed. *Rabi* crops coming up well. Poppy sowings nearly finished. No variation in prices. Slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 30th)		Weather growing colder daily. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops flourishing throughout the district. Public health good. Condition of cattle good. *General Remarks*.—Weather fine and turning colder. *Rabi* prospects continue favourable. Poppy crops doing well. Markets well stocked. Prices fluctuating. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease in some places.
Punjab—(Dec. 1st)		
Delhi (Nov. 30th)		Health good. Prices rising slightly. *Kharif* reaping finished, yield average.
Hissar		Health good. Prices stationary. Rain much wanted.
Umballa		Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings germinated. Rain wanted.
Jullundur		Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings completed.
Amritsar		Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot		Health good. Prices slightly risen. Rain required for *rabi* sowings.
Ferozepore		Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops good.
Lahore		Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops good.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* sowings completed. Rain wanted.
Shahpur		Health good. Prices rising. Outturn of *kharif* harvest average.
Mooltan	Slight rain	Health good. Prices almost stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Dera Ismail Khan	·22	Prices steady. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar	·20	Smallpox prevalent. Prices almost stationary. *Kharif* crops good. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings. *General Remarks*.—Slight rain in the Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar Districts. Smallpox in the Peshawar district, elsewhere the health is good. Prices rising in the Delhi, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts. *Kharif* harvested. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 1st).		
Nagpur		Weather clear and cold. Prospects good. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore		Weather pleasant. *Rabi* prospects favourable. Fever prevails. Prices easy.
Saugor (Nov. 30th)		Early part of week cloudy. Sowings completed. General health good Prices slightly rising.
Seoni		Weather clear and cool. *Rabi* prospects good. Fever and smallpox in parts. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Hoshangabad		*Rabi* sowings completed. Rice reaping begun. Fever continues. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur	1·79	*Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings near completion. Rainfall favourable to *rabi* crops germinated but injurious to rice, *til* and *urud* harvested and lying in fields; seed not germinated will rot and be resown. Fever prevalent; cholera in places. Exports continue.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather close and hot. *Rabi* prospects good. Health fair. Wheat 16, *juar* 32 and rice 11 seers per rupee.
Raipur	·61	Weather seasonable. Rain has partially injured rice which was reaped but not gathered, also *kodon*, *til* and newly-sown wheat. Reaping of rice and sowing of wheat nearly completed. Wheat which has germinated and other *rabi* crops faring well. Fever and cattle-disease continue. Rice 16½ and wheat 20 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (Nov. 27th)	·86	Good showers of rain on two days. Rice harvest in progress; prospects unchanged. Cattle-disease and cholera in parts.
		General Remarks.—The prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable; in Raipur and Bilaspur rain has caused some damage to fields in which wheat had been sown but had not germinated, and has also injured *kharif* crops which had been cut but not carried.
British Burma—**(Nov. 17th)**		
Bassein	1·49 (Total 96. 72)	Eight cases of cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops promising.
Rangoon	·23 (Total 98·87)	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy	·01 (Total 215·65)	Public health and health of cattle good. Prospects of crops good. Early crops being reaped.
Pegu	1·06 (Total 117·70)	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Henzada	·56 (Total 87·18)	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	1·68 (Total 43·56)	Slight cholera in three townships. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Standing crops are doing well. Reaping commenced in one township.
Toungoo	·11 (Total 79·77)	Two deaths from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo	2·49 Total 41·38⅔	One death from cholera. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition.
		General Remarks.—A few cases of cholera here and there; fever prevalent in town of Kyukpyu. Slight cattle-disease in two districts only. Crops doing well. Reaping of early crops going on in Moulmein, Sandoway, Prome, Tavoy, and Mergui districts.
BritishBurma—**(Nov. 23rd)** (Report for week ending 20th Nov. 1886)		
Akyab	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Early reaping commenced.
Bassein	Rainfall for week 1·28 (Total 98·0).	Six cases of cholera in Bassein town; no cattle-disease. Crops promising.
Rangoon	Rainfall for week ·12 (Total 98·99).	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)		Public health and health of eattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy	Rainfall week ·18 for (Total 215·83.)	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping of early crops progressing.
Pegu	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	Rainfall for week ·06 (Total 87·24.)	Public health and health of cattle good.
Prome	Rainfall for week 0·19 (Total 43·75.)	Public health and health of cattle good. Weather seasonable. Crops being reaped in some townships. Outturn seems to be exceptionally good.
Toungoo	Rainfall for week ·33 (Total 87·57.)	Three deaths from cholera in town. Cattle healthy Crops good.
Thayetmayo	Rainfall for week ·60 (Total 41·98⅓.)	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops in good condition. Reaping begun in parts.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Towns of Bassein and Toungoo and in parts of Thongwa, Tharawaddy, and Shwegyeen. Cattle everywhere reported healthy. Crops promising. Reaping progressing in Moulmein and Tavoy and begun in Akyab and Prome. Weather seasonable.
British Burma—**(Dec. 1st)** (Report for week ending 27th Nov. 1886).		
Akyab	*Nil*	One case of cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops good.
Bassein	*Nil*	Two cases of cholera in Bassein town. Cattle healthy. Crops generally good.
Rangoon	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping of early crops progressing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—*contd.*		
Pegu	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping commenced in parts.
Prome	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops in good condition. Reaping commenced in some townships. Weather seasonable.
Toungoo	*Nil*	Two deaths from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crop prospects good.
Thayetmayo	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops in good condition. Reaping commenced in parts.
		General Remarks.—Sporadic cholera here and there, otherwise public health satisfactory. Slight cattle-disease in Hanthawaddy and Thôngwa districts. Crops doing well. Reaping continues in Sandoway, Hanthawaddy, Moulmein and Tavoy and has begun in Prome, Henzada, Thayetmyo, Amherst, Shwegyin. and Mergui. Some damage in Mergui from heavy rain.
Assam—**(Dec. 1st).**		
Gauhati	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. General health good. No report of deaths from cholera. Sowing of mustard almost finished. Reaping of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet	*Nil*	State and prospects of the crops good on the whole.
Cachar	·05	Weather cold. Reaping of *sali* crops commenced. Common rice 12½ seers per rupee. Tea season is rapidly closing. Health good.
Dibrugarh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *sali* progressing. Sowing of mustard nearly finished. Prospects of crops good. Cholera reported.
Berar and Hyderabad—**(Dec. 1st)**		
Amraoti		Weather clear and cool. Cotton-picking continues. Crops in good condition. Wheat 22 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola		Weather cool. *Kharif* harvesting commenced. *Rabi* crops doing well.
Central India States—**(Dec. 1st).**		
Indore		Weather clear and cold. Health good. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)		Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Neemuch		Fever still prevalent.
Goona		Health and prospects good.
Sutna		Fine weather. Health good.
Agar		Health and prospects good.
Sehore		Weather seasonable. Health and crops good.
Nowgong		Weather cloudy. Prices steady. Health fair.
Rajputana—**(Dec. 1st).**		
Abu (Dec. 1st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Fever decreasing. Weather getting colder daily.
Sirohi („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells good. Health good. *Rabi* all sown. Weather fine and cooler.
Marwar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks almost full. Health good. *Kharif* being gathered and *rabi* thriving. Weather slightly cloudy. Nights cool. Weather seasonable. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 28th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices steady. Weather occasionally cloudy and warm for time of year.
Meywar („ 27th)	*Nil*	Water in wells and tanks decreasing. *Rabi* sown. Health fine. Prices rising. Weather colder daily.
Pertabgarh („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks low. Prices yet falling. Cold weather approaching.
Harowti („ 27th)	Storm with rain on night of 26th.	Weather colder. *Rabi* sowings completed. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 28th)	*Nil*	Twenty-one cases of fever in some districts.
Kotah („ 27th)	·32	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 30th)	*Nil*	Cholera almost disappeared. Slight fever and diarrhœa prevalent throughout district. Weather much cooler. *Rabi* sowings progressing. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ 30th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health fair.
Kerowlie („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* crops progressing. Rain much wanted. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cool.
Dholpore („ 24th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. Sowing completed. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cool.
Bhurtpore („ 27th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. *Kharif* harvesting continues. *Rabi* crops germinating. Health good. Prices low.
Ulwar („ 30th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Bikanir („ 27th)	*Nil*	Fever in Sujangarh. Prices stationary. Weather much colder.
Nepal—**(Nov. (25th).**		
Katamandu (Nov. 26th)	·c5	Prospects fair.

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,
No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 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.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15th DECEMBER 1886.

General Remarks.—The rainfall of the past week has been confined principally to Madras, Mysore, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and Central India, where there were some heavy showers in places.

The *kharif* crop which has been harvested in most Provinces is now being threshed. In Berar, Hyderabad, and in parts of Bombay and the Central Provinces, where the harvest is still in progress, prospects are favourable In Madras, Mysore and Coorg, the condition of the standing crops is satisfactory.

The rice crop, which is being harvested in Bombay, Bengal, the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam, is reported good.

Cotton-picking continues in Berar. In Bombay the crop has been damaged in places by excessive rain.

Poppy continues to thrive in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Sugarcane is being cut in Bengal and promises a fair yield.

Rabi sowings, which have been almost completed throughout the country, have been benefited by the past week's rainfall, and prospects are generally very favourable.

Fever and cholera are still prevalent in Bengal, but elsewhere the public health is satisfactory.

Prices have risen in four districts of the Punjab; and also show an upward tendency in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Mysore and Coorg they are falling, but elsewhere remain generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 15th)		
Bellary . .	(Average) ·20 .	Standing crops generally fair, but in parts of one taluk paddy withering. *Dhall* affected by insects and cotton by disease. Harvest wet and dry grains, yield about average. Fever in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool . . .	(Average) ·28 .	Standing crops good. Harvest early cereals, outturn about average. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in four taluks.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—*contd.*		
Ganjam	(Average) 1·97	Standing crops paddy in places partly damaged by heavy rain. Fever in one, smallpox and slight cattle-disease in two taluks. Cholera exists.
Kistna	(Average) ·75	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, outturn middling. River 3 feet over Anicut. Fever and cholera in four taluks. Cattle-disease in one.
Chingleput (Madras)	·65	Sanding crops good. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox in one, fever in two and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	(Average) ·19	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy above average, *cumbu* below average, rest about average. Fever in two taluks; smallpox and cholera in one.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised 2·43; this week 1·59	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, outturn up to average.
Madura	Average last week since revised ·80; this week ·30.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabár	(Average) ·83	Standing crops, second crop paddy coming into ear. Harvest paddy, outturn average. Fever in two, slight small-pox in seven, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Travancore	·25	Standing crops, paddy in ear. Smallpox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Dec. 15th)		
Karachi	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 12th, 4 feet 1 inch against 4 feet 6 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowings completed respectively in Jerruck and Shahbandar divisions. Fever in twelve and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 22, and in Tatta 24, 40, and 40 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting still continues. *Rabi* cultivation in good condition. River at Kotri on 12th, 4 feet 1 inch against 5 feet 6 inches on same date last year. Fever in five and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 37, red rice 27, and white rice 20 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops promising. Slight fever in Dholka taluka; one case of cholera in city fatal. Wheat 31 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Public health fair; cattle-disease in Dehgam and Kadi divisions. Sowing of *rabi* completed. *Bajri* 35, wheat 19, and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Standing crops healthy. Sowing of *rabi* crops completed. Weather cloudy. Slight fever in Bardoli, Bulsar and Mandvi. Smallpox in Bardoli and Bulsar. *Jowari* 36 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Rain in almost all the talukas except Igatpuri, Dindori, Chandar and Peint. Maximum Nandgaon 2·41 Minimum, Niphad ·02	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing nearly completed; *kharif* threshing completed in some places; crops likely to be injured owing to the recent cloudy weather. Public health generally good. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 33 $\frac{9}{16}$ and rice 19$\frac{11}{16}$ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	*Nil*	Abnormal temperature 2° cool on 8th and 10th; 3° cool on 9th and *nil* from 11th to 14th. Vapour in air defective from 8th to 10th and excessive from 11th to 14th. Wind normal.
Poona	Rain throughout the district. Maximum, Petha Baramati 4·31 Minimum Mawal ·25	*Rabi* crops in good condition. Late fall of rain has improved the standing crops in Sirur taluka and slightly injured tobacco and gram plants in Petha Ambegaon. Public health generally good. *Bajri* 41 and *jowari* 60 pounds in the district and *bajri* 37, and *jowari* 52 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Heavy rain throughout the district except in the north.	Rain beneficial to *rabi*, but *bajri* and cotton slightly damaged. Health good. *Bajri* 42 and *jowari* 66 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur 4·04; Barsi ·56; Madha ·34; Karmala ·68; Pandharpur ·63; Sangola ·83; Malsiras ·33	Cotton and *rabi* crops in places suffered from excessive rain. *Kharif* crops generally good. Public health good. *Jowari* 72 and *bajri* 52½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Dharwar ·90; Nadgund ·32; Mundargi ·06; Ron ·27	Harvesting of rice and *jowari* in progress; that of early *jowari* commenced. Outturn of rice not good. Cotton good except in Nadgund and Ron. Wheat good except in Nadgund and Mundargi. Other crops including sugarcane generally good. Fever in some talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Kod. Rice 24½ and *jowari* 59 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	. . . . .	Rice and betel-nut harvest continue above Ghats. Fever in five and cattle-disease in six talukas. Common rice in Karwar and in district average 13 seers per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay.—*contd.*		
Rajkot	*Nil*	Weather cold. General health fair. Smallpox in Mingni, Wheat and *bajri* 25 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—More or less rain in parts of nine districts. Reaping of *kharif* crops and *rabi* sowing almost completed everywhere. Standing crops slightly injured by rain in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara. Fever in parts of thirteen, smallpox in parts of three, and cattle-disease in parts of ten districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 15th).		
Chittagong (Dec. 14th)	0·02	Mornings foggy; days warm. Harvesting of *aman* commenced; fair outturn expected. Cultivation of winter crops still going on. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	0·03	Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Sowing of winter crops going on. Prospects good. Sporadic cholera in various parts of district.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable. Harvesting of rice continues. Public health generally good, but much fever and cholera in places.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Cutting of *aman* continues; outturn good. Winter crops doing well. Some cholera. Fever general.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather somewhat too warm for season. Prospects good. *Aman* being cut.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and threatening rain. *Aman* being harvested. Winter crops doing well. Cholera in Serajgunge.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather fair. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of rice and sugarcane progressing. Cholera reported from some thanas.
Rungpore	0·02	Prospects of cold-weather crops good. Harvesting of *aman* in progress. Fever and cholera abating.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Harvest prospects good. Sporadic cholera still prevalent.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* continues. *Rabi* crops promise well. Fever prevalent. Cholera abating.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rice harvest proceeding with good outturn. *Rabi* prospects very favourable. Cholera still prevalent in town and Soopool subdivision.
Monghyr	A little rain on 10th.	Weather cloudy and threatening rain, with high easterly wind. This weather is very unfavourable for opium but so far plants continue healthy. Sowings nearly completed.
Purneah	0·04	Rice harvest proceeding. *Rabi* sowings being pushed on. Prospects good. Fever and cholera still prevalent.
Durbhanga	0·57	Harvesting of paddy still in progress. *Rabi* crops coming up well. Prospects satisfactory. Prices stationary. Some cholera still reported.
Mozuffarpore		Poppy prospects excellent.
Sarun		Easterly winds prevailed; weather however favourable. Prospects of poppy continue good.
Chumparun	0·50	Harvesting of rice in progress. Poppy and *rabi* crops continue good. Prices stationary. Cholera decreasing. Fever still prevails.
Patna	0·13	Harvesting of paddy going on; good outturn expected. *Rabi* crops look well. Prospects of poppy favourable. A few cases of cholera in Barrh sub-division.
Gya	0·1	Late cloudy warm weather now changed to bright and cold. All prospects very good. Cholera still reported.
Shahabad		Poppy seeds have germinated freely; first sowings look well.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather again bright and cold. Harvesting of rice continues. Prospects of *rabi* and poppy favourable. Public health good. Cattle-disease reported from five stations.
Cuttack	4·08	Weather bright to-day (14th). Reaping of *sarad* paddy continues. Rain has greatly injured *rabi* crops and paddy on the field. Price of rice falling. Fever prevails. *General Remarks.*—Cloudy weather generally prevailed during the greater part of the week, and rain fell in Behar, Cuttack and parts of Bengal. Rain in Cuttack has injured paddy and *rabi* crops. Harvesting of *aman* is proceeding well, and a good outturn is generally expected. Sugarcane is being cut in some districts with a fair yield. All cold-weather crops, including poppy, are doing well. Fever and cholera still prevalent in many places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Dec. 15th)		
Benares (Dec. 14th)	(Average) ·70	Rain beneficial to standing crops, which are coming on well. Weather clear now, and cold has increased. Markets are well stocked and prices fluctuate but slightly. The health of the district may be said to be generally good, though cases of cholera and fever are occasionally reported, as also a few cases of cattle-disease from some parganas of the Sadr Tahsil.
Gorakhpore („ 13th)	1·10 at Sadar	*Rabi* looking well. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Ballia („ „)	Showers	Weather cold with westerly wind, and showers beneficial to *rabi* crops. Prospects continue favourable. Supplies plentiful, and prices easier. Cholera and fever are still prevalent in some parts of the district.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. P. & Oudh—*contd.*		
Fyzabad (Dec. 14th)	. . . . .	Weather cold. Wheat and poppy are being watered. Markets well stocked. Prices stationary. Cholera still prevails.
Lucknow („ 13th)	·40 on the 11th instant.	The fall has been beneficial to wheat and poppy crops, which look well. Some loss in *mash* owing to the rains. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Slight cholera. Cattle-disease decreasing.
Rai Barelli („ 13th)	About ·80 on the 11th at Sadr.	Prospects of the *rabi* crops favourable. Supplies abundant. Prices stationary. General health good.
Pertabgarh („ 14th)	Heavy fall on the 11th.	The rain will be most beneficial to the *rabi* crops. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Averaging 1·50 in all tahsils except Meja	Weather very cold. Crops benefited by rain. Poppy doing well. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight rise. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rain in eight tahsils from ·30 to ·90.	Weather now clear and cold. *Rabi* being irrigated and coming on well. Poppy sowings completed and seed germinating excellently. Prices slightly risen. Fever in two and cattle disease in one pargana.
Farakhabad („ „)	Slight showers in two Tahsils.	*Rabi* and second poppy sowings are germinating. Markets well supplied. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops are being irrigated. Poppy crops have germinated everywhere. No disease reported.
Bareilly („ „)	. . . . .	Poppy and crops generally benefited by rain. Prospects good. Markets steady. Health of men and cattle good.
Banda („ „)	Over 2·0 on 11th.	The rain has benefited *rabi* crops. Prices rising. Public health fair, though fever continues. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ „)	. . . . .	Weather fine and cold. *Rabi* crops require rain. Prices steadily falling. General health good. Cattle-disease in parts.
Agra („ 13th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* being irrigated. Prices steady. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	. . . . .	Weather occasionally cloudy. *Rabi* looking well. Prices falling. Public health generally good. Slight cattle-disease.
Aligarh . . .		
Meerut (Dec. 14th)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy for several days. *Rabi* flourishing, but rain wanted. Cane-pressing in active progress. Prices steady. Some fever still prevalent and cattle-disease in a few villages. *General Remarks*,—Rain has fallen in several districts, greatly benefiting both *rabi* and poppy crops. Prospects promise well everywhere. Supplies ample, though prices show a tendency to rise. Public health generally fair. Cattle-disease continues to be reported from places.
Punjab—(Dec. 15th)		
Delhi (Dec 14th) .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Rabi* crops promising.
Hissar . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary.
Umballa . . .	. . . . .	Health fair. Prices stationary. Rain required for *rabi* sowings.
Jullundur . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising. Rain required for *rabi* sowings.
Amritsar . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising.
Sialkot . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices rising. *Kharif* crops nearly all gathered. *Rabi* sowings rapidly progressing.
Ferozepore . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops sown.
Lahore . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Rawalpindi . .	·60	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops being sown.
Shahpur . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices high and rising.
Mooltan . . .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* crops being sown.
Dera Ismail Khan .	. . . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar . . .	Slight drizzling .	Smallpox prevalent. Prices almost stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi*.
		General Remarks.—No rain has fallen except in Rawalpindi and Peshawar; much wanted in Amballa, Jullundur and Peshawar districts. Smallpox prevailing in Peshawar, elsewhere health good. Prices rising in Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot and Shahpur districts and fluctuating in Delhi. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 15th).		
Nagpur (Dec. 14th) .	·60	Weather cloudy. *Tur* somewhat damaged by insects, other crops good. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in Umrer.
Jubbulpore . . .	·42	*Rabi* crops favourable. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Saugor (Dec. 14th)	2·98	Health good. Prospects good. Prices slightly falling.
Seoni	·62	*Rabi* crops good Health good. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	1·39	*Rabi* greatly benefited. Fever in places. Price of rice fallen.
Bilaspur . . .	·04	Rice harvest continues. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Rain has done much good to *rabi*. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Trade brisk.
Khandwa .	3·91	Weather cloudy. Rain benefited *rabi*, but *kharif* slightly damaged. Health fair. Prices unchanged.
Raipur . . .	·01	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* harvest nearly completed. *Rabi* crops faring well. Fever and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Dec. 11th) .	·01	Weather cloudy and sultry. Rice being harvested. Cholera abating. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—There has been more or less rain in all parts which has done good to the young *rabi* plants. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(Dec. 15th) (Report for week ending 11th Dec. 1886)		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	One death from cholera in town. Cattle healthy. Crops good.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops generally good.
Rangoon . . .	*Nil*	Six cases of cholera in town. Two fatal.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy (for week ending 4th Dec.)	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Early crops have been, reaped. Reaping of general crops progressing.
Pegu	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping commenced in parts of district. Rats damaging some crops in one township.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Crops in good condition. Reaping going on.
Toungoo . . .	*Nil*	Two deaths from cholera in Toungoo town. Cattle healthy. Crops good.
Thayetmyo . .	*Nil*	Ten fatal cases of cholera in one village of the Myedé Myoma subdivision. Cattle healthy. Reaping continuing in parts of district. *General Remarks*.—Sporadic cases of cholera reported from seven districts; 10 deaths in one village of Thayetmyo district, otherwise health of people good. Slight cattle disease in three districts. Harvest progressing in most districts. Prospects continue favourable.
Assam—(Dec. 15th).		
Gauhati . . .	·23 during week ending 14th inst.	Weather seasonable. Public health good. Reaping of *sali* still in progress. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	*Sali* and *aman* harvesting in progress. Cold-weather crops promise well. Rain would be beneficial. Public health good.
Cachar . . .	·14	Weather cold. Reaping of *sali* crops progressing. Common rice 13 seers $5\frac{3}{16}$ chataks per rupee. Health good.
Dibrugarh . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Cholera reported both from Sadr and North Lakhimpur sub-divisions. Reaping of *sali* and gathering of *matikalai* progressing.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 15th)		
Bangalore . .	At Civil and Military Station 1·59.	Crops in good condition. Prospects favourable. Public health good. Cattle-disease prevalent in parts. Prices slightly fallen in Kolar and Tumkur districts and risen in Hassan district.
Mysore . . .		
Mercara . . .	·11	Prospects good. Prices slightly fallen.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 15th)		
Amraoti (Dec. 15th) .	·27	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* being harvested. *Rabi* prospects good. Wheat 20 and *jowari* 28 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	. . . . .	Cotton-picking continues. *Kharif* crops are being harvested. *Rabi* crops thriving.
Hyderabad—(Dec. 16th)	·08	Total rainfall since 1st January 40·74. *Rabi* sowings in progress. *Abi* crops continue to be harvested; fever and ague prevalent in almost all talukas; cattle-disease prevalent in Manchal taluka. Prices wheat 14, coarse rice $12\frac{1}{4}$, white *juar* 21, yellow *juar* 23, and *tur* $15\frac{1}{3}$ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Dec. 15th)		
Sehore . . .	·78	Weather cloudy and cool. Health and crops good.
Nowgong . . .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cold. Prices steady Health good.
Manpur . . .	*Nil*	Crops good. Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices steady.
Indore . . .	Rainfall on the 11th ·36	Weather cloudy during week.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	·14 (Total 28·78).	Health and prospects good.
Sutna . . .	1·31	Weather clear. Health good.
Neemuch . . .	*Nil*	Slight rain during week. Prospects and health good.
Goona . . .	·24	Weather and prospects good.
Agar . . .	·25	Health and crops good.
Rajputana—(Dec. 15th)		
Abu (Dec. 15th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Slight fever still prevalent.
Sirohi („ 12th)	*Nil*	Smaller tanks drying up; wells good. Crops good. Weather fine and cool.
Marwar („ 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks nearly full. Health good. Crops good. Weather often slightly cloudy but seasonable. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 12th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells decreasing slightly. Crops progressing favourably. Health good. Prices steady. Weather colder; light clouds.
Partabgarh („ 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks half full. Diarrhœa decreasing. Prices rising. Weather getting cold.
Meywar („ 11th)	*Nil*	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. *Rabi* sown. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy and cold.
Harowti („ 11th)	*Nil*	Weather colder. Health good. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana——*contd.*		
Jhallawar (Dec. 13th)	Jhalrapatan ·09	Weather cloudy.
Kotah („ 11th)	. . . .	Health good. Opium sowings commenced. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 14th)	*Nil*	Weather cooler. Slight fever in some parts. Cholera amongst Europeans, three seizures, one death. Prices steady.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Kerowlie („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells drying. *Rabi* prospects good. Rain wanted. Weather cloudy and cool. Smallpox among children. Prices steady.
Dholpore („ 12th)	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy. Tanks low, wells full. Crops fair. Health good. Prices stationary.
Ulwar („ 14th)	*Nil*	Crop prospects hitherto fair, but rain needed. Health good.
Bikaneer („ 11th)	*Nil*	Cholera in Bikaneer and Dungargurh. Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Dec. 9th)		
Katmandu (Dec. 10th)	*Nil*	Prospects fair.

E. C. BUCK,
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 NOVEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1583 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th DECEMBER 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.	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, Channa, 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.	
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 11	11 3	9 8	10 8	24 8	...	34 0	...	11 0	...	12 3	84 0	11 4	
	Kolar	...	12 4	12 0	14 0	...	...	41 0	...	12 8	...	13 0	144 0	11 0	
	Tumkúr	13 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	48 0	...	12 0	...	16 0	340 0	11 8	
	Mysore	11 12	10 0	10 0	11 12	44 0	32 0	34 0	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	72 0	9 0	
	Hassan	...	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	46 0	...	12 0	...	12 ...	96 0	11 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	12 10	15 12	...	...	42 0	...	12 10	...	... 0	480 0	8 6	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	42 0	...	12 0	...	10 0	64 0	11 0	
	Chitaldroog	15 4	15 0	12 6	16 5	41 0	21 0	45 5	32 6	14 5	...	15 6	320 0	11 4	

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

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER.																					
	BENGAL.				MADRAS.			BRITISH BURMA.				SINDH.			BOMBAY.				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.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
1871-72	6,71	49,00	13,13	68,84	8,15	9,00	19,44	1,06	2,79	12,17	16,02	2,89	86	1,17	2,89	29,86	2,58	37,43	4,79	68,84	1,06,37	38,05	1,44,42
1872-73	8,38	48,46	14,63	71,47	7,85	7,18	17,62	1,98	3,15	21,34	26,47	2,59	81	1,49	3,03	28,03	2,21	33,76	3,52	71,47	1,05,50	46,85	1,52,35
1873-74	6,78	46,47	10,59	63,84	8,96	8,74	20,07	2,16	3,04	15,87	21,07	2,37	67	77	2,22	29,42	2,19	35,79	4,18	63,84	1,04,83	38,16	1,42,99
1874-75	7,61	52,61	8,00	68,22	9,16	8,66	20,02	2,66	4,42	10,80	17,88	2,20	78	87	2,10	30,66	2,43	36,70	4,21	68,22	1,14,16	30,76	1,44,92
1875-76	8,18	50,73	9,06	67,97	9,55	8,18	20,52	2,49	3,23	18,80	24,52	2,79	75	95	2,45	33,79	3,56	33,79	4,41	67,97	1,08,70	40,55	1,49,25
1876-77	8,39	44,31	8,51	61,21	8,21	5,48	17,23	2,87	3,49	13,45	19,81	3,54	67	16	1,67	32,74	68	32,74	5,42	61,21	1,04,38	28,28	1,32,66
1877-78	9,55	54,56	10,34	74,45	5,60	1,38	10,54	3,21	4,00	9,93	17,14	3,56	60	27	2,21	31,43	62	37,69	5,64	74,45	1,19,49	22,54	1,42,03
1878-79	8,67	45,10	9,11	62,88	6,20	2,95	12,87	4,60	4,48	15,09	24,17	3,72	39	16	1,81	29,17	1,37	36,16	5,62	62,88	1,09,21	28,68	1,37,89
1879-80	7,83	42,20	5,93	55,96	6,18	4,53	14,10	4,42	4,14	17,75	26,31	3,39	49	14	2,69	24,13	1,17	31,45	6,15	55,96	1,00,99	29,32	1,30,31
1880-81	8,54	40,52	7,27	56,33	7,17	5,52	16,00	3,12	5,24	21,19	29,55	3,31	75	15	3,99	35,12	1,26	41,99	5,61	56,33	1,12,47	35,39	1,47,86
1881-82	8,55	37,49	9,88	55,92	6,61	3,49	13,31	4,54	5,14	24,53	34,21	3,21	91	22	3,69	30,82	1,01	38,48	6,65	55,92	1,06,48	39,13	1,45,61
1882-83	9,28	5	10,02	19,35	2	2,65	6,26	5,23	5	29,32	34,60	3,89	3	38	2,68	—1,05*	92	6,44	6,57	19,35	26,04	43,29	69,33
1883-84	9,28	17	11,48	20,93	8	3,48	6,91	5,18	11	21,42	26,71	3,35	33	2	2,77	89	1,16	8,29	7,10	20,93	28,01	37,60	65,61
1884-85	7,88	22	6,54	14,64	3	3,66	6,78	5,12	6	15,57	20,75	3,09	34	4	2,94	28	1,16	8,25	6,81	14,64	26,09	27,27	53,36
1885-86	8,51	16	8,62	17,29	8	2,44	5,69	4,15	5	24,42	28,62	3,17	49	3	3,46	35	72	8,82	7,75	17,29	27,19	36,69	63,88
1886-87	8,52	31	6,82	15,65	12	3,59	8,05	5,77	10	21,05	26,92	4,34	63	8	3,91	36	79	9,07	7,92	15,65	30,72	32,88	63,60

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

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIII of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	RAILWAYS.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST NOVEMBER, 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 21ST NOVEMBER, 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH NOVEMBER, 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
27th Nov., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,10,941	182	583	1,19,051	174	36,03,376	177	41,36,807	182	5,33,431	...
27th ditto	Madras	861	1,37,358	160	831	1,21,878	147	48,34,222	167	49,18,179	177	83,957	...
27th ditto	South Indian	654	63,341	97	654	88,552	135	28,93,706	132	32,70,185	150	3,76,479	...
4th Dec., 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,87,933	524	1,504	8,44,807	562	2,13,34,480	422	2,34,05,941	466	20,71,461	...
27th Nov., 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,43,991	529	461	2,58,000	560	80,42,634	520	84,13,195	546	3,70,561	...
	TOTAL	4,088	13,43,564	328	4,133	14,32,288	346	4,07,08,418	297	4,41,44,307	319	34,35,889	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
4th Dec., 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,71,595	575	1,515	9,42,972	622	2,94,56,382	579	2,88,44,217	570	...	6,12,165
4th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,269	197	57	9,152	160	3,20,772	167	3,50,613	183	29,841	...
4th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,058	88	12	582	49	29,314	73	30,027	75	713	...
4th ditto	Sindia	75	7,309	98	75	7,245	97	2,24,213	89	2,34,494	94	10,281	...
4th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,660	3,49,458	210	1,664	3,60,000	216	1,03,40,858	186	1,04,44,225	199	7,03,367	...
27th Nov., 1886	Southern Mahratta	315	27,462	87	476	34,868	73	5,94,493	56	10,98,213	100	5,03,720	...
4th Dec., 1886	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	4,725	113	...	...	76,568	55	76,568	...
	TOTAL	3,634	12,68,151	349	3,841	13,59,544	354	4,09,66,032	336	4,16,78,357	332	7,12,325	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
27th Nov., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	1,16,642	501	234	1,36,510	583	27,01,734	345	33,36,004	426	6,34,270	...
27th ditto	Naihati	27	1,869	68	27	1,375	50	49,397	54	52,558	58	2,961	...
27th ditto	Northern Bengal	240	27,883	432	240	68,000	273	13,02,691	156	16,20,542	195	3,17,851	...
27th ditto	Kaunia-Dharia	37	2,392	65	37	2,527	68	79,257	63	71,877	58	...	7,380
4th Dec., 1886	Tirhoot	226	33,497	148	246	32,819	133	7,91,263	104	9,60,656	117	1,69,393	...
27th Nov., 1886	Wardha Coal	45	17,537	390	45	12,164	270	3,27,400	217	4,14,753	276	87,353	...
27th ditto	Nagpur and Chattisgarh	149	23,178	156	149	18,256	123	7,83,518	157	7,44,770	150	...	38,748
27th ditto	Burma	327	30,706	94	327	43,918	134	12,78,979	127	14,52,000	131	1,73,021	...
6th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	(*b*)...	...	...	...	(*c*)983	9	983	...
4th Dec., 1886	North-Western (*d*)	1,869	5,47,652	293	1,869	4,54,500	243	1,91,41,030	305	1,61,00,764	258	...	30,40,266
27th Nov., 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,766	49	36	1,525	42	43,078	36	55,516	46	12,438	...
20th ditto	Dacca	86	2,519	29	86	5,348	62	57,762	30	1,63,154	56	1,05,392	...
20th ditto	Jorhat	25	478	19	30	783	26	23,159	28	25,638	25	2,479	...
27th ditto	Bilaspur-Etawah (Kutni-Umaria Section)	...	...	...	38	889	23	...	...	(*e*)1,583	14	1,583	...
	TOTAL	3,309	8,36,113	253	3,373	7,78,614	231	2,65,79,468	244	2,50,00,798	222	...	15,78,670
	GRAND TOTAL. (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,031	34,47,828	313	11,347	35,70,446	315	10,82,53,918	294	11,08,23,462	294	25,69,544	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,51,42,053	150	5,59,01,086	148	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,31,11,865	144	5,49,22,376	146	18,10,511	...
	Assisted Companies.												
27th Nov., 1886	Bengal Central	125	10,122	81	125	9,804	78	3,21,957	77	3,59,866	86	37,909	...
27th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,771	56	67	5,230	78	1,52,702	68	2,05,871	92	53,169	...
27th ditto	Assam	78	6,014	78	78	5,981	77	1,60,398	59	2,18,575	80	58,177	...
27th ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	37,899	125	303	39,190	129	9,59,867	94	12,29,503	121	2,69,636	...
4th Dec., 1886	Tarakessur	22	4,945	222	22	3,540	159	1,61,217	216	1,55,148	209	...	6,069
	TOTAL	595	62,751	105	595	63,745	107	17,56,141	88	21,68,963	109	4,12,822	...
	Native States.												
27th Nov., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,238	94	193	24,819	128	6,05,436	93	6,23,132	96	17,696	...
4th Dec., 1886	Jodhpore	64	4,385	68	64	5,400	84	1,08,643	51	1,34,880	63	26,237	...
27th Nov., 1886	Nizam's	121	27,766	229	208	29,585	142	7,28,049	179	9,27,023	133	1,98,974	...
20th ditto	Mysore	140	8,133	58	140	9,175	66	2,87,905	61	3,09,670	66	21,765	...
4th Dec., 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	961	60	16	781	49	27,854	52	36,866	69	9,012	...
20th Nov., 1886	Morvi	...	...	...	24	1,006	42	...	...	24,844	31	24,844	...
	TOTAL	534	59,483	111	645	70,766	110	17,57,887	98	20,56,415	95	2,98,528	...

(*a*) Including the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.
(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Receipts from 16th June to 6th November, 1886.
(*d*) Including the Amritsar-Pathankot State Railway.
(*e*) Receipts from 31st October, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain*

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th December, 1886.

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. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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

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.

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 17th December, 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 Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I E.
The Hon'ble J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C.
The Hon'ble R. Steel.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein.
The Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji.
The Hon'ble W. S. Whiteside.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN and the Hon'ble MR. WHITESIDE took their seats as Additional Members.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Assam.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts of Small Causes established beyond the Presidency-towns.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Guardian and Ward, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in British India.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. PEILE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley and the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as Members of the Select Committee on 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.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and that the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt, and that the Hon'ble Sir Theodore Hope, the Hon'ble Mr. Steel and the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and that the Hon'ble Messrs. Steel and Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto, and that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships, and that the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein and the Hon'ble Mr. Steel be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, and that the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert and the Hon'ble Mr. Peile be substituted for the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley as Members of the Select Committee on the Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor General in Council, and for other purposes, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that he be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the protection of Indigenous Tribes in Burma, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY moved that the Hon'ble Mr Scoble be substituted for the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert as a Member of the Select Committee on the Bill to abolish Military Courts of Requests as established by Indian Military Law, and that the Hon'ble Mr. Whiteside be added to the Committee.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE moved that the Bill to regulate the supply of electricity for lighting and other purposes be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Peile, Scoble and Steel, the Hon'ble Peári Mohan Mukerji and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. He said:—

"This is a Bill which owes its origin to representations made by the Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta that the present constitution of the special jurors list occasions considerable inconvenience to the gentlemen who are liable to be called upon to serve as special jurors at the criminal sessions here. As the law now stands, under section 312, the names of not more than two hundred persons shall at any one time be inserted in the special jury list. It has been found, in consequence of the fluctuating character of a portion of the population of Calcutta who are entitled to be entered in the special jury list, that the operation of this section presses very heavily upon many classes; and it is proposed that, instead of only two hundred pers

being eligible to be entered in the special jury list, not more than four hundred shall be eligible for entry in that list. The Judges state that this will enable the special jurors to be empanelled from time to time without causing any inconvenience to any class, and that the addition of a possible two hundred more to this list of those already liable to serve as special jurors will not in any way interfere with the efficiency of the common jury list. The main clause of this Bill provides therefore for the substitution of 'four hundred' for 'two hundred' in section 312 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

"It having been considered desirable to introduce a Bill for the purpose of thus enlarging the special jury list in Calcutta, a reference was made to the High Courts in Madras and Bombay, and they intimated that, although they considered the working of the present law for those Presidency-towns was satisfactory, they saw no inconvenience whatever in the proposed alteration, as it would give them, if occasion should arise, an opportunity for a similar enlargement of the special jury list in Madras and Bombay.

"The second point to which the Bill refers is a small matter, which has, nevertheless, created some practical inconvenience. It arises on a definition in the interpretation-clause, section 4, of the Criminal Procedure Code. In that section 'police-station' is defined to mean 'any post declared, generally or specially, by the Local Government to be a police-station for the purposes of this Code, and includes any local area specified by the Local Government in this behalf.'

"I understand that as a matter of fact the local area included under the definition of 'police-station' very often includes the whole of a taluq, and in some cases extends over a considerable district of many square miles in extent. That in itself would not be a reason for altering the definition of 'police-station' were it not that in the latter part of the clause the definition of 'officer in charge of a police-station' provides that only when the officer in charge of the police-station is absent therefrom or unable from illness to perform his duties, the police-officer present at the police-station who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable, or, when the Local Government so directs, any other police-officer so present shall perform those duties. When the officer in charge of a police-station, as frequently happens, is going round his district, within the local area included under the term 'station,' it frequently happens that applications are made at the station-house which require immediate attention, and which cannot be attended to by the officer next in rank, who is technically not in charge of the station according to the strict construction of the clause. It is clear, therefore, that it is desirable that the definition should be so altered as to provide that when the head officer in charge is travelling within the limits of his local area on duties connected with the police, the police-officer next in rank present at the police-station should be able to act for him. The second section of this Bill will have the effect of removing that difficulty, by so altering this definition in the interpretation-clause that the chief police-officer actually present at the station-house will be able to perform the duties of the officer in charge of the police-station when that officer is absent from the station-house within the limits of his own jurisdiction on duty."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

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

The Hon'ble MR. SCOBLE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 7th January, 1887.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
20th December, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS

Coal and Iron.

LIST OF ARTICLES THAT CAN BE MANUFACTURED AT THE IRON WORKS AT BURRAKUR.

Burrakur Iron Works Division.

Number of items.	NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Rate per cwt. at Burrakur.	REMARKS.
		₹ a. p.	
1	Pipes (socket), cast-iron	4 0 0	
2	Flange pipes, ditto	6 0 0	Faced joints and drilled bolt holes.
3	Special piping (bends, tees, &c.)	from 7 0 0 to 7 8 0	
4	Cylinders	7 8 0	
5	Pillars and brackets	from 4 0 0 to 7 0 0	
6	Girders	7 8 0	
7	Chairs for rails	3 4 0	
8	D. O. sleepers (cast-iron parts) metre gauge	3 4 0	
9	D. O. sleepers (cast-iron parts) broad-gauge	3 2 0	
10	Road-rammers	5 8 0	
11	Railings	from 4 8 0 to 8 0 0	Per cwt.
12	Gates	from 80 0 0	Per gate.
13	Monkeys	5 0 0	Per cwt.
14	Weights (cast-iron)	from 5 0 0 to 8 0 0	
15	Anvils	6 0 0	
16	Axle-boxes, cast-iron parts only	5 8 0	For metre-gauge railways.
17	Ditto ditto ditto	6 8 0	For broad ditto.
18	Fire-bars for engines	from 5 0 0 to 7 0 0	
19	Trolly wheels, faced	from 6 0 0 to 7 0 0	
20	Ploughs (complete)	from 3 12 0 to 4 0 0	Per piece.
21	Ditto (cast-iron parts only)	from 1 2 0 to 1 10 0	Ditto.
22	Hand water-lift	30 0 0	Ditto.
23	Water-lift for bullock power	90 0 0	Ditto.
24	Castings (cast-iron), of sorts	from 3 8 0 to 20 0 0	Per cwt. according to weight per piece, complication of pattern, and quantity ordered.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Lieut.-Col., M. S. C.,*
Superintendent of Works, Cal

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
CIVIL WORKS.
Irrigation.

STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1885-86.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Madras Presidency.

Works.	Items.	Area of the districts in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November, 1885, *i.e.*, 1st Crop. Total Acres.	In Comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December, 1885, to March, 1886, *i.e.*, 2nd Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year, 1885-86. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	RAINFALL. Monsoons.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	1. Ganjam.																		
	Government land	2,688,417	436,595	384,435	147,561	...	988	24,316	19,755	...	171,877	18,767	...	...	South-west.	31·80	21·86	−31·26	
	Inam land	158,943	136,661	120,459	35,354	...	16,855	4,626	...	3,794	39,980	...	20,649	...	North-east.	8·00	14·58	+82·25	
	Zemindari	2,472,960	847,040	...	...	...	39,078	...	...	...	...	...	39,078	...					
	Total	5,320,320	1,420,296	504,894	182,915	...	56,921	28,942	15,961	...	211,857	...	40,960	...	...	39·80	36·44	— 8·44	
	2. Vizagapatam.																		
	Government land	189,391	134,638	132,520	36,379	...	7,853	14,894	2,939	...	51,273	...	4,914	...	South-west.	37·79	24·20	−35·96	
	Inam land	50,941	50,601	40,430	12,748	...	1,704	5,763	4,597	...	18,511	2,893	...	...	North east.	6·41	12·75	+98·91	
	Zemindari	10,883,424	803,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
	Total	11,123,756	989,079	172,950	49,127	...	9,557	20,657	7,536	...	69,784	...	2,021	...	...	44·20	36·95	−16·40	
	3. Godavari.																		
Godavari Anicut	Government land	...	...	...	278,568	17,477	...	8,597	1,610	...	287,165	19,087	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	160,229	25,893	...	6,663	1,053	...	166,892	26,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	120,186	1,031	...	6,448	1,493	...	126,634	2,524	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	558,983	44,401	...	21,708	4,156	...	580,691	48,557	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other Works	Government Land	...	...	...	45,815	...	2,620	3,670	592	...	49,485	...	2,028	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	20,365	...	14,328	2,793	1,310	...	23,158	...	13,018	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	7,969	...	2,719	335	335	...	8,304	...	2,384	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	74,149	...	19,667	6,798	2,237	...	80,947	...	17,430	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	Government land	1,871,071	1,083,344	656,602	324,383	14,857	...	12,267	2,202	...	336,650	17,059	...	...	South-west.	29·80	22·51	— 24·46	
	Inam land	500,640	470,553	368,894	180,594	11,565	...	9,456	2,363	...	190,050	13,928	...	...	North-east.	4·81	13·20	+174·43	
	Zemindari	2,329,089	762,486	489,131	128,155	...	1,688	6,783	1,828	...	134,938	140	...	...					
	Total	4,700,800	2,316,383	1,514,627	633,132	24,734	...	28,506	6,393	...	661,638	31,127	...	...	...	34·61	35·71	+ 3·18	
	4. Kistna.																		
Kistna Anicut	Government land	...	...	...	204,922	23,691	...	899	...	2,287	205,821	21,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	56,414	6,297	...	120	...	93	56,534	6,204	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	63,219	7,112	...	15	13	...	63,234	7,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	324,555	37,100	...	1,034	...	2,367	325,589	34,733	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	19,261	...	5,366	563	...	278	19,824	...	5,644	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	3,110	...	510	60	...	130	3,170	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	14	...	5,366	...	...	445	14	...	5,811	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	22,385	...	11,242	623	...	853	23,008	...	12,095	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	Government land	3,679,184	2,206,791	1,487,136	224,183	18,325	...	1,462	...	2,565	225,645	15,760	...	...	South-west.	25·30	19·63	— 22·41	
	Inam land	667,696	643,380	439,293	59,524	5,787	...	180	...	223	59,704	5,564	...	...	North-east.	8·01	10·79	+ 34·71	
	Zemindari	1,074,560	709,120	...	63,233	1,746	...	15	...	432	63,248	1,314	...	...					
	Total	5,421,440	3,559,291	1,926,429	346,940	25,858	...	1,657	...	3,220	348,597	22,638	...	...	...	33·31	30·42	— 87	
	5. Nellore.																		
	Government land	...	...	...	25,753	279	...	18,910	...	7,324	44,663	...	7,045	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	9,388	4,308	...	5,281	...	3,409	14,669	899	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	35,141	4,587	...	24,191	...	10,733	59,332	...	6,146	...	...	...	...	...	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Madras Presidency—contd.

Works.	Items.	Area of the districts in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS SOWN FROM APRIL TO NOVEMBER, 1885, *i.e.*, 1ST CROP. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5. Nellore—contd.						
Sangam project	Government land	...	...	...	3,420	...	5,003
	Inam land	...	...	...	526	360	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	....	3,946	...	4,670
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	86,111	19,780	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	15,046	...	19,786
	Zemindari	...	...	...	9	9	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	101,166	3	...
TOTAL	Government land	2,455,878	1,497,600	741,158	115,284	15,029	...
	Inam land	726,842	558,720	285,732	24,960	...	15,118
	Zemindari	2,410,240	1,052,160	46	9	9	...
	TOTAL	5,592,960	3,108,480	1,026,936	140,253	...	80
	6. Cuddapah.						
	Government land	4,819,840	2,749,621	1,130,440	88,374	...	23,326
	Inam land	772,480	770,510	437,176	50,278	...	4,020
	Zemindari	...	...	...	8,097	2,218	...
	TOTAL	5,592,320	3,520,131	1,567,616	146,749	...	25,128
	7. Bellary.						
	Government land	2,652,484	2,587,246	1,238,667	29,945	6,118	...
	Inam land	822,076	789,359	567,239	10,967	1,531	...
	Zemindari	103,040	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,577,600	3,376,605	1,805,906	40,912	7,649	...
	8. Anantapur.						
	Government land	2,711,040	2,004,659	897,788	41,329	12,634	...
	Inam land	755,840	616,100	371,793	13,482	4,067	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	3,466,880	2,620,759	1,269,581	54,811	16,701	...
	9. Kurnool.						
Kurnool canal	Government land	...	...	...	15,334	...	2,010
	Inam land	...	...	...	2,071	...	1,170
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	17,405	...	3,180
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	25,830	5,374	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	19,134	4,927	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	44,964	10,301	...
TOTAL	Government land	3,834,864	1,623,231	1,071,885	41,164	3,364	...
	Inam land	986,256	986,256	751,355	21,205	3,757	...
	Zemindari	163,200	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	4,984,320	2,609,487	1,823,240	62,369	7,121	...
	10. Chingleput.						
Chembrambakam tank.	Government land	...	...	....	7,299	...	156
	Inam land	...	...	...	721	...	1,264
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	8,020	...	1,420
	Government land	...	...	...	5,233	...	1,675
	Inam land	...	...	...	811	...	314
	Zemindari	...	...	...	110	...	...
	TOTAL	...	...	...	6,154	...	1,989

IRRIGATED. SOWN FROM DECEMBER, 1885, TO MARCH, 1886, *i.e.*, 2ND CROP. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR, 1885-86. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	RAINFALL. Monsoons.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12,350	8,277	...	15,770	3,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,933	80	...	3,459	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,283	8,357	...	19,229	3,687	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48,587	3,536	...	134,698	23,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,892	...	23,267	25,938	...	43,053	...	...	...	...	...	
47	47	...	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59,526	...	19,684	160,692	...	19,681	...	...	...	...	...	
79,847	4,489	...	195,131	19,518	...	...	South-west.	8·54	8·70	+ 1·87	
19,106	...	26,596	44,066	...	41,714	...	North-east.	33·15	23·49	— 29·14	
47	47	...	56	56	...	...					
99,000	...	22,060	239,253	...	22,140	...	...	41·69	32·19	— 22·79	
45,441	26,580	...	133,815	3,254	...	...	South-west.	10·06	12·11	+ 20·37	
25,645	17,316	...	75,923	13,296	...	...	North-east.	20·63	13·71	— 33·54	
3,423	2,586	...	11,520	4,804	...	...					
74,509	46,482	...	221,258	21,354	...	...	...	30·69	25·82	— 15·86	
9,275	3,733	...	39,220	9,851	...	...	South-west.	6·79	16·08	+136·82	
2,196	...	124	13,163	1,407	...	...	North-east.	5·15	9·49	+ 84·27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
11,471	3,609	...	52,383	11,258	...	...	[illegible]	11·94	25·57	+ 114·15	
34,938	5,134	...	76,267	17,768	...	...	South-west.	4·78	12·20	+155·23	
9,086	646	...	22,568	4,713	...	...	North-east.	6·30	9·36	+ 48·57	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
44,024	5,780	...	98,835	22,481	...	...	...	11·08	21 56	+ 94·58	
4,283	317	...	19,617	...	1,693	...	...	...	...	...	
278	60	...	2,349	...	1,110	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,561	377	...	21,966	...	2,803	...	...	...	...	...	
11,607	5,030	...	37,437	10,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5,182	3,365	...	24,316	8,292	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16,789	8,395	...	61,753	18,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15,890	5,347	...	57,054	8,711	...	...	South-west.	11·12	16·76	+ 50·72	
5,460	3,425	...	26,665	7,182	...	...	North-east.	5·93	9·76	+ 64·59	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
21,350	8,772	...	83,719	15,893	...	...	...	17·05	26·52	+ 55·54	
5,851	2,326	...	13,150	2,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,784	1,243	...	2,505	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7,635	3,569	...	15,655	2,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,267	1,388	...	...	7,500	287	...	...	...	...		
209	56	...	1,020	...	258	...	...	...	...		
52	19	...	162	19	...	...	...	...	...		
2,528	1,463	...	8,682	...	526	...	...	...			

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Madras Presidency—contd.

Works.	Items.	AREAS: Area of the districts in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November, 1885, *i.e.*, 1st Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10. Chingleput—contd.						
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	235,020	5,042	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	25,610	...	12,680
	Zemindari	...	...	...	2,422	...	10,987
	Total	...	...	...	263,052	...	18,625
Total	Government land	1,306,880	743,071	550,583	247,552	3,211	...
	Inam land	277,760	265,142	69,569	27,142	...	14,258
	Zemindari	234,240	229,437	3,943	2,532	...	10,987
	Total	1,818,880	1,237,650	624,095	277,226	...	22,034
	11. North Arcot.						
Palar anicut	Government land	...	...	...	47,450	5,245	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	4,793	933	...
	Zemindari	...	...	..	...	...	...
	Total	...	..	...	52,243	6,178	...
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	152,667	5,027	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	27,966	...	3,827
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	180,633	1,200	...
Total	Government land	2,430,798	1,186,165	646,076	200,117	10,272	...
	Inam land	175,922	183,299	114,505	32,759	...	2,894
	Zemindari	2,195,200	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4,801,920	1,369,464	760,581	232,876	7,378	...
	12. South Arcot						
Pelandorai anicut	Government land	...	...	...	1,794	...	1,073
	Inam land	..	...	...	363	...	27
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	2,157	...	1,100
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	230,563	36,713	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	15,656	...	1,071
	Zemindari	...	...	...	131	...	1,282
	Total	...	..	...	246,350	34,360	...
Total	Government land	2,935,460	2,240,420	1,160,924	232,357	35,640	...
	Inam land	160,000	147,200	83,103	16,019	...	1,098
	Zemindari	23,680	14,080	4,312	131	...	1,282
	Total	3,119,140	2,401,700	1,248,339	248,507	33,260	...
	13. Tanjore.						
Upper anicut	Government land	...	...	...	738,803	44,085	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	99,865	2,657	...
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	838,668	46,742	...
other works	Government land	...	...	...	62,427	11,299	...
	Inam land	...	...	...	8,037	...	20,080
	Zemindari	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	70,464	...	8,781
	Government land	15,23,045	1,158,837	947,767	801,230	55,384	...
	Inam land	623,882	460,083	240,429	107,902	...	17,423
	Zemindari	191,633	147,471	56,163	...	...	...
	Total	2,338,560	1,766,391	1,244,359	909,132	37,961	...

IRRIGATED. Sown from December, 1885, to March, 1886, *i.e.*, 2nd Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year, 1885-86. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	RAINFALL. Monsoons.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
77,155	...	5,018	312,175	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17,016	409	...	42,626	...	12,271	...	...	...	...	...	
1,359	...	845	3,781	...	11,832	...	...	...	...	...	
95,530	...	5,454	358,582	...	24,079	...	...	...	...	...	
85,273	...	1,304	332,825	1,907	...	...	South-west.	13·79	13·70	— 0·65	
19,009	1,708	...	46,151	...	12,550	...	North-east.	58·25	29·66	— 49·08	
1,411	...	826	3,943	...	11,813	...					
105,693	...	422	382,919	...	22,456	...	...	72·04	43·36	— 39·81	
15,923	...	3,987	63,373	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,362	...	1,359	9,155	...	426	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20,285	..	5,346	72,528	832	...	...	...	...	...	...	
85,769	...	10,697	238,436	...	5,670	...	...	..	...	...	
17,297	...	1,193	45,263	...	5,020	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
103,066	...	11,890	283,699	...	10,690	...	...	...	...	...	
101,692	...	14,684	301,809	...	4,412	...	South-west.	13·43	11·14	—17·05	
21,659	...	2,552	54,418	...	5,446	...	North-east.	35·34	22·43	—36·53	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
123,351	...	17,236	356,227	...	9,858	...	...	48·77	33·57	—31·16	
539	...	237	2,333	...	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	
94	...	35	457	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
633	...	272	2,790	...	1,372	...	...	...	...	...	
125,912	...	14,399	356,475	22,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,154	...	2,016	23,810	...	3,087	...	...	...	...	...	
39	...	1,066	170	...	2,348	...	...	...	...	...	
134,105	...	17,481	380,455	16,879	...	...	...	...	...	...	
126,451	...	14,636	358,808	21,004	...	...	South-west.	12·38	17·18	+38·77	
8,248	...	2,051	24,267	...	3,149	...	North-east.	58·65	23·03	—60 73	
39	...	1,066	170	...	2,348	...					
134,738	...	17,753	383,245	15,507	...	...	...	71·03	40·21	—43·39	
68,390	...	626	807,193	43,459	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,921	404	...	108,786	3,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
77,311	...	222	915,979	46,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,053	...	40,800	72,480	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	
758	..	41,001	8,795	...	61,081	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10,811	...	51,801	81,275	...	60,582	...	...	...	...	...	
78,443	...	11,426	879,673	43,958	...	...	South-west.	7·63	9·23		
9,679	...	40,597	117,581	...	58,020	...	North-east.	54·08	37·[illegible]		
...	...	...	...		...	...					
88,122	...	52,023	997,254	...	14,062	...	...	61·7[illegible]			

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Madras Presidency—concld.

Works.	Items.	Area of the districts in acres.	Cultivable area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREAS IRRIGATED. Sown from April to November, 1885, *i.e.*, 1st Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Sown from December, 1885, to March, 1886, *i.e.*, 2nd Crop. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Whole year, 1885-86. Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	RAINFALL. Monsoons.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks as to the causes of Increase or Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	14. Trichinopoly.																		
	Government land	1,704,922	1,291,767	824,793	101,782	...	3,111	48,606	...	7,947	150,388	...	11,058	...	South-west.	8·15	8·72	+6·99	
	Inam land	233,638	190,544	118,046	7,268	...	1,721	6,618	...	2,381	13,886	...	4,102	...	North-east.	28·37	19·71	+30 52	
	Zemindari	392,320	321,134	...	...	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...					
	Total	2,330.880	1,803,445	942,839	109,050	...	4,832	55,237	...	10,315	164,287	...	15,147	...	...	36·52	28·43	—22·15	
	15. Madura.																		
	Government land	1,936,640	1,322,240	816,988	140,618	54,210	...	34,731	...	24,001	175,349	30,209	...	...	South-west.	7·58	8·35	+10·16	
	Inam land	232,320	473,600	111,962	12,778	2,457	...	4,320	...	1,328	17,098	1,129	...	...	North-east.	26·88	22·01	—18·12	
	Zemindari	3,912,320	1,342,720	...	70	50	...	...	...	9,122	70	...	9,072	...					
	Total	6,081,280	3,138,560	928,950	153,466	56,717	...	39,051	...	34,451	192,517	22,266	...	...	...	34·46	30·36	—11·89	
	16. Tinnevelly.																		
Srivaikuntham anicut	Government land	...	...	...	16,006	8,391	...	19,489	1,809	...	35,495	10,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	838	374	...	1,195	267	...	2,033	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	598	598	...	790	151	...	1,388	749	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	17,442	9,363	...	21,474	2,227	...	38,916	11,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	
All other works	Government land	...	...	...	85,659	12,562	...	169,938	11,639	...	255,597	24,201	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	6,725	1,562	...	13,391	357	...	20,116	1,919	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	5,866	1,894	...	18,243	2,594	...	24,109	4,488	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	98,250	16,018	...	201,572	14,590	...	299,822	30,608	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	Government land	2,316,160	1,531,303	1,203,251	101,665	20,953	...	189,427	13,448	...	291,092	34,401	...	...	South-west.	3·11	7·96	+ 155·95	
	Inam land	271,360	238,042	146,900	7,563	1,936	...	14,586	624	...	22,149	2,560	...	...	North-east.	30·11	20·38	— 32·31	
	Zemindari	856,320	751,909	248,825	6,464	2,492	...	19,033	2,745	...	25,497	5,237	...	...					
	Total	3,443,840	2,521,254	1,598,976	115,692	25,381	...	223,046	16,817	...	338,738	42,198	...	...	...	33·22	28·34	— 14·69	
	17. Coimbatore.																		
	Government land	4,556,562	2,796,902	2,064,924	83,972	1,922	...	20,809	...	12,241	104,781	...	10,319	...	South-west.	6·26	10·82	+ 72·84	
	Inam land	337,172	323,727	235,809	9,171	1,186	...	2,048	...	2,226	11,219	...	1,040	...	North-east.	17·97	17·53	— 2·45	
	Zemindari	100,826	86,275	72,150	...	...	392	...	...	310	...	...	702	...					
	Total	4,994,560	3,206,904	2,372,883	93,143	2,716	...	22,857	...	14,777	116,000	...	12,061	...	...	24·23	28·35	+ 17·00	
	18. Salem																		
	Government land	3,571,766	1,825,520	1,243,470	89,992	11,443	...	25,692	...	726	115,684	10,717	...	...	South-west.	12·65	15·82	+ 25·06	
	Inam land	259,743	156,918	100,387	6,911	1,270	...	1,899	...	713	8,810	557	...	...	North-east.	17·88	17·40	— 2·68	
	Zemindari	1,111,639	...	...	487	...	2	14	...	...	501	..	2	...					
	Total	4,943,148	1,982,438	1,343,857	97,390	12,711	...	27,605	...	1,439	124,995	11,272	...	...	...	30·53	33·22	+ 8·81	
Total, anicuts	Government land	...	...	...	1,344,582	89,224	...	157,498	1,266	...	1,502,080	90,490	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	336,019	38,047	...	31,840	...	1,733	367,859	36,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	184,113	8,741	...	7,305	1,676	...	191,418	10,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	1,864,714	136,012	...	196,643	1,209	...	2,061,357	137,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of other works	Government land	...	...	...	1,703,305	138,860	...	791,956	...	7,169	2,495,261	1,31,691	..	...	...	...	...	...	
	Inam land	...	...	...	308,703	...	77,364	141,167	...	47,587	449,870	...	124,951	...	...	...	...	...	
	Zemindari	...	...	...	16,968	...	57,873	20,050	..	8,799	37,018	...	66,672	...	...	...	...	...	
	Total	...	...	...	2,028,976	3,623	...	953,173	...	63,555	2,982,149	...	59,932	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, including anicuts and works.	Government land	47,184,402	28,419,950	17,199,407	3,047,887	228,084	...	949,454	...	5,903	3,997,341	2,22,181	...	...	South-west.	13·94	14·28	+	
	Inam land	8,013,511	7,460,695	4,603,081	644,722	...	39,317	173,007	...	49,320	817,729	...	88,637	...	North-east.	23·66	18·14	—	
	Zemindari	28,454,691	7,067,672	874,570	201,081	...	49,132	27,355	...	7,123	228,436	...	56,255	...					
	Total	83,652,604	42,948,317	22,677,058	3,893,690	139,635	...	1,149,816	...	62,346	5,043,506	77,289	...	...	...	37·60	32·		

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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

1 Provinces.	2 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.	
Madras.	Ganjam	10 5	...	13 13	14 11	...	...	26 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	8 0	...	9 0	10 11	18 6	25 11	24 3	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 0	
	Godavery	9 0	...	14 6	15 8	25 0	24 10	29 2	...	...	...	...	194 6	12 0	
	Kistna	7 6	...	13 8	14 11	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 0	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	22 2	20 14	26 6	...	...	...	...	93 5	13 13	
	Cuddapah	14 11	...	11 10	14 2	24 8	29 0	26 5	...	...	...	...	140 0	13 8	
	Anantapur	13 6	...	11 13	13 8	37 2	30 2	34 0	...	...	...	...	77 13	11 14	
	Bellary	16 5	...	11 13	13 0	29 14	27 5	31 0	...	...	...	...	97 3	11 14	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 6	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	12 14	
	Madras	10 13	...	12 0	14 0	23 0	23 2	25 3	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 11	...	21 2	26 0	...	...	...	...	87 8	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	14 0	16 0		33 0	34 3	...	...	...	...	140 0	13 5	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	16 3	...	31 10	28 10	...	...	...	...	201 11	13 8	
	Tanjore	9 10	...	15 13	18 6	...	37 11	36 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	10 3	...	15 13	16 5	...	34 5	33 6	...	...	...	...	126 6	14 3	
	Madura	10 2	...	15 8	16 8	32 6	33 13	37 3	...	...	...	...	111 13	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 14	...	13 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	10 11	...	13 8	14 8	26 2	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Nilgiris	8 8	...	9 10	11 3	20 13	17 8	21 10	...	...	...	...	161 13	12 14	
	Salem	11 2	...	12 3	15 0	29 2	27 14	30 10	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	10 3	...	13 10	16 0	...	...	21 13	...	...	...	...	126 6	16 3	
	Malabar	8 10	...	13 13	14 10	...	...	19 11	...	...	...	...	155 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	9 12	17 0	7 6	11 2	17 15	16 2	13 12	16 3	15 13	17 6	8 6	62 6	12 9	
	Daskrohi	12 0	22 8	6 8	11 8	20 0	17 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	10 8	...	9 6	10 0	...	16 12	22 12	...	16 12	...	11 6	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	12 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	13 3	...	8 0	11 0	16 0	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 4	...	8 3	10 0	14 0	14 6	...	...	12 5	...	8 0	71 2	15 9	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 2	100 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 3	...	7 8	9 6	28 8	21 6	...	15 0	13 8	...	10 8	131 0	12 4	
	Násik	13 12	...	10 8	12 0	27 8	19 8	30 0	...	17 14	...	10 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	12 13	10 1	8 4	9 5	27 3	18 13	...	...	18 0	...	10 4	80 0	13 3	
	Poona (City)	11 8	9 0	8 9	9 13	26 2	18 6	16 6	...	14 15	...	10 2	60 13	12 3	
	Sholápur	14 8	23 3	10 15	12 4	31 1	23 14	...*	26 0	18 8	...	12 7	80 0	13 4	
	Bijapur	No return received.													
	Satara	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	22 10	20 11	...	...	14 15	...	...	116 8	13 2	
	Belgaum	17 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	23 0	22 0	27 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	100 0	13 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	...	10 0	11 0	27 0	21 0	31 0	...	19 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnagiri	10 9	...	8 9	11 5	20 2	16 9	18 13	...	14 0	...	10 14	105 0	14 4	
Bom.	Karwar	11 5½	...	7 0	13 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	...	14 0	...	11 8	213 5½	11 0	
	Pánch Mahals (Godhra)	10 0	...	9 11	11 0	...	18 0	22 0	...	20 8	25 0	9 6	320 0	16 0	
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 5	...	10 0	12 0	29 2	29 0	...	19 0	16 8	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	10 5	17 2	7 7	9 2	18 5	16 0	18 5	...	13 2	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	
	Disa Cantonment	16 15	...	8 0	9 2	23 8	23 7	...	...	18 7	...	11 0	150 0	13 0	
	Nimach Cantonment	16 8	22 0	8 0	10 0	28 0	17 0	...	...	27 0	35 0	13 0	160 0	13 8	
	Nasirabad Cantonment	17 8	27 0	7 0	8 0	31 5¼	20 12¾	...	12 0	28 15	31 10	13 0	90 0	15 8	
	Rajkot Station	13 0	...	6 8	9 0	17 8	12 8	...	...	15 8	...	7 8	80 0	40 0	
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	20 0	10 0	16 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	13 5	...	13 0	160 0	13 0*	* In common use.
	Karachi	11 0	17 8	8 0	14 0	20 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	7 0	105 0	16 0	
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	11 8	19 8	8 8	17 8	20 8	17 8	...	...	17 8	...	...	166 0	13 8	
	Shikarpur	12 0	19 8	9 8	12 8	17 0	21 8	...	...	18 0	...	11 8	140 0	13 0	
	Sukkur	15 0	23 0	10 0	15 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	15 0	...	..	14 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12	
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*														
	Burdwan	16 0	...	20 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	...	27 0	120 0	...a	
	Bankoora	18 8	24 0	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	38 0	20 0	280 0	11 11b	
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	160 0	12 0c	
	Midnapore	17 0	...	17 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	16 0	155 0	12 8d	
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0e	
	Howrah	15 4	...	12 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	14 12	90 0	12 0	
	entral Districts.														
	Calcut'	16 4	21 6	9 8	16 9	13 4	13 0	...	18 0	19 2	24 8	18 6	80 0	13 0	
	24-Pe innahs	14 8	21 4	8 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	26 8	...	90 0	12 5f	
	Nud	16 0	26 5¼	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10½g	
	Khoolna	...	...	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 8h	
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 5	...	20 0	130 0	10 12i	
	Moorshedabad	18 8	...	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	32 0	16 12	160 0	12 0j	
	Dinagepore	14 6	24 0	19 3	25 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Rajshahye	20 0	44 0	16 2	21 6	...	...	...	...	28 2	...	17 0	240 0	12 0k	
	Rungpore	18 0	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	11 8	120 0	...l	
	Bogra	16 8	...	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	...	90 0	10 10	
	Pubna	21 0	...	8 0	24 0 (new) 24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	17 12	200 0	11 4m	
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	...	11 0	26 0	8 0	120 0	9 0	
	Jalpáiguri	13 0	20 0	13 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	128 0	11 8n	
	Eastern Districts.														
	Dacca	16 0	26 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	10 8o	
	Furreedpore	20 0	26 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	14 0	140 0	11 8p	
	Backergunge*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...q	
	Mymensingh	12 0	...	11 4	16 10	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	11 0r	
	Chittagong	16 0	...	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	9 0	75 0	12 0s	
	Noakholly	...	...	15 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	9 0t	
	Tipperah	13 5	...	15 3	18 4	...	...	...	...	17 2	...	11 13	...	...u	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 10½	11 13½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	

* Figures for Sudder station not furnished.

a sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Culna and Cutwa 13-8 seers and Raneegunge 12-12 seers.

b Bishenpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

c Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-4 seers per rupee.

d -divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Contai 13 seers and Tumlook 11 seers.

e nabad retail prices of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.

f visions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Baraset, Bussirhat, and Barrackpore 12 seers, Dia- bour (at Kulpihat) 13 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.

g ons retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kooshtea and Ranaghat 12-8 seers, Meherpore 12 seers, aga 13 seers.

h retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Satkhira 12 seers and Bagirhat 11 seers.

i tail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and

j ail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 13 seers, Jungipore and Kandi 12-8 seers.

k rices of salt per rupee were :—Nattore 12 seers, and Nowgong 10-14 seers.

l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nilphamari 13 seers, Gaibanda 9-10 seers, and Kurigram 12 seers.

m At Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

n At Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 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 11-5 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 9 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore and Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

s At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

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 11 seers and Chandpore 11-8 seers.

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

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued*.														
Behar.														
Patna	21 0	34 0	11 8	21 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 8	32 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
Gya	19 0	27 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	16 0	26 0	...	25 0	120 0	11 0	
Shahabad	18 0	32 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	16 0	160 0	12 0*v*	
Durbhunga	18 0	26 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	...	24 0	28 0	20 0	160 0	11 8*w*	
Mozufferpore	20 0	30 0	11 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	...	28 0	30 0	21 8	140 0	12 0*x*	
Sarun	18 8	29 8	8 4	22 0	...	...	29 0	15 8	25 8	28 8	24 0	140 0	11 12*y*	
Chumparun	21 0	35 0	7 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	31 8	30 8	24 8	...	...*z*	
Monghyr	21 0	38 0	13 4	18 8	42 0	...	...	21 0	26 4	42 0	21 0	126 0	...*z*1	
Bhágalpur	20 3	35 5	15 2	20 3	...	...	...	...	27 12	40 6	18 15	179 0	..*z*2	
Purneah	17 0	...	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	30 0	96 0	11 0*z*3	
Maldah	17 0	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	...	160 0	11 8	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 8	...	16 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	50 0	20 0	200 0	12 0*z*4	
Orissa.														
Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	18 6	...	...	...	...	kalai 18 6	...	...	80 0	14 0	
Pooree	14 7	...	13 2	21 0	...	...	...	...	,, 13 2	...	15 12	80 0	14 7	
Balasore	14 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	13 0	160 0	10 0*z*5	
Chota Nagpore.														
South-Western Frontier Agency.														
Hazáribágh	20 0	21 0	12 0	21 0 to 26 0(new)	...	...	54 0	...	21 0	40 0	19 0	256 0	10 0*z*6	
Lohardugga	24 0	18 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	48 0	...	20 0	36 0	20 0	120 0	10 0	
Singbhoom	24 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	320 0	9 0	
Manbhoom	16 0	...	16 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	40 0	...	240 0	10 8	
Assam.														
Sylhet	13 0	...	10 15	15 12	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	13 0	108 0	11 4	
Cáchár	12 4½	...	8 6½	10 10½	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 6½	64 0	10 10⅝	
Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	80 0	11 8	
Gáro Hills	8 0	...	6 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	160 0	11 0	
Darrang	7 0	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	9 0	
Sibságar	...	...	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 0	
Lakhimpur	8 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	8 0	10 0	160 0	8 12	
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	...	100 0	8 0	
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	3 0	
Dehra Dún	17 0	31 0	6 0	11 8	20 0	22 0	25 0	...	24 0	26 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
Saháranpur	18 4½	27 15	8 9½	12 14½	26 14	23 10½	32 4	32 4	26 14	30 1½	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
Muzaffarnagar	17 10	33 0	6 9	14 5	26 6	21 0	17 10	17 10	25 5	27 8	15 6	110 0	13 4	
Meerut	16 8	27 0	6 0	14 0	25 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	26 0	24 0	25 0	100 0	13 0	
Bulandshahr	18 8	31 0	7 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	...	20 0	29 0	28 0	19 0	160 0	13 0	
Aligarh	18 0	29 0	5 8	12 8	24 0	24 0	...	16 8	29 0	31 0	31 0	120 0	13 0	
Kumaun	14 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	14 0	22 0	10 0	200 0	8 0	
Garhwál	16 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
N.-W. Provinces.														
Bijnor	16 14	28 2	12 6	15 3	...	19 11	...	...	23 10	...	...	135 0	12 6	
Moradabad	19 0	32 8	10 8	15 8	30 8	24 8	...	17 0	25 4	31 8	28 0	125 0	13 8	
Budaun	21 0	33 9½	6 0	15 9½	...	25 3	...	30 0	27 9½	30 0	27 9½	144 0	12 9½	
Bareilly	19 6	28 12	6 4	14 6	27 8	24 6	30 0	20 0	26 14	31 4	23 12	100 0	12 8	
Sháhjahánpur	22 0	39 0	10 0	19 0	32 0	28 0	...	32 0	31 0	32 0	25 0	120 0	11 8	
Tarái Pergunnahs	22 8	25 0	8 12	16 4	32 8	25 0	...	31 4	22 8	32 8	25 0	100 0	11 4	
Muttra	18 0	27 0	8 0	14 8	25 0	23 0	...	16 0	27 8	28 0	28 0	120 0	13 0	
Agra	17 4	25 8	6 0	12 8	24 0	22 0	...	...	25 8	29 0	17 0	100 0	14 0	
Farukhabad	19 6	30 0	7 0	13 4	26 0	25 0	...	27 0	30 11	27 4	26 0	130 0	12 8	
Mainpuri	19 4	26 4	4 8	15 0	21 8	22 8	40 0	...	26 4	31 8	30 4	160 0	13 0	
Etáwah	19 8	28 0	13 8	16 0	29 0	26 8	25 0	25 12	25 12	34 0	30 0	120 0	12 0	
Etah	19 8	29 0	7 0	16 0	...	22 0	30 0	20 0	28 0	35 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	...	16 0	37 0	22 0	35 0	140 0	11 0	
Jhánsi	23 8	29 8	8 0	15 0	26 14½	27 7½	...	...	34 1½	35 5	35 0	200 0	11 8	
Lalitpur	23 12	34 0	11 8	14 0	36 0	22 0	35 0	34 0	35 0	38 0	15 8	160 0	11 8	
Cawnpore	20 8	32 8	10 8	16 0	31 0	29 0	...	26 0	31 0	35 0	28 0	130 0	14 0	
Fatehpur	16 8	24 4	13 8	18 0	...	22 8	...	...	27 0	...	26 0	160 0	11 0	
Bánda	17 12	21 0	8 0	16 0	30 0	26 0	35 0	26 0	36 0	...	23 0	160 0	12 0	
Allahabad	16 8	28 8	8 0	14 8	30 8	29 0	...	...	29 8	...	19 8	120 0	11 4	
Hamirpur	19 6	...	8 0	16 0	33 4	28 2	...	...	39 8	...	33 0	140 0	12 10	
Jaunpur	18 12	28 0	7 1	14 2	...	...	...	...	31 0	...	26 14	140 0	12 0	
Gorakhpur	18 7	29 11	9 14½	21 2½	...	...	30 9½	25 3	29 11	28 13	25 3	140 0	11 0	
Basti	22 0	36 0	10 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	24 0	28 0	140 0	11 0	
Azamgarh	19 3	28 12	10 5	19 3	...	...	...	...	25 13	34 0	17 0	177 8	11 2	
Mirzapur	17 0	27 0	9 0	16 0	23 0	26 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	25 0	70 0	11 0	
Benares	18 7	25 8	11 15	19 0	25 8	27 2	23 14	21 11	25 4	27 10	24 6	110 0	11 13	
Gházipur	19 5	30 14½	7 12	16 12	...	23 3	38 10	23 3	28 5	...	25 1½	128 12	10 5	
Balia	19 4	30 0	10 4	15 8	27 8	21 4	20 8	...	29 8	31 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
Pilibhit	22 8	33 0	15 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	25 0	32 12	...	200 0	11 4	
Oudh.														
Sultánpur	21 0	34 0	10 0	20 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	36 0	31 0	36 0	160 0	11 8	
Partábgarh	19 8	29 0	16 0	20 0	...	28 0	28 0	...	28 8	...	20 0	180 0	11 2	
Fyzabad	19 0	32 0	9 8	18 8	...	15 8	30 0	22 0	35 0	31 8	25 0	100 0	11 8	
Kheri	26 0	38 0	8 0	18 0	42 0	37 0	50 0	26 0	36 0	46 0	20 0	120 0	12 0	
Lucknow	20 7	30 8	6 6	15 7	32 0	28 0	33 0	30 0	29 5	33 0	26 8	90 0	11 8	
Bára Banki	20 0	31 8	9 0	13 8	34 12	33 0	34 0	20 0	32 8	37 0	29 0	120 0	12 0	
Bahraich	22 0	48 0	14 0	18 0	40 0	22 0	40 0	...	36 0	37 0	30 0	160 0	12 0	
Rai Bareli	18 8	27 0	7 0	17 8	30 0	28 0	35 0	27 0	39 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	11 0	
Sitapur	23 0	40 0	8 0	20 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	40 0	40 0	...	140 0	11 0	
Gonda	22 12	35 8	16 12	19 10	36 12	32 0	34 0	28 0	39 8	39 12	31 4	200 0	12 0	
Unáo	21 0	29 0	9 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	...	21 0	31 0	35 0	19 0	160 0	12 0	
Hardoi	21 6	36 8	7 0	14 0	...	28 8	...	...	32 4	38 0	28 8	160 0	11 8	
Punjab.														
Hissar	16 0	30 0	...	10 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	32 0	20 0	...	100 0	13 8	
Rohtak	17 0	25 0	...	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	30 0	24 0	...	120 0	12 12	
Gurgaon	19 0	29 0	...	10 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	29 0	24 0	30 0	140 0	12 0	
Delhi	17 0	26 0	...	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	18 0	26 0	...	25 0	80 0	12 0	
Karnál	18 0	30 0	...	13 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	12 12	
Umballa	20 0	30 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	31 0	30 0	21 0	130 0	14 0	
Simla	16 0	19 0	...	9 0	16 0	18 0	25 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	70 0	9 12	
Kángra	19 0	29 0	...	14 0	...	...	35 0	...	22 0	27 0	16 0	120 0	12 0	
Hoshiárpur	20 0	31 0	...	13 0	28 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	...	120 0	13 12	
Jullundur	19 0	28 0	...	8 0	27 0	14 0	...	16 0	30 0	29 0	...	100 0	14 0	
Ludhiána	21 0	34 0	...	14 0	30 0	22 0	...	20 0	33 0	32 0	...	110 0	15 0	

[1] Sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12-8 seers, Sasseram 12 seers and Bhabuah 8 seers.
[2] Sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 12 seers.
[3] Sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajeepore 12 seers and Seetamarhee 11 seers.
[4] Sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-3 seers.
[5] Retail price of salt, 11-8 seers per rupee.
[6] Kathua and Jamui sub-divisions retail prices of salt, 11 seers per rupee.

[22] In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka and Soopole 11 seers and Maddapore 10-8 seers.
[23] In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 11-8 seers.
[24] In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur 13 seers, Pakour 12-8 seers, and Rajmehal 12 seers.
[25] At Bhadruck retail price of salt, 9 seers per rupee.
[26] At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt, 11 seers.

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

2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum.*)	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
PUNJAB—*continued.*														
Ferozepore	17 0	29 0	...	11 0	27 0	20 0	...	24 0	32 0	28 0	...	90 0	14 0	
Mooltan	13 0	22 0	...	8 0	20 0	15 0	...	16 0	22 0	19 0	...	100 0	15 0	
Jhang	15 0	26 0	...	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	20 0	10 0	200 0	14 0	
Montgomery	16 0	23 0	...	10 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	200 0	12 0	
Lahore	17 0	31 0	...	13 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	28 0	24 0	...	90 0	14 0	
Amritsar	18 0	33 0	...	14 0	26 0	23 0	16 0	24 0	29 0	24 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
Gurdáspur	22 0	28 0	...	16 0	28 0	16 0	...	16 0	26 0	28 0	...	120 0	14 0	
Siálkot	16 0	32 0	...	13 0	29 0	21 0	...	30 0	26 0	22 0	...	120 0	15 0	
Gujrát	17 0	28 0	...	12 0	23 0	22 0	...	16 0	26 0	22 0	...	120 0	16 0	
Gujránwála	17 0	31 0	...	14 0	26 0	20 0	...	10 0	27 0	23 0	...	120 0	15 0	
Shahpur	16 0	25 0	...	12 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	240 0	16 0	
Jhelum	17 0	32 0	...	13 0	25 0	21 0	...	25 0	26 0	25 0	13 0	130 0	16 8	
Ráwalpindi	18 0	31 0	...	10 0	...	30 0	...	22 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	15 8	
Hazára	16 0	22 0	...	12 0	...	20 0	...	...	20 0	25 0	...	180 0	12 0	
Peshávar	16 0	27 0	...	13 0	25 0	20 0	...	21 0	21 0	24 0	31 0	105 0	46 8	
Kohát	15 0	23 0	...	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	160 0	60 0	
Bannu	18 0	28 0		8 0	24 0	23 0	...	8 0	26 0	27 0	15 0	60 0	40 0	
D. I. Khán	15 0	25 0		8 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	5 0	25 0	...	...	113 0	43 0	
D. G. Khán	13 0	20 0	...	9 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	...	125 0	22 0	
Muzaffargarh	15 0	21 0	...	16 0	20 0	16 0	...	14 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	14 8	
CENTRAL PROVINCES.														
Saugor	19 10	...	7 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	27 5	...	14 0	160 0	9 12	
Damoh	20 0	...	10 0	11 7	...	...	...	...	26 11	...	12 13	200 0	10 11	
Jubbulpore	16 0	...	8 8	11 0	25 0	...	...	...	22 0	...	14 0	120 0	11 0	
Mandla	19 0	...	10 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	13 0	256 0	10 13	
Seoni	19 8	...	8 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	20 6	...	12 7	220 0	10 11	
Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 3	10 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	15 14	140 0	11 7	
Hoshangabad	16 0	...	7 0	8 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	13 0	200 0	10 14	
Nimár	14 4	...	7 8	11 7	30 8	...	...	...	16 2	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
Betúl	16 12	...	9 10	12 6	20 3	...	...	...	19 7	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
Chhindwára	15 3	...	6 11	10 11	20 9	...	...	...	21 11	...	10 4	160 0	9 2	
Wardha	19 3	...	8 12	12 0	21 5	...	...	...	14 12	...	12 13	160 0	10 11	
Nágpur	19 11	...	8 12	12 3	24 6	...	...	...	19 11	...	14 1	130 0	11 7	
Chánda	17 10	...	10 11	12 13	20 0	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	612 0	10 5	
Bhandára	16 4	...	...	13 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	12 8	200 0	10 0	
Bálághát	15 12	...	11 13	17 14	...	...	...	...	15 10	...	15 0	144 0	10 0	
Raipur	21 14	...	12 6	17 6	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	18 5	60 0	11 0	
Bilászpur	22 3	...	14 10	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 2	...	17 8	128 0	9 0	
Sambalpur	19 4	...	17 8	26 4	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	13 0	160 0	11 6	
LOWER BURMA.														
Arakan Division.														
Akyab	...	...	11 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	200 0	35 0	
Kyoukpyu	...	...	15 0	16 9	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
Sandoway	...	...	22 14	26 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	22 13	
Pegu Division.														
Rangoon Town	11 4	...	13 2	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 2	...	...	320 0	29 2	
Pegu	...	...	10 15	15 13	...	...	...	...	11 2	...	...	135 0	26 15	
Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	...	...	535 11	27 7	
Prome	12 2	...	12 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	11 13	37 5	...	167 9	18 10	
Irrawaddy Division.														
Bassein	...	...	14 6	16 7	...	...	...	...	10 8	...	...	200 11	25 4	
Henzada	...	...	11 15	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
Thonegwa	No return received.													
Thayetmyo	13 6	...	10 10	13 1	...	...	...	...	10 9	...	...	367 8	18 15	
Tenasserim Division.														
Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 11	11 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	30 8	
Tavoy	...	...	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
Mergui	...	...	15 6	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	8 11	...	...	27 0	18 12	
Shwaygyin	...	...	10 10	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	14 2	
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.														
Secunderabad	14 7	...	6 13	11 4	21 7	...	...	...	13 3	...	9 13	115 0	10 3	
Bolarum	16 4	...	7 11	9 13	24 7	...	...	...	12 13	...	...	116 14	10 10	
Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 0	9 4	23 0	22 0	...	...	13 8	...	10 0	88 0	9 12	
Amráoti	18 0	...	8 0	10 0	28 0	18 0	...	...	15 8	...	11 0	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
Akola	18 0	...	7 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	*	12 0	
Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	6 0	9 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
Buldana	18 0	...	8 0	12 0	36 0	32 0	...	...	18 0	...	9 0	*	11 0	
Wun	19 0	...	9 0	11 0	28 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	...	20 0	*	11 8	
Básim	20 10	...	7 2	11 0	39 5	28 0	...	...	17 10	...	...	*	10 0	
MYSORE.														
Bangalore	11 0	11 8	9 8	10 8	27 2	...	34 3	...	11 0	...	12 0	84 0	11 4	
Kolar	...	12 4	12 4	14 0	...	...	42 0	...	12 4	...	13 0	144 0	11 0	
Túmkúr	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	44 0	...	12 0	...	16 0	340 0	11 0	
Mysore	11 12	10 0	10 8	12 0	45 0	44 0	32 0	10 0	11 0	...	11 0	72 0	9 8	
Hassan	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	44 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	96 0	11 0	
Shimoga	12 10	13 10	12 10	15 12	...	...	42 0	...	12 10	..	...	480 0	8 6	
Kadur	10 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	42 0	...	12 0	...	10 0	64 0	11 0	
Chitaldroog	15 4	15 0	12 6	14 10	41 3	21 0	45 5	36 0	13 3	...	14 5	320 0	11 4	
COORG														
Coorg	10 4	9 12	13 7	15 15	...	...	34 7	...	24 11	...	...	110 0	11 13	
Jeypore	15 4	31 0	4 12	9 0	28 0	23 0	...	21 0	31 0	30 8	33 0	115 0	14 0	
Kishengurh	15 4	28 8	9 0	10 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	30 8	28 8	...	...	15 12	
Kerrowlee	18 7	28 12	12 8	14 6	25 0	23 12	...	27 8	30 0	...	37 0	200 0	13 2	
Ulwur	18 6	26 12	7 8	11 8	27 13	22 0	...	21 0	27 7	26 9	35 0	200 0	15 0	
Bhurtpore (City)	17 0	24 10	7 0	8 4	24 6	21 7	...	15 12	26 4	25 0	24 0	160 0	12 4	
[illegible]jmere	14 0	27 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	80 0	14 0	
[illegible]oli Cantonment	20 2	33 2	5 8	11 8	38 0	27 8	...	...	35 0	...	...	230 0	13 8	
[illegible]pura	17 0	28 8	...	9 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	26 8	...	...	255 0	14 0	
[illegible]	17 0	30 0	6 0	8 0	19 0	25 0	...	22 0	20 0	27 0	15 0	200 0	14 0	
[illegible]	13 12	23 0	5 8	7 8	...	19 0	...	...	18 0	...	10 0	...	13 1	
[illegible]	18 1	26 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	...	12 0	...	13 10	
[illegible]	17 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	28 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	260 0	18 0	
[illegible]	13 4	...	10 8	12 10	18 0	17 8	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	25 9	
[illegible]f Meywar	22 0	25 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	37 0	...	†	11 8	† Eight pies per bundle.
[illegible]ypore)	13 4½	20 5	10 2½	10 15	20 5	14 13½	...	16 6½	20 5	20 0	10 2½	200 0	11 5	
[illegible]ar Agency)	22 8	22 8	10 0	17 8	21 4	...	...	...	37 8	40 0	...	...	12 8	
[illegible])	16 14	21 4	9 6	11 4	21 4	18 12*	...	...	28 12	27 8	21 11	...	17 11	
[illegible]	16 4	27 8	6 4	8 12	25 0	22 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF NOVEMBER 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.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Elcusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 9	7 3	...	16 15	...	...	22 0	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	23 0	36 8	11 0	11 8	32 8	...	...	...	38 8	36 8	...	200 0	12 8	
	Kotah	21 8	25 0	7 8	10 8	27 8	20 0	...	...	34 0	27 0	20 0	240 0	13 0	
	Tonk	19 8	30 4	8 8	10 8	37 12	26 8	...	...	36 12	30 4	...	85 0	14 4	
	Jhallawar	21 7	23 14	9 7	11 14	33 2	19 7½	...	17 11	37 0	32 1	11 13	175 0	11 13	
	Shahpoora	19 4	30 8	11 12	14 6	30 0	23 8	...	...	27 12	34 0	...	160 0	13 4	
	Dholpur	17 4	22 8	9 8	...	25 2	23 12	...	18 0	26 3	...	31 6	90 0	13 8	
Central India.	Indore	14 2	21 0	8 10	10 0	34 4	20 0	*	*	20 6	34 4	16 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	19 1	18 10	7 6	10 0	21 12	21 8	*	16 5	23 5	24 15	29 8	126 14	11 9	
	Goona	29 0	20 0	9 0	9 8	32 0	24 0	*	*	40 0	50 0	16 0	240 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	19 0	29 0	8 0	16 0	21 8	21 0	*	*	26 0	*	32 8	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

J. WESTLAND,
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 NOVEMBER 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1578 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 11th DECEMBER 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.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Ragi or [illegible] (*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.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bombay.	Satára	18 [illegible]	...	8 14	10 0	22 10	22 11	...	...	14 15	...	...	116 0	13 2	
	Belgaum (*revised*)	26 8	12 0	10 8	11 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	...	13 0	...	9 8	89 8	12 8	

[illegible] FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
[illegible]*ical Branch*).

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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIV of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 28th November, 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th November, 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 28th November, 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 27th November, 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
4th Dec., 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,04,878	172	683	1,20,272	176	37,08,255	176	42,53,450	181	5,45,195	...
4th ditto	Madras	861	1,60,264	186	831	1,41,760	171	40,94,486	168	50,89,119	178	94,633	...
4th ditto	South Indian	654	80,308	123	654	84,421	129	29,74,014	131	33,54,709	149	3,80,695	...
11th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	8,28,699	551	1,504	8,92,691	594	2,21,63,179	426	2,43,06,006	469	21,42,827	...
27th Nov., 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,41,231	523	461	2,63,000	570	82,83,865	520	86,65,423	546	3,81,558	...
	Total	4,088	14,15,380	346	4,133	15,02,144	363	4,21,23,799	298	4,56,68,707	321	35,44,908	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
11th Dec., 1886	East Indian	1,515	9,85,919	651	1,515	8,88,434	586	3,04,42,301	581	2,97,32,651	570	...	7,09,650
11th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	11,436	200	57	8,069	141	3,32,208	168	3,58,682	182	26,474	...
11th ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	908	81	12	630	52	30,282	73	30,657	74	375	...
11th ditto	Sindia	75	8,245	110	75	8,157	109	2,32,458	90	2,42,651	95	10,193	...
11th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	1,600	3,75,906	220	1,664	3,40,000	210	1,07,10,764	187	1,13,93,225	199	6,76,461	...
11th ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	29,155	92	476	39,307	82	6,23,220	57	11,35,753	99	5,12,533	...
11th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	2,270	54	...	...	78,838	55	78,838	...
	Total	3,634	14,11,629	388	3,841	12,95,867	351	4,23,77,233	337	4,29,72,457	338	5,95,224	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
4th Dec., 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	1,19,220	512	234	1,25,263	535	28,20,954	350	34,41,214	427	6,20,260	...
11th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,357	50	27	1,430	52	50,954	54	53,907	57	2,953	...
11th ditto	Northern Bengal	249	65,845	264	249	75,500	303	13,68,537	159	16,94,827	198	3,26,290	...
11th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,200	86	37	2,502	68	82,457	64	75,134	59	...	7,323
11th ditto	Tirhoot	220	34,803	154	246	31,351	127	8,20,066	106	10,07,506	119	1,81,440	...
4th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,782	351	45	10,670	237	3,43,182	221	4,25,571	275	82,389	...
4th ditto	Nagpur and Chattisgarh	149	24,652	165	149	17,376	117	8,08,170	157	7,62,134	149	...	46,036
4th ditto	Burma	327	35,048	107	327	44,579	136	13,14,027	126	14,95,956	131	1,81,929	...
27th Nov., 1886	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	5	17	3	...	...	(*c*)1,078	6	1,078	...
11th Dec., 1886	North-Western (*b*)	1,869	5,87,417	314	1,869	4,37,161	234	1,97,28,447	305	1,65,37,925	257	...	31,90,522
4th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,653	46	36	1,822	51	44,731	36	57,338	46	12,607	...
4th ditto	Dacca	86	2,855	33	86	5,584	65	60,617	30	1,66,915	55	1,06,298	...
27th Nov., 1886	Jorhat	25	934	37	30	619	21	24,093	28	26,257	25	2,164	...
4th Dec., 1886	Bilaspur-Etawah (Kutni-Umaria Section)	...	...	...	38	2,652	70	...	...	(*d*)4,235	28	4,235	...
	Total	3,309	8,92,766	270	3,378	7,56,526	224	2,74,72,235	244	2,57,49,997	221	...	17,22,238
	GRAND TOTAL. (Guaranteed and State)	11,031	37,19,775	337	11,352	35,54,537	313	11,19,73,267	295	11,43,91,161	296	24,17,894	...
	Gross estimated Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,69,36,844	150	5,76,42,809	149	...	...
	Net Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,50,36,423	145	5,67,48,352	147	17,11,929	...
	Assisted Companies.												
4th Dec., 1886	Bengal Central	125	10,330	83	125	9,993	80	3,32,287	77	3,70,435	86	38,148	...
11th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	4,237	63	67	4,052	60	1,56,939	67	2,09,923	91	52,984	...
27th Nov., 1886	Assam	78	6,172	79	78	7,282	93	1,66,570	59	2,25,857	80	59,287	...
4th Dec., 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	36,076	119	303	54,000	178	9,95,043	95	12,81,158	123	2,85,215	...
11th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,636	208	22	3,934	177	1,65,853	216	1,59,082	208	...	6,771
	Total	595	61,451	103	595	79,261	133	18,17,592	88	22,46,455	109	4,28,863	...
	Native States.												
4th Dec., 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	18,351	95	193	23,193	120	6,23,786	93	6,46,858	97	23,072	...
11th ditto	Jodhpore	64	5,818	91	64	5,000	78	1,14,401	52	1,39,880	63	25,419	...
27th Nov., 1886	Nizam's	121	32,133	266	208	25,199	121	7,60,182	181	9,52,222	133	1,92,040	...
11th Dec., 1886	Mysore	140	8,365	60	140	8,637	62	2,96,270	61	3,18,300	66	22,030	...
	Rajpura-Patiala	16	1,183	74	16	710	44	29,037	53	37,576	68	8,539	...
	Morvi	...	...	...	51	4,342	26	...	..	26,186	30	26,186	...
	Total	534	65,850	123	672	64,081	95	18,23,736	98	21,21,022	95	2,97,286	...

(a) Bhore-Achnera State Railway.
(b) Pathankot State Railway.
(c) Receipts from 16th June to 27th November, 1886.
(d) Receipts from 31st October to 27th November, 1886.

R. GARDINER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Offg. Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1886.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Demerara. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Trinidad. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Mauritius. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Natal. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Surinam. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	French W. I. Colonies. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Total. Males.	Females.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Under 2 years	11	12	23		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		7	11	18		...	...	...		18	23	41	
From 2 to 10 years	30	16	46		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		16	14	30		...	...	...		46	30	76	
„ 10 „ 20 „	115	39	154		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		74	16	90		...	...	...		189	55	244	
„ 20 „ 30 „	189	87	276		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		125	62	187		...	...	...		314	149	463	
„ 30 „ 40 „	20	8	28		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		16	7	23		...	...	...		36	15	51	
„ 40 „ 50 „	2	1	3	41·41 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	40·55 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
Grand Total	367	163	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	113	353	...	...	...	...	...	607	276	883	

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants come to Calcutta for Embarkation.

Orissa	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Western Bengal	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	
Central ditto	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Behar	113	56	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	18	52	...	...	...	...	...	147	74	221	
North-Western Provinces	137	73	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	53	173	...	...	...	...	...	257	126	383	
Oudh	86	18	104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	23	111	...	...	...	...	...	174	41	215	
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Punjab	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	13	
Nepal and Native Estates	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16	
Mixed, Madras and Bombay, &c.	7	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	16	
Grand Total	367	163	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	113	353	...	...	...	...	...	607	276	883	

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins, and high castes	63	21	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22	62	...	...	...	...	...	103	43	146	
Agriculturists (Hindoos)	63	17	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	22	81	...	...	...	...	...	122	39	161	
Artisans (Hindoos)	82	38	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	17	61	...	...	...	...	...	126	55	181	
Low castes (Hindoos)	108	57	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	31	97	...	...	...	...	...	174	88	262	
Musulmans	50	30	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	21	52	...	...	...	...	...	81	51	132	
Christians	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Grand Total	367	163	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	113	353	...	...	...	...	...	607	276	883	

MEMO.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Hindoos	525	225	750
2 Musulmans	81	51	132
3 Christians	1	...	1
Total	607	276	883

E. C. BUCK
Secretary to the Govern

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 22nd DECEMBER 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been slight but seasonable rain during the past week in the Madras Presidency and the Deccan, and local showers in Central India, Rajputana, and Hyderabad.

Some damage has been occasioned by the late heavy rains in a few districts of Madras and Bombay, while in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces more rain would be beneficial, but on the whole the *rabi* crops are in good condition and promise well. In the Punjab rain is much needed to complete the *rabi* sowings.

Harvesting of the *kharif* crops continues in progress in the Bombay districts and Hyderabad, and the winter rice is being reaped in Burma, Bengal, and Assam with prospects of a fair outturn. Elsewhere the autumn harvest has been completed.

Prices are rising in parts of the Punjab and are generally steady elsewhere.

Cholera and fever are still prevalent in Bengal, though less severe, and smallpox exists in Madras, Bombay, and at Peshawar. Elsewhere the public health is fair.

Cattle-disease is reported from Madras, Bombay, Burma and most of the other provinces, but is nowhere serious.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Dec. 22nd)		
Bellary	This week ·95 Last week ·22	Standing crops generally fair, but in parts of one taluk paddy withering. *Dholl* affected by insects and cotton by disease. Harvest wet and dry grains and sugarcane, yield average. Fever and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	·12	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, outturn average. Smallpox in one and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Gahjam	This week ·95 Last week 3·08	Paddy, both standing and reaped, affected by last week's heavy rain in two taluks. Smallpox slight in three taluks. Fever and cattle-disease in one. Cholera exists.
Kistna	This week ·92 Last week ·90	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy and *cholum*, outturn middling. River 2·2 feet over anicut. Fever in five and cholera in four taluks. Cattle-disease rather severe in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	·04	Standing crops good. Harvest paddy, outturn below average. Smallpox in one, fever in two, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	·12	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good. Harvest wet and dry grains, outturn, paddy and *ragi*, generally above average. Rest about average. Fever in three taluks; smallpox and cattle-disease in one.
Tanjore	·05	Standing crops generally good. Harvest paddy, outturn up to average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura	This week ·03 Last week ·47	Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	·53	Standing crops second crop paddy earing. Harvest paddy, outturn average. Fever in one, smallpox slight in seven, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Travancore	·59	Standing crops paddy in ear. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—		
Karachi		River at Kotri on 20th, 3 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year; *kharif* harvesting almost completed; fever in 12 and cattle-disease in 3 talukas; wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Karachi 24, 30 and 32 and in Mirpur Batoro 46 and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad		*Kharif* harvesting still in progress in some talukas; *rabi* cultivation good; river at Kotri on 20th, 3 feet 6 inches against 4 feet 2 inches on same date last year; fever in nine and cattle-disease in four talukas; wheat 25, *jowari* 40, *bajri* 37, rice white 20, and red 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad		*Rabi* crops promising; one case of cholera in city fatal; wheat 23 and *bajri* 33 pounds per rupee.
Baroda		Public health generally fair; cattle-disease in Dehgam; operations of *rabi* sowing and *kharif* harvesting in progress; *bajri* 33, wheat 18 and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat		Crops healthy; fever, cough and smallpox in Bardoli and fever in Mandavi; *jowari* 36 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
[illegible]k		*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing nearly completed; *kharif* threshing commenced in some places; public health generally good. Wheat 25⅞, *bajri* 33 1/16 and rice 17 17/20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)		Abnormal temperature; *nil* on 15th and 16th, 2° cool on 17th, rose to 3° warm on 18th, and gradually fell to 1° cool on 21st; vapour in air excessive on 15th and 18th and normal on all other days; wind normal.
Poona	Light showers in Junnar, Indarpur, Sirur and Maval talukas.	*Rabi* crops in good condition; public health generally good; *bajra* 42 and *jowari* 60 pounds in the district, and *bajra* 37, *jowari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Slight rain chiefly in South.	Late heavy rain destructive to farmers on river sides in Sheogaon where sheep and grain have been washed away; but generally beneficial in other places; *bajra* average 54 and *jowari* 68 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Barsi 1·66, Madha 1·2, Karmala 1·90, Pandharpur 1·04, Sangola ·10, Malsiras 1·9.	Cotton crop very inferior; other *kharif* crops pretty good; *rabi* crops generally doing well; public health good; *jowari* 7 1/8 and *bajri* 5 1/8 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Mugud ·10, Hubli ·30, Bankapur ·03, Navalgund ·73, Mundargi ·20, Ron ·29, Nargund 1·0.	Harvesting of rice and *jowari* in progress; cotton crop generally good, expect in Nargund and Mundargi; wheat generally good; slight cattle-disease in Kod; fever in some talukas; *jowari* 59½ and rice 24¾ pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Sidapur ·27, Mundgod and Yellapur ·18, Haliyal ·22, Supa ·45.	Rice and betel-nut harvest continue above Ghats. Fever in four and slight cattle-disease in five talukas. Common rice in Karwar and district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot		General health fair; measles in Gondal, Jetpur and Porbunder; early crops all brought into grain yard; late crops in good condition. Wheat 25, *bajra* 24 and *jowari* 35 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Slight rain in parts of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. Standing crops slightly damaged by rain and blight in parts of Ahmednagar and Bijapur, but in good condition, elsewhere fever in parts of twelve, cattle-disease in parts of ten and smallpox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—(Dec. 22nd).		
Chittagong (Dec. 21st)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues; outturn of chhota *dhan* good. Winter crops being transplated. Prices stationary. General health good.
Dacca	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* nearly finished. Winter crops doing well. *Boro* paddy being planted. Sporadic cholera in several parts of district.
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Prospects favourable. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Public health good, but sporadic fever and cholera continue.
Khoolna	*Nil*	Weather clear. Cutting of *aman* continues; outturn good. Winter crops doing well. Less fever, some cholera.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. *Aman* being cut. Prospects of *rabi* and indigo good. Some cholera.
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. *Aman* being harvested. Winter crops promising. Cholera abating in Serajgunge; a few cases reported in Pubna town.
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather cold. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Harvesting of late rice and sugarcane progressing. Cholera reported from six thanas and cattle-disease from two.
Rungpore	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* in progress. *Rabi* crops look well. Public health improving.
Midnapore	*Nil*	Rice harvest yielding fairly. *Rabi* crops promising. Fever abating, but sporadic cholera still prevalent.
Burdwan	*Nil*	Harvesting of *aman* still continues. Prospects of *rabi* good. Public health indifferent.
Bhagulpore	*Nil*	Rice harvest in progress and comes up to expectations. *Rabi* crops doing well. Cholera still hangs about.
Monghyr		Weather very favourable. Poppy coming on nicely and prospects continue good.
Purneah	*Nil*	Rice being harvested. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed. Prospects good. Public health has much improved.
Durbhanga	*Nil*	Harvesting of paddy almost over. Prospects of *rabi* continue favourable. Poppy and tobacco looking well. Prices falling. Public health generaly good.
Mozuffarpore		Poppy very promising.
Sarun		Prospects of poppy excellent. Weather favourable.
Chumparun	*Nil*	Harvesting of rice in progress. Prospects of poppy and *rabi* crops favourable. Prices stationary. Fever still reported. Public health fair.
Patna	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* crops excellent. Poppy, cotton and castor plants growing well. *Rahar* flowering. Public health good.
Gya	*Nil*	Weather bright and cold. Prospects good. Rice giving good outturn. Fever and cholera still reported.
Shahabad		Poppy greatly benefited by late rain; weeding in progress; low land crop in places looking yellow.
Hazareebagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of rice nearly complete[illegible] spects of *rabi* and poppy excellent. A few cases of smallpox reported from head-quarters sub-divi[illegible] disease decreasing.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather cold. Rice being harvested. Outturn fair. Sowing of *dolua* rice has commenced. Price of rice unchanged. *Rabi* growing fairly. Fever prevails.
		General Remarks.—No rain fell during the week. Weather seasonably cold. *Aman* harvest is in full progress, and is generally expected to yield well. *Rabi* and poppy crops generally promise well. No marked change in price of rice since last week. Public health improving, but fever and cholera are still prevalent in many places.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Dec. 22nd)		
Benares (Dec. 21st)		Weather bright, and cold increasing. Agricultural prospects favourable. Sugarcane pressing in progress. Supplies ample. Prices steady. The public health is generally good. Some cases of cattle-disease are reported from the Sadar.
Gorakhpore („ 20th)		*Rabi* looking well. Prices slightly risen. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 21st)	*Nil*	Weather very cold. *Rabi* crops have germinated well and are being irrigated. Markets well supplied. Cholera still prevails.
Lucknow („ 20th)		Weather clear. Irrigation of *rabi* going on. Poppy being weeded. Crops look well. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good. Cattle-disease decreasing.
Rai Barelli („ 20th)		Weather cold, with westerly wind. Prospects of *rabi* crops favourable. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Some cases of cholera reported from tahsil Dighijaiganj.
Pertabgarh („ 21st)		Weather seasonable. Prospects continue good. Prices almost stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	About 1·0 in Meja tahsil; none elsewhere.	Weather seasonable. Standing crops doing well. Markets fully stocked. Prices show a tendency to fall. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)		Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* being irrigated and thriving. Poppy healthy and vigorous everywhere. Prices slightly risen. Fever in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)		*Rabi* and second poppy sowings are germinating. Markets well supplied. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)		Weather cloudy. Irrigation of *rabi* in progress. *Poppy* crops thriving. Prices have a tendency to rise. Public health good.
Bareilly („ „)		Everything flourishing.
Banda („ „)	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting nearly completed. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Slight rise in prices. Public health fair. Fever decreasing. Cattle-disease in one village.
Kumaon („ „)		Weather fine and cold. Rain required for *rabi* crops now springing up. Prices stationary. Health good. Cattle-disease very little.
Agra („ 20th)	*Nil*	Rain is now needed. Irrigation going on. Prices steady. Fever continues.
Jhansi („ „)	·80	Rain beneficial to crops. Prices slightly risen. Public health good. Slight cattle-disease.
Ballia („ „)	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable. *Rabi* sowings thriving. Reaping of rice crop nearly finished. Cane-pressing in progress. Markets steady. Supplies plentiful. Cholera and fever abating. Public health generally good.
Meerut („ 21st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Rain much wanted. Crops so far flourishing. Prices of food-grains risen seriously; white wheat 14½, red wheat 15½ seers per rupee. Supplies from outside scanty.
		General Remarks.—Weather clear and cold. Slight showers in some places, but more rain required in Northern and Western districts for the *rabi* crops. Prospects continue favourable. Markets well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health fair.
Punjab—(Dec. 22nd)		
Delhi		Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Rabi* crops promising.
Hissar		Report not received.
Umballa		Health fair. Prices stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Jullundur		Health good. Prices stationary. Rain wanted for *Rabi* sowings.
Amritsar		Health good. Prices rising.
Sialkot		Health good. Prices rising. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Ferozepore		Health good. Prices stationary. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Lahore		Health good. Prices rising. Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Rawalpindi		Health good. Prices rising. *Rabi* prospects average.
Shahpur		Health good. Prices high and stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
Mooltan		Health good. Prices fluctuating. *Rabi* sowings almost finished.
Dera Ismail Khan		Health good. Prices stationary. *Rabi* sowings in progress.
Peshawar		Smallpox prevalent. Prices almost stationary. Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings.
		General Remarks.—No rain; rain much wanted in Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Shahpur and Peshawar districts. Smallpox prevalent in Peshawar, elsewhere health good. Prices rising in Amritsur, Sialkot, Lahore and Rawalpindi districts. Fluctuating in Delhi and Mooltan. Stationary elsewhere. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(Dec. 22nd).		
Nagpur	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. Rice-threshing and *juari*-cutting in progress. *Rabi* crops thriving. Fever prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore . . .	. . . .	Crops favourable. Fevers prevail. Prices steady.
Saugor (Dec. 21st)	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. *Rabi* prospect good. Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Seoni	. . . .	Weather clear and cool. Prospects of *rabi* crops good. Health good. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	. . . .	*Rabi* crops flourishing. Fever continues. Prices stationary.
Khandwa .	. . . .	Weather cool and seasonable. Cotton-picking in progress. *Rabi* prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. Rice gathered. Reaping of *kodo* nearly finished. *Rabi* crops good; except *tur* damaged in places by clouds. Fever and cattle disease decreasing. Rice 20 seers and wheat 25 seers per rupee.
Bilaspur . . .	. . . .	*Kharif* being threshed. Wheat germinated doing well; linseed and *masur* somewhat injured by clouds. Fever prevalent. Cattle-disease in places.
Sambalpur (Dec. 18th) .	·05	Rice being harvested. Cholera in places. Rice 25 seers per rupee.
		General Remarks.—The *rabi* crops are doing well; linseed slightly damaged by clouds in Bilaspur. The threshing and harvesting of *kharif* crops continue. Fever prevalent in a few districts. Prices generally steady.
Burma—(Dec. 18th)		
Akyab . . .	*Nil*	A few cases of cholera in town, some fatal. Cattle healthy. Crops good.
Bassein . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops generally good.
Rangoon . .	*Nil*	One fatal case of cholera, otherwise public health good.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing.
Tavoy . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping of the general crops progressing.
Pegu	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping progressing. Crops slightly damaged by rats in one township.
Henzada . . .	*Nil*	Public health and health of cattle good. Reaping almost completed.
Prome . . .	*Nil*	A few slight cases of cholera in one township. Cattle healthy. Crops in good condition.
Toungoo . . .	. . . .	Slight cholera in one township. Cattle healthy. Crops good.
Thayetmyo . .	. . . .	Five fatal cases of cholera in one village; otherwise public health good. Cattle healthy. Reaping progressing.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in parts of eight districts. Several deaths in Akyab town, one in Rangoon and five in Thayetmyo district. Fever in Kyoukpyu district. Cattle everywhere healthy. Harvest progressing. Slight damage to crops from rats in part of Pegu district. Prospects good.
Assam—(Dec. 22nd)		
Gauhati . . .	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Public health fair. Reaping of *sali* still in progress. Prospects of crops good.
Sylhet . . .	*Nil*	State and prospects of the crops good on the whole.
Cachar . . .	*Nil*	Weather cold. Reaping of *sali* crops progressing. Common rice 12¼ seers per rupee. Health good.
Dibrugarh . .	1·83	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Gathering of *matkalai* and reaping of *sali* progressing. Cholera abating.
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec. 22nd)		
Bangalore . . .	. . . .	Standing crops in good condition. Prospects continue favourable. Public health good. No material change in prices excepting in Hassan where they have fallen.
Mercara . . .	. . . .	Crops in good condition. Slight rise in prices.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Dec. 22nd)		
Amraoti (Dec. 22nd) .	. . . .	Weather clear and cold. Cotton picking and *kharif* harvesting continue. *Rabi* crops in good condition. Wheat 20 and *jowari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	·61	*Kharif* harvesting progressing. *Rabi* crops doing well.
Hyderabad . .	*Nil*	Harvesting of *abi* crops concluded; *talu* crops continue to be sown; *rabi* crops prospering. Fever and ague prevalent in the district. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12½, white *juar* 22½ and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—		
Indore . . .	No rain	Weather clear. Prospects good.
Morar (Gwalior) . .	No rain	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Sutna . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good. Weather seasonable.
Goona . . .	. . . .	Health and prospects good.
Agar . . .	. . . .	Health and opium prospects good.
Sehore . . .	·15	Weather clear and cool. Opium crops being sown.
Nowgong . . .	3·33	Weather cold. Prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhopawar . . .	. . . .	Prospects good, except fever in places. Prices steady.
Kherwara (Dec. 19th) .	. . . .	Tanks and wells decreasing slightly. Crops progressing ably. Health good. Prices steady. Cold seasonable
Partabgarh („ 18th)	. . .	Tanks less than half full. Diarrhœa decreasing. Weather cold.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec. 22nd)	. . . .	Weather seasonable. Fever abated.
Sirohi („ 19th)	. . . .	Tanks drying up. Wells good. Health good. Crops good. Weather dry and cool.
Marwar („ 18th)	. . . .	Tanks nearly full. Health good. Crops good. Weather cold, but mild. Prices stationary.
Meywar („ „)	. . . .	Water in tanks and wells decreasing. *Rabi* sown. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather fine and cold.
Harowti („ 18th)	. . . .	Weather fair. Health good. Prospects good.
Jhallawar („ 20th)	Showers in some districts.	Weather seasonable. Health and prospects good.
Ajmere („ 21st)	. . . .	General health fair. *Rabi* crops being irrigated. Prices stationary.
Kotah („ 18th)	. . . .	Health good. Prices stationary. Weather getting cold.
Bhurtpore („ 21st)	No rain	*Rabi* doing well. Prices steady. Health good. Weather clear.
Ulwar („ „)	. . . .	Health good. Wells decreasing. Prices tending to rise.
Dholpore („ 19th)	No rain	Tanks and wells low. *Rabi* crops flourishing. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cold.
Bikaneer („ 18th)	. . . .	Fever prevalent.
Sujangurh . . .	. . . .	Slight cholera.
Dungargurh . .	. . . .	Prices stationary.
Nepal—(Dec. 16th)		
Katmandu (Dec. 17th)	·17	

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

Printed for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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 town ships. 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 16⅛ 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.
Jhalawar („ 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,

FORT WILLIAM; *The 30th December, 1885.* } *Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.*

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.

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.

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

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 Rs1,28,000 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.

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.

Kánúngo Rule 96 (5).

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.

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

DISTRICT

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 ₹60.	Kánúngo.			Maximum number of Kánúngos entered in previous column, who may draw ₹30 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 annás per mensem for each field Kánúngo.	Remarks.
			Office.	Field.	Total.		At ₹5 per mensem.	At ₹10 per mensem.		
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	
Karnál	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					
	Rúpar	...	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 ₹60.	Kánúngo.			Maximum number of Kánúngos entered in previous column, who may draw ₹30 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 ₹5 per mensem.	At ₹10 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	Kángra	...	1	2	3					
	Núrpur	...	1	2	3					
	Dehra	...	1	2	3					
	Hamírpur	...	1	2	3					
	Pálampur	...	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.			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.		
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					
	Mega	...	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					
	Gújar 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					
	Khusháb	...	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					
	Kulách	...	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 Gházi 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
District.	Office.	Sadr Kánúngo on ₹60.	Kánúngo.			Maximum number of Kánúngos entered in previous column, who may draw ₹30 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 ₹5 per mensem.	At ₹10 per mensem.		
Peshawar	Mardán	...	1	2	3					
	Peshawar	...	1	3	4					
	Hashtnagar	...	1	2	3					
	Doaba Dáúdzai	...	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	
Hazara	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. 3261, 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.
	₹	₹	₹
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	186,549	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.
	₹	₹	₹
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 ₹5,30,47,419, to which must be added ₹1,12,10,392 contributed by Native States to the Sirhind Canal. The total money invested was therefore ₹6,42,57,811, of which ₹31,36,983 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 ₹27,14,575. The surplus revenue after paying all charges and interest on the Productive Public Works expenditure in the Province amounted to ₹3,01,208, but in this sum ₹1,947 is included on account of adjustments of previous year's account: if this be deducted the net profit is ₹2,99,261. The total surplus receipts now amount to ₹2,10,46,809.

PERMANENT CANALS.

5. The Capital expenditure during the year on the Permanent Canals in operation was ₹14,42,774, and the Capital invested up to the end of the year is ₹4,65,20,121. The gross revenue collected was ₹30,22,956, the working expenses were ₹11,22,239, and the interest charge ₹17,46,627. The surplus was, therefore, ₹1,54,090, which gives a net profit of ₹0·33 per cent. on the Capital invested. The revenue assessed for the year was ₹25,93,366, and the net profit ₹2,75,500, or ₹0·59 per cent., after defraying all charges against both Capital and Revenue.

INUNDATION CANALS.

6. There is a decrease of ₹4,117 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 ₹18,93,915.

7. The revenue collected during the year was ₹9,87,601, the working expenses ₹8,02,979; the profit was, therefore, ₹1,84,622 or 9·74 per cent., on the Capital invested.

8. The revenue assessed for the year was ₹10,13,026, which will give a net profit of ₹2,10,047, 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 ₹0·91 per acre against ₹0·52 in the previous year, and the working expenses amounted to ₹1·71 per acre against ₹1·01 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 ₹2,79,11,042.

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 Ro·506 and R1·33 per acre against Ro·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 Ro·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 Ro·46 and and R1·30 per acre respectively, against Ro·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 Ro·41 and R1·36 per acre, against Ro·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 Ro 18 and Ro·75 per acre, against Ro·20 and Ro·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.						GROSS REVENUE.						WORKING EXPENSES.		NET REVENUE.		CHARGES FOR INTEREST.		PROFIT.		PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT DURING YEAR ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.	
	During 1884-85.			To end of 1884-85.			During 1884-85.			To end of 1884-85.												
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.	Durjng 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.	Excluding interest.	Including interest.
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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	8,08,661	2,79,11,042	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	2,24,76,056	4,99,607	1,11,85,700	8,28,210	1,12,90,356	6,08,130	1,03,97,222	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	−1,29,995	7,64,177	62,71,519	−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	25,89,065	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	4,56,22,338	17,46,627	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	4,56,22,338	17,84,131	2,92,67,349	1,14,626	1,63,51,989	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	21,87,767	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	2,44,287	41,29,465	65,79,197	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	34,20,385	45,69,395	2,52,573	45,21,717	−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	1,81,005	...	1,81,005	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	...	4,49,456	...	−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	5,93,14,158	17,84,131	2,92,67,349	2,99,261	2,10,46,809	3·93	0·59
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	17,36,416	1,88,397	8,22,366	1,81,388	9,14,050	...	...	1,81,388	9,14,050	...	...

NOTE.—

	(a)₹	₹(b)
Amount for the year	2,73,606	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.						GROSS ASSESSMENTS.			WORKING EXPENSES.			Net Revenue.	Charges for Interest.	Profit.	PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT DURING THE YEAR ON CAPITAL OUTLAY.		AREA IRRIGATED.
	During 1884-85.			To end of 1884-85.												Excluding Interest.	Including Interest.	
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.						
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	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	186,302
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 Rahaman 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.

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaro, Varagoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralos, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c.), *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.					
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Retail. Present fortnight.	Retail. Past fortnight.	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.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Bangalore	10 8	10 4	...	4 10	11 10	12 11	4 8	10 8	10 8	9 8	12 9	10 8	8 21	0 22	11 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 18	4 22	11 96	0 96	0 96	0 96	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 11	0 12	0 12
Kolar	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	8 11	8 12	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 18	4 18	0 24	0 192	0 144	0 192	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 11
Tumkur	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	...	9 11	9 10	9 10	9 10	10 11	10 12	10 12	8 11	0 25	14 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 20	0 20	0 340	0 340	0 340	0 340	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 0	8 10	9 11	9 12	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 10	8 11	8 10	8 10	0 25	11 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 17	0 19	0 73	0 73	0 73	0 73	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Shimoga	10 8	10 8	11 0	8 11	9 11	10 12	9 10	9 10	10 12	10 12	11 14	11 16	3 27	5 27	3 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 24	0 23	2 486	0 486	0 486	0 486	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10	0 10
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	9 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	10 13	13 14	14 0	14 0	0 21	0 ...	0 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 26	0 26	0 64	0 64	0 64	0 64	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8

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

FORT WILLIAM,
The 31st December 1885.

RBOUR,
rnment of India.
Secretary to the

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	58,610	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	Dildarnagat-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	Naraingani-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	64	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	4,300	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	1,26,384	...

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.

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. 2.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 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.

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 *kharif* 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 Hazareebagh 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 31⅛, *bajri* 36⅜ 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 9 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.
Mozuffurpore		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		
Benares (Jan. 6th) (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.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th Dec. 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 13th Dec. 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 12th Dec. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
			£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	Guaranteed.												
12th Dec. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	78,649	132	608	1,00,055	166	35,05,860	171	39,18,729	176	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	372	20,51,519	...
19th ditto	Madras	861	1,34,061	156	861	1,41,431	164	49,30,259	150	52,60,332	167	3,30,076	...
19th ditto	South Indian	654	81,627	125	654	70,193	121	30,53,037	127	31,44,075	132	90,138	...
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,42,620	427	1,504	7,86,056	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	519	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	99,973	429	39,43,390	401	30,47,024	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	51,656	207	249	65,570	263	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	24,003	107	226	27,514	122	8,65,263	116	8,77,445	100	12,182	...
19th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,008	138	57	7,607	135	3,60,704	170	3,45,562	105	...	24,142
12th ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	240	21,688	90	253	18,046	71	6,64,859	79	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	3,45,000	244	91,13,683	192	1,13,03,205	221	22,49,612	...
19th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	16,382	308	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	27,280	83	13,53,700	150	12,64,807	116	...	88,893
19th ditto	Sindia	75	7,711	103	75	6,382	85	2,43,543	88	2,40,479	90	2,936	...
12th ditto	Punjab Northern	447	67,004	150	447	60,754	140	25,60,125	130	26,07,027	100	3,38,802	...
19th ditto	Indus Valley	660	2,01,424	305	660	1,79,400	272	54,45,330	225	81,19,668	337	26,74,332	...
12th ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,740	72	66	5,055	77	1,51,882	08	2,00,184	85	54,302	...
19th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,030	29	30	2,951	57	(*b*)3,838	12	50,520	39	46,682	...
19th ditto	Naraingani-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	86	2,437	28	...	...	65,100	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	7,08,356	51	24,54,549	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	43,268	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	2,66,594	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.

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.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice. Best sort.			Rice. Common.			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuran, Varagoo, Cheena, Sawee, Cheena, Ceralco, Murhwa, Naglee, &c., *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	*Ra. A.*	*Ra. A.*	*Ra. A.*
Rajpootana.	Erinpura	18 11	18 10	20 11	30 0	29 0	25 1	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 0	7 0	7 11	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 13	20 8	22 0	...	...	...	31 0	28 9	22 1	320 0	320 0	190 0	3 0	3 0	3 3	4 13	0 13	0 13	0
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	17 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	210 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	8 14	8 13	8 13	5
	Abu	17 8	17 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	166 0	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 6	0 13	0 13	0
	Anadra	18 0	17 12	18 0	26 0	23 0	26 0	8 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	2 14	2 14	2 14	15 0	0 14	0 14	8
	Balmere	17 0	17 0	16 4	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	5 10	8 0	8 0	9 12	17 0	17 0	17 0	21 8	21 8	36 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 0	6 0	6 2	3 16	8 16	8 18	4
	Jeysalmere	12 13	12 13	13 10	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	8 12	6 13	10 19	22 0	22 0	22 0	6 15	4 15	4 19	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	17 10	...	...	...	1 9	0 9	0 25	0 22	0 22	0
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 8	17 8	18 6	21 4	22 12	25 0	6 6	4 6	4 5	7 8	7 8	7 12	22 8	21 8	22 0	20 0	20 10	20 0	...	...	...	26 4	25 4	23 12	90 0	90 0	90 0	7 3	7 2	8 0	6 3	4 16	0 16	12

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 considerable 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$, 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 chanças 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

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. 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.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

SYSTEM OF PAID MANAGEMENT IN COURT OF WARDS' ESTATES.

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

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 ₹1,50,000.

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 ₹60,000 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 ₹500 to ₹1,000 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.

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.

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

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. 284R., 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 sazáwal 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 Bánda 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 Bánda 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. $\frac{1172}{I-440}$, 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. $\frac{1454}{I-427}$, 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-ab-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.
	₹	₹
Etáwah	2,216	5,845
Bijnor	34,063	27,260
Sháhjahánpur	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
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹		₹	₹	₹		₹		
Allahabad	9	3,41,907	3,760*	3,329*	485*	7,574*	2·2	11,666	808	12,474	3·6	20,048	5·8	* Total cost of ₹8,460, but ₹886 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	12,043	5·4	Introduced on 1st April 1883.
Sháhjáhanpur	9	1,79,750	3,600	1,500	1,329	6,429	3·5	10,508	964	11,472	6·4	17,901	9·9	Introduced, November 1883.
Gházipur-Ballia	2	51,785	1,392	359	40	1,791†	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 1885.
Jaunpur	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 1st April 1885.
Cawnpore	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.
Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Mauritius. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Natal. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Trinidad. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Fiji. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Surinam. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	French W. I. Colonies. Males.	Females.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Total. Males.	Females.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	16	22		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 „	...	...	...	40·45 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Above 50 „	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	381	179	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381	179	560

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

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.

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	119	50	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	50	169
Musulmans	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.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Varagu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum,* &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			Districts.	Provinces.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.		
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Madras.	Ganjam	14 11	11 2	11 13	...	...	...	13 0	12 2	15 10	13 13	13 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 6	23 6	29 5	20 0	20 0	26 10	215 13	215 13	215 13	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	13 13	Ganjam	Madras.
	Vizagapatam	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 2	10 11	10 11	12 5	16 3	16 3	21 10	24 11	24 11	22 13	21 3	21 3	24 3	22 3	22 3	25 2	93 5	93 5	93 5	15 3	15 3	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 14	Vizagapatam	
	Godavery	14 6	14 6	17 2	...	...	...	10 14	9 14	11 14	14 0	13 8	15 6	21 2	21 2	25 0	...	...	...	25 8	27 5	32 13	21 6	19 14	33 10	194 6	194 6	194 6	13 8	13 8	14 10	13 8	13 8	14 10	Godavery	
	Kistna	8 13	8 13	15 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	14 0	13 0	13 0	14 11	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	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	Kistna	
	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	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 8	21 8	16 5	22 0	98 5	93 5	93 5	15 6	14 13	14 13	14 13	14 5	14 13	Nellore	
	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 3	28 3	22 3	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 3	16 3	16 10	Cuddapah	
	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 5	28 5	23 3	28 2	30 4	23 5	23 8	22 6	28 0	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	14 14	14 5	14 5	14 5	Anantapur	
	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	29 2	29 2	22 10	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	Bellary	
	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	25 6	25 6	16 14	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	139 0	139 0	139 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 6	14 0	14 0	Kurnool	
	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	23 11	22 8	18 41	24 5	24 5	28 2	17 14	16 13	25 0	85 0	85 0	79 0	15 6	15 6	16 14	14 10	14 10	16 6	Madras	
	Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 13	13 10	...	...	...	...	21 2	21 2	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	Chingleput	
	North Arcot	9 11	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	35 0	26 6	23 8	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	North Arcot	
	South Arcot	9 6	8 10	7 13	...	...	...	12 3	11 5	11 11	13 2	12 11	12 11	...	...	...	29 0	25 0	26 0	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	South Arcot	
	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	30 13	30 6	23 8	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	Tanjore	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	9 3	8 10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	10 6	12 5	12 5	11 3	19 10	19 10	...	27 3	28 5	26 2	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	Trichinopoly	
	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	20 5	21 10	22 14	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	Madura	
	Tinnevelly	8 8	8 8	9 10	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	9 8	13 3	13 10	11 3	...	...	18 6	21 5	20 10	23 8	...	...	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	Tinnevelly	
	Coimbatore	12 5	12 5	10 8	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 0	12 11	12 11	13 10	20 14	20 14	20 14	22 5	22 5	18 13	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	Coimbatore	
	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	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	Nilgiris	
	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	15 6	16 6	15 10	27 6	21 11	21 11	30 8	233 5	227 14	151 10	16 14	16 14	15 11	16 14	16 14	Salem	
	South Canara	9 11	9 11	10 5	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 11	13 8	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	23 0	25 10	27 6	28 ...	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	South Canara	
	Malabar	9 11	9 11	9 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Malabar	
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	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	Bombay.
	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	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	90 0	16 8	16 8	16 8	16 0	16 0	16 0	Ahmedabad	
	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	20 0	20 0	22 0	19 8	19 8	13 5	80 0	80 0	80 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	Kaira	
	Surat	14 14	14 14	14 10	20 0	20 0	12 8	7 5	7 5	7 5	8 3	8 3	8 3	17 12	17 12	14 3	13 13	13 13	13 10	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	14 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	13 10	Surat	
	Broach	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 12	11 0	11 0	12 12	15 8	16 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	14 12	...	...	...	15 8	12 8	12 8	105 0	106 0	106 0	15 2	14 8½	14 8½	14 9	14 8½	14 8½	Broach	
	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	15 0	13 10	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	13 0	74 8	74 8	70 0	17 3	17 3	15 3	16 6	16 6	13 5	Tanna (Salsette)	
	Colába (Alibag)	8 8	8 8	8 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 13	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	115 0	115 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	Colába (Alibag)	
	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	...	...	...	20 2	18 8	23 8	200 0	200 0	80 0	13 2	12 4	12 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	Khandesh (Dhulia)	
	Násik	17 8	17 8	20 3	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	5 15	12 0	12 0	10 6	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 8	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	Násik	
	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	...	...	...	18 2	16 11	23 0	90 2	88 12	84 1	13 10	13 14	14 9	13 8	13 11	14 5	Ahmednagar	
	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 14	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	Poona	
	Sholápur	14 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	9 12	11 13	11 5	10 10	22 12	25 0	13 13	20 11	23 14	16 8	...	...	...	17 5	17 5	19 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	13 4	13 4	13 4	Sholápur	
	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 15	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	12 11	100 0	100 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	14 14	10 4	10 4	13 14	Bijápur (Bijápur)	
	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	...	...	...	12 6	14 5	18 3	116 8	116 8	116 8	15 4	15 4	15 5	14 9	14 9	14 9	Satara	
	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	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	Belgaum	
	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	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	Dharwar (Hubli)	
	Ratnágiri	8 9	8 9	11 3	...	...	...	12 2	11 6	10 0	13 7	12 11	12 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 7	15 14	17 1	15 6	14 11	17 8	135 0	120 0	90 0	13 9	14 1	12 15	13 9	14 1	12 15	Ratnágiri	
	Kanara (Karwar)	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 10	15 10	14 15	14 11	13 8	14 14	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	Kanara (Karwar)	
	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	12 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 8	12 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	...	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	Pánch Mahás (Godhra)	
	Aden	8 0	9 5	8 0	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 6	24 0	25 0	26 10	16 0	16 0	16 13	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden	
	Asirgarh	16 8	16 8	19 5	...	...	...	6 3	6 9	5 10	7 0	7 0	6 3	10 3	11 3	9 5	11 3	11 3	8 0	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Asirgarh	
	Baroda	11 7	11 7	13 6	13 2	13 2	16 5	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	22 11	26 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	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	Baroda	
	Disa	16 14	17 10	18 0	...	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 9	9 2	9 2	10 8	18 0	18 0	17 8	14 14	14 14	15 12	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	16 8	137 8	137 8	137 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	Disa	
	Nimach	19 8	20 8	26 0	30 0	33 0	45 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	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	Nimach	
	Nasirabad	22 0	22 0	22 8	35 0	35 0	32 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	32 0	31 10½	29 0	22 0	...	...	...	38 0	37 5½	27 0	90 0	90 0	80 0	14 12	14 12	16 14	14 0	14 0	15 14	Nasirabad	
	Rajkot	17 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	7 0	6 6	6 6	9 8	9 8	8 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 12	20 8	80 0	80 0	60 0	50 0	50 0	48 0	35 0	35 0	32 0	Rajkot	
	Upper Sindh Frontier	15 0	15 8	14 8	24 8	22 8	21 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 2	11 4	12 0	24 8	26 8	25 0	24 8	24 8	22 12	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●	Upper Sindh Frontier	
	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	20 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	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	Karachi	
	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	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 8	13 8	14 8	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	
	Shikarpur	13 8	13 8	15 6	23 8	23 8	22 8	10 8	10 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	13 0	19 0	22 8	19 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	17 8	23 0	21 8	18 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	190 0	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 12	13 8	Shikarpur	
	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	24 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Sukkur	
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	13 10	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.						*Western Districts.*	
																													R a. p.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*					
Bengal.	Burdwan	16 0	15 0	16 0	13 8	...	27 0	11 12	11 6	11 8	20 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	18 0	180 0	120 0	120 0	2 15 0	2 15 3	2 14 0	13 8a	13 8	13 5	Burdwan	Bengal.
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	13 0	Bancoorah	
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	14 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Beerbhoom	
	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	22 8	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Midnapore	
	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	Hooghly	
	Howrah	15 4	15 8	15 4	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	11 0	13 4	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Howrah	

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Cuina 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Raneegunge 13-4 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hát retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—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 (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	DISTRICTS.	PROVINCES.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
BENGAL—*continued*.	*Central Districts.*																															*Central Districts.*	
	Calcutta	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	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	Calcutta	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	18 4	85 0	90 0	100 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 13*e*	12 13	12 13	24-Pergunnahs	
	Nuddea	13 15	13 15	17 4	...	...	22 15	12 0	11 6	12 13	13 15*	13 5½	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5½	20 0	21 5½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	11 10½*f*	11 10½	11 10½	Nuddea	
	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	14 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	200 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 0*g*	12 0	12 0	Khoolna	
	Jessore	12 4	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 8*h*	12 4	11 8	Jessore	
	Moorshedabad	16 4	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 1 3	12 0*i*	12 0	12 0	Moorshedabad	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Dinagepore	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 0*j*	12 12	12 12	Rajshahye	
	Rungpore	14 5	18 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	7 0	20 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	15 0	9 12	120 0	110 0	110 0	...	3 4 6	...	12 12*k*	12 0	10 0	Rungpore	
	Bogra	15 0	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	3 2 8	3 2 8	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	Bogra	
	Pubna	17 4	17 4	17 12	...	...	...	8 4	8 4	8 4	18 12	16 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	17 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 1 6	3 2 0	3 1 0	12 6*l*	12 6	12 6	Pubna	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	8 0*m*	8 0	8 0	Darjeeling	
	Jalpáiguri	12 0	11 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	13* 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	126 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*m*	12 0	12 4	Jalpáiguri	
	Eastern Districts.																															*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	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	12 8*o*	12 8	13 5	Dacca	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	12 0*p*	12 0	12 0	Furreedpore	
	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	10 0	13 4	16 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0*q*	13 0	13 0	Backergunge	
	Mymensingh	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	10 0	18 0	16 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	12 4*r*	...	12 12	Mymensingh	
	Chittagong	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 14 0	11 0*s*	10 8	13 0	Chittagong	
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	11 0*t*	11 0	10 0	Noakholly	
	Tipperah	12 4	11 13	12 4	...	...	...	15 0	14 12	13 0	19 15	16 0	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	15 10	...	...	...	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	12 0*u*	12 0	12 4	Tipperah	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Hill Tipperah	
	Behar.																															*Behar.*	
	Patna	20 8	20 8	22 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	10 0	10 11	10 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 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	Patna	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	21 0	180 0	160 0	200 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	11 0*v*	11 0	11 0	Gya	
	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	22 0	22 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	140 0	...	...	3 1 0	12 8*w*	12 8	12 8	Shahabad	
	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)	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 8*x*	11 8	12 15	Durbhunga	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*y*	12 0	12 0	Mozufferpore	
	Sarun	20 8	20 8	20 8	28 0	28 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	19 0	18 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 3 0	3 3 6	3 2 0	11 8*z*	11 8	12 0	Sarun	
	Chumparun	17 0	17 0	16 †0	...	21 0	20 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	20 0	19 0	16 8	...	...	35 0	...	...	...	21 8	21 8	22 8	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*a1*	12 0	12 0	Chumparun	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	24 2	126 0	126 0	126 0	2 14 6	2 14 6	2 13 3	13 2*b2*	13 2	13 2	Monghyr	
	Bhágalpur	17 10	18 4	20 12	24 11	22 11	20 3	11 6	11 6	10 11	15 2	15 2	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 13	21 7	24 0	151 8	164 0	151 8	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	12 10*c3*	12 10	12 10	Bhágalpur	
	Purneah	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	21 6 (new)	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 10 3	3 10 3	3 10 0	10 8*d4*	...	10 0	Purneah	
	Maldah	18 0	18 0	19 9	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Maldah	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 0	22 8	22 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 5 6	12 0*e5*	12 8	11 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs	
	Orissa.																															*Orissa.*	
	Cuttack	19 11	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 2	15 12†	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Cuttack	
	Pooree	15 12	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 2	15 12	15 12	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	19 11	80 0	80 0	100 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	14 4*f6*	14 4	16 0	Pooree	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	15 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 6 0	10 8*g7*	10 8	10 12	Balasore	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																															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	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	19 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 4 9	10 0	10 8	11 0	Hazáribágh	
	Lohardugga	15 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Lohardugga	
	Singbhoom	22 0	22 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Singbhoom	
	Manbhoom	18 0	17 8	14 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	10 10*a8*	10 10	10 8	Manbhoom	

* 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 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 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 Fallacotta 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 10-10½ seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, Sherepore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-3 seers.

s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.
t In Feeny 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.
a2 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
a3 In Begusarai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
a4 In Banka, Mudebpura and Soopool sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
a5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kissengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Raneegunge) 12 seers.
a6 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers and Godda 11 seers.
a7 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee, and common rice 21 seers per rupee.
a8 In Bhadrauch retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.
b1 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.*

IN SEERS OF 80 TO LAHS.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cachar	10 0	10 0	11 6½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Goálparà	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	14½	14½	10 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kámrup	16 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darrang	8 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nowgong	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sibságar	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	13 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sahárunpur	10 0	10 0	11 6½	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	...	...	14½	14½	10 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	16 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	8 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kumaun	7 0	7 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad	11 0	12 0	9 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah	No return received.																	
	Jalaun																		
	Jhánsi																		
	Lalitpur																		
	Cawnpore																		
	Fatehpur																		
	Bánda																		
	Allahabad																		
	Hamirpur																		
	Jaunpur																		
	Gorakhpur																		
	Basti																		
	Azamgarh																		
	Mirzapur																		
	Benares																		
	Gházipur																		
	Balia																		
	Philibhit																		
	Almora																		
OUDH.	Sultánpur	No return received.																	
	Partábgarh																		
	Fyzabad																		
	Kheri																		
	Lucknow																		
	Bára Banki																		
	Bahraich																		
	Rai Bareli																		
	Sítapur																		
	Gonda																		
	Unáo																		
	Hardui																		
PUNJAB.	Hissar	23 0	24 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	68 0	68 0	68 0
	Rohtak	24 0	25 0	22 0	42 0	42 0	42 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	65 0	65 0	65 0
	Gurgaon	19 0	23 0	23 0	38 0	38 0	38 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	53 0	53 0	53 0
	Delhi	22 0	22 0	23 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	51 0	51 0	51 0
	Karnal	23 0	23 0	23 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
	Umballa	25 0	25 0	25 0	46 0	46 0	46 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	34 0	34 0	34 0	64 0	64 0	64 0
	Simla	21 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	50 0	50 0	50 0
	Kángra	23 0	23 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	63 0	63 0	63 0
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	27 0	30 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	55 0	55 0	55 0
	Jullundur	23 0	24 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	68 0	68 0	68 0
	Ludhiana	26 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	69 0	69 0	69 0

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Cachar	...	...	...	64 0	90 0	80 0	3 6 0	3 4 3	...	11 13	12 4	10 10½
	Goálparà	...	...	...	70 0	60 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Kámrup	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	120 0	200 0	120 0	...	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	4 4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Sahárunpur	...	...	...	64 0	90 0	80 0	3 6 0	3 4 3	...	11 13	12 4	10 10½
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	70 0	60 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Meerut	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Aligarh	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0
	Kumaun	...	...	...	120 0	200 0	120 0	...	3 4 0	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Garhwál	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0
	Bijnor	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Moradabad	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Budaun	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Bareilly	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	4 4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	100 0	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Muttra	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Agra	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	4 4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Etáwah	No return received.											
	Jalaun												
	Jhánsi												
	Lalitpur												
	Cawnpore												
	Fatehpur												
	Bánda												
	Allahabad												
	Hamirpur												
	Jaunpur												
	Gorakhpur												
	Basti												
	Azamgarh												
	Mirzapur												
	Benares												
	Gházipur												
	Balia												
	Philibhit												
	Almora												
OUDH.	Sultánpur	No return received.											
	Partábgarh												
	Fyzabad												
	Kheri												
	Lucknow												
	Bára Banki												
	Bahraich												
	Rai Bareli												
	Sítapur												
	Gonda												
	Unáo												
	Hardui												
PUNJAB.	Hissar	34 0	35 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Rohtak	34 0	33 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Gurgaon	31 0	31 0	28 0	80 0	120 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Delhi	31 0	31 0	27 0	80 0	160 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Karnal	33 0	34 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Umballa	32 0	30 0	32 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Simla	21 0	15 0	33 0	130 0	140 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Kángra	39 0	37 0	37 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Hoshiárpur	24 0	30 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Jullundur	36 0	36 0	36 0	100 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Ludhiana	36 0	36 0	36 0	100 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kuraeni, Yeragu, Sawa, Cheena, Nuggur, Kodo, Panicum Miliaceum, &c.)			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
ASSAM.	Sylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Cachar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10½	10 10½	10 10½
	Goálparà	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Kámrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0
	Darrang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0
	Nowgong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0
	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0
	Sahárunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 4	10 10½
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0
	Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0
	Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0
	Garhwál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	9 0
	Bijnor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Moradabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Budaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Bareilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0
	Tarái Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Agra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	8 0
	Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	3 0
	Etáwah	No return received.														
	Jalaun															
	Jhánsi															
	Lalitpur															
	Cawnpore															
	Fatehpur															
	Bánda															
	Allahabad															
	Hamirpur															
	Jaunpur															
	Gorakhpur															
	Basti															
	Azamgarh															
	Mirzapur															
	Benares															
	Gházipur															
	Balia															
	Philibhit															
	Almora															
OUDH.	Sultánpur	No return received.														
	Partábgarh															
	Fyzabad															
	Kheri															
	Lucknow															
	Bára Banki															
	Bahraich															
	Rai Bareli															
	Sítapur															
	Gonda															
	Unáo															
	Hardui															
PUNJAB.	Hissar	68 0	68 0	68 0	31 0	31 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Rohtak	65 0	65 0	65 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Gurgaon	53 0	53 0	53 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Delhi	51 0	51 0	51 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
	Karnal	63 0	63 0	63 0	33 0	33 0	33 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Umballa	64 0	64 0	64 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Simla	50 0	50 0	50 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	130 0	140 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Kángra	63 0	63 0	63 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Hoshiárpur	55 0	55 0	55 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Jullundur	68 0	68 0	68 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	100 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
	Ludhiana	69 0	69 0	69 0	36 0	36 0	36 0	100 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0

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 (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra); *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra); *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra); *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	No	return	received																Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
	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	Mooltan	
	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	Jhang	
	Montgomery	20 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	30 0				11 0	11 0	9 0							Montgomery	
	Lahore	19 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	43 0				10 0	10 0	13 0	30 0	34 0	39 0	20 0	22 0	26 0	Lahore	
	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	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur	24 0	25 0	32 0	30 0	36 0	40 0				16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Gurdáspur	
	Gujranwála	18 0	18 0	29 0	29 0	29 0	59 0				13 0	13 0	17 0	26 0	27 0	40 0	26 0	25 0	26 0	Gujránwála	
	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	Siálkot	
	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	Gujrát	
	Ráwálpindi	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	Ráwalpindi	
	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	Jhelum	
	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	Shahpur	
	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	Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Gházi Khán	No	return	received																Dera Gházi Khán	
	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	Dera Ismail Khán	
	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	Banu	
	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	Kohát	
	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	Pesháwár	
	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	Hazára	
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				Saugor	Central Provinces.
	Damoh	26 11	35 4	31 8				14 9	14 9	15 12	16 0	16 0	17 0	36 0	30 0					Damoh	
	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				Jubbulpore	
	Mandla	21 0	21 0	35 0				15 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	23 8							Mandla	
	Seoni	21 5	22 6	30 0				12 2	10 15	13 0	16 9	15 7	20 0							Seoni	
	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				Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad	17 8	17 8	22 8				8 7	9 10	5 10	10 14	12 0	12 6	25 8	27 11					Hoshangabad	
	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				Nimár	
	Betul	17 8	20 0	28 0				12 1	12 1	14 0	12 8	12 8	15 0	20 3	20 0	30 0				Betul	
	Chhindwára	19 0	19 0	21 2				11 7	11 4	9 8	13 5	10 0	13 2	24 0	24 0	33 4				Chhindwára	
	Wardha	20 0	20 0	26 0				8 14	8 14	9 0	13 5	11 7	12 0	25 0		27 0				Wardha	
	Nágpur	22 8	18 12	25 4				8 12	8 12	9 12	10 4	15 0	14 4	20 4	20 4	29 2				Nagpur	
	Chandá	20 0	20 10	29 8							15 3	17 2	17 12	21 14	23 0	29 8				Chandá	
	Bhandárá	20 0	17 8	27 4				8 12	8 12	10 12	16 4	16 4	17 8							Bhandárá	
	Bálaghat	23 10	20 4	25 0				13 2	13 2	14 0	12 15	22 15	24 0							Bálaghat	
	Raipur	32 5	31 2	34 0				12 8	13 11	14 0	23 1	23 11	25 0							Raipur	
	Bilásپur	35 8	33 4	52 8				20 4	20 4	20 2	29 4	29 4	30 8							Bilásپur	
	Sambalpur	28 0	28 0	31 8				18 6	17 8	22 12	22 12	22 12	31 8							Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*Arakan Division.*																				British Burma.
	Akyab							11 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	13 8	15 0							Akyab	
	Northern Arakan	No	return	received																Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo																			Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway							22 14	22 14	19 2	26 13	26 13	22 14							Sandoway	
	Pegu Division.																				
	Rangoon Town	11 4	11 2	16 7																Rangoon Town	
	Pegu							10 0	10 2	12 2	12 4	11 4	13 2							Pegu	
	Tharrawaddy							7 9	8 1	7 9	9 14	11 0	10 1							Tharrawaddy	
	Prome	10 6		14 9				11 14	11 14	14 4	12 15	12 15	17 13							Prome	
								13 7	11 3	14 15	17 2	13 1	17 2								
	Irrawaddy Division.																				
	Bassein								16 9	15 6		14 10	19 2							Bassein	
	Henzada							14 6	11 0	13 1	22 5	12 0	15 10							Henzada	
	Thonegwa							9 6		8 6	11 4		9 6							Thonegwa	
	Thayetmyo	10 15	9 4	12 1				10 10	7 10	9 6	11 5	8 10	12 7							Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																				
	Moulmein Town & Amherst	9 0	9 0	9 0				9 0	9 0	9 11	12 2	12 2	12 2							Moulmein Town & Amherst	
	Tavoy							13 12	13 12	13 12	19 6	19 6	17 15							Tavoy	
	Mergui							16 4	13 13	13 13	20 3	18 14	15 6							Mergui	
	Toungoo							10 10	10 10	10 10	12 13	12 13	12 13							Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin								9 1	9 13		10 0	10 6							Shwaygyin	
	Salween	No	return	received																Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned 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				Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	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				Bolarum	
	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	Chudderghat	
	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	Amráoti	
	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	Akola	
	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	16 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána	24 0	24 0	29 0							12 0	12 9	12 0	34 0	36 0	34 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	Buldána	
	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				Wún	
	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				Basim	

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawan, Cheena, Coralon, Korhwa, Naglee); *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawan, Cheena, Coralon, Korhwa, Naglee); *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawan, Cheena, Coralon, Korhwa, Naglee); *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore				24 0	23 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	15 4	15 4	15 0	No return received			Ferozepore	Punjab—*continued.*
	Mooltan				25 0	27 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	15 4	15 8	15 4	14 12	14 12	14 8	Mooltan	
	Jhang				29 0	29 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	Jhang	
	Montgomery				30 0	30 0	39 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Montgomery	
	Lahore				30 0	31 0	40 0	90 0	80 0	90 0	15 8	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	Lahore	
	Amritsar				28 0	28 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	Amritsar	
	Gurdáspur				26 0	26 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	16 0	16 0	15 4	15 8	15 8	15 0	Gurdáspur	
	Gujránwála				28 0	27 0	35 0	110 0	110 0	110 0	16 8	16 8	16 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	Gujránwála	
	Siálkot				26 0	26 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	*	*	*	16 0	16 0	16 0	Siálkot	
	Gujrát				29 0	31 0	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	15 10	15 10	15 14	15 8	15 8	15 10	Gujrát	
	Ráwálpindi				26 0	26 0	35 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	16 8	16 0	15 14	16 0	15 0	15 12	Ráwalpindi	
	Jhelum				28 0	30 0	37 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Jhelum	
	Shahpúr				22 0	21 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	120 0	*	*	*	14 0	14 0	14 0	Shahpur	
	Muzaffargarh													No return received			Muzaffargarh	
	Dera Gházi 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	Dera Gházi Khán	
	Dera Ismail Khán				38 0	40 0	49 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	80 0	50 0	50 0	60 0	Dera Ismail Khán	
	Banu				27 0	28 0	33 0	128 0	128 0	153 0	61 3	61 3	61 3	58 11	58 11	58 11	Banu	
	Kohát				27 0	28 0	37 0	98 0	94 0	110 0	44 4	44 4	45 8	43 0	43 0	44 0	Kohát	
	Pesháwár				23 0	26 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	12 0	Pesháwár	
	Hazára																Hazára	
Central Provinces.	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	Saugor	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 10	Damoh	
	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	Jubbulpore	
	Mandla				35 0	30 0	41 0	256 0	256 0	256 0	...	...	...	10 13	10 8	10 8	Mandla	
	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	Seoni	
	Narsinghpur				28 3	28 3	31 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 11	11 11	11 0	11 7	11 7	12 0	Narsinghpur	
	Hoshangabad				26 2	27 5	28 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 14	12 6	11 14	11 0	11 4	11 0	Hoshangabad	
	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	Nimár	
	Betul				19 0	20 0	26 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 11	11 11	11 0	11 2	11 2	10 8	Betul	
	Chhindwára				20 12	22 13	26 8	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 3	9 5	10 11	9 2	8 12	Chhindwára		
	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	Wardha	
	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	Nagpur	
	Chandá				19 10	19 10	27 0	675 0	675 0	360 0	11 6	12 2	...	10 14	11 5	11 0	Chandá	
	Bhandárá				20 0	20 0	25 0	180 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 4	10 12	10 0	11 0	Bhandárá		
	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	Bálaghat	
	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	Raipur	
	Bilásپur				27 3	32 0	36 0	128 0	128 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Bilásپur	
	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	Sambalpur	
British Burma.	*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	Akyab	
	Northern Arakan													No return received			Northern Arakan	
	Kyoukpyoo														36 0	..	Kyoukpyoo	
	Sandoway							469 11	469 11	469 11				39 0	39 0	22 13	Sandoway	
	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	Rangoon Town	
	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	Pegu	
	Tharrawaddy				11 1	11 1	8 14	535 11	535 11	535 11	...	...	...	29 12	29 12	35 11	Tharrawaddy	
	Prome					10 6	15 9	107 9	107 9	167 9	29 9	32 4	29 9	18 10	18 10	18 10	Prome	
	Irrawaddy Division.																	
	Bassein					12 14	13 8										Bassein	
	Henzada							183 8	183 8	183 8	35 8	35 8	29 9	35 8	35 8	29 9	Henzada	
	Thonegwa				13 7		18 3	185 8		147 10	44 5		39 0	39 6		35 0	Thonegwa	
	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	Thayetmyo	
	Tenasserim Division.																	
	Moulmein Town & Amherst				12 2	12 2	12 2	220 0	220 0	220 0	30 15	30 15	30 8	30 8	30 8	Moulmein Town & Amherst		
	Tavoy							399 3	399 3	399 3	24 2	24 2	24 2	16 1	16 1	16 1	Tavoy	
	Mergui							428 0	428 0	428 0	30 6	30 6	36 8	14 0	14 0	29 3	Mergui	
	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	Toungoo	
	Shwaygyin								700 0	150 0		29 8	35 6		18 14	18 14	Shwaygyin	
	Salween													No return received			Salween	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	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	Secunderabad	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	Bolarum				16 3	15 12	19 9	116 14	116 14	116 14	...	...	..	10 8	10 10	10 10	Bolarum	
	Chudderghat				15 0	16 8	18 0	88 0	88 0	80 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	9 12	Chudderghat	
	Amráoti				20 4	19 12	23 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 0	Amráoti	
	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	Akola	
	Ellichpur				16 0	16 10	20 0	100 0	128 0	128 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	Ellichpur	
	Buldána				24 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	11 0	Buldána	
	Wún				17 8	18 0	24 0	200 0	200 0	250 0	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	11 8	Wún	
	Basim				25 0	25 5	24 0	83 0	83 0	83 0	10 13	10 13	10 11	10 0	10 0	10 0	Basim	

* 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 (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c.* (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c.* (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c.* (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Districts.	Provinces.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	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	...	...	...	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	Bangalore	Mysore.
	Kolar	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	11 4	11 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Kolar	
	Tumkúr	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	35 0	32 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	340 0	340 0	340 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Tumkúr	
	Mysore	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 4	10 0	10 12	10 0	10 12	12 14	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	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	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	...	...	...	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	Shimoga	
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	40 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	11 0	Kadur	
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	Coorg.
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	...	...	...	32 0	31 0	26 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	14 8	13 4	12 4	14 8	Jeypore	Rajpootana.
	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	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	Kishengurh	
	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	...	...	...	32 8	32 8	23 12	...	...	...	13 12	12 14	14 12	13 0	12 12	14 8	Kerrowlee	
	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	...	...	...	32 4	31 12	28 6	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	16 4	13 12	13 12	15 8	Ulwur	
	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	...	...	...	31 6	31 8	23 15	...	...	...	14 4	12 4	12 4	14 0	12 2	12 0	Bhurtpore (City)	
	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	30 0	...	...	...	33 0	34 0	25 8	110 0	110 0	80 0	14 8	14 8	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	Ajmere	
	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	...	...	...	35 13	34 12	28 11	240 0	240 0	240 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8	Deoli Cantonment	
	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	...	...	...	31 0	31 0	27 1	320 0	320 0	190 0	R a. p. 3 0 3	R a. p. per md. 3 0 3	3 0 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	Erinpura	
	Sirohee	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	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	130 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	14 8	14 8	13 5	Sirohee	
	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	...	...	...	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	Abu	
	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	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	14 0	12 0	13 8	Anadra	
	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	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 8	240 0	240 0	230 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 3 3	16 8	16 8	18 4	Bálmere	
	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	...	...	...	14 6	14 12	17 8	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	Jeysalmere	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	22 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	18 0	11 2	10 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5½	17 15½	24 9½	25 0	25 0	37 8	7 13	7 13	8 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 14	20 5	23 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 8 R a. p.	12 8 R a. p. per md.	12 1½ R a. p.	12 8	12 1½	11 11½	Meywar (Oodeypore)		
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	27 8	27 8	31 4	...	...	...	6 14	6 4	10 0	15 0	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	42 8	41 4	42 8	...	...	...	3 12 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	13 2	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)		
	Partábgarh (,,)	21 4	23 12	25 15	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 15	11 4	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	37 8	32 13	...	...	...	2 4 3	...	...	17 9	18 15	17 11	Partábgarh (,,)		
	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	27 8	26 4	22 8	90 0	90 0	90 0	2 7 3 S. Ch.	2 7 3 S. Ch.	2 7 3 S. Ch.	16 4	16 4	16 4	Marwar (Jodhpore)		
	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	20 12	20 12	20 4	90 0	90 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	Bikaneer		
	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	...	...	34 8	34 8	33 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 12	11 8	12 8	Boondee		
	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	35 0	35 0	37 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	Kotah		
	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	32 4	33 0	29 12	105 0	105 0	80 0	12 12	12 6	13 13	12 3	12 2	13 9	Tonk		
	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	30 4	29 6½	31 10	...	...	...	11 2½	11 4½	10 3½	10 14½	11 8	9 15½	Jhallawar		
	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	37 4	37 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 10	12 10	14 8	12 6	12 6	14 4	Shahpoora		
	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	32 10	31 10	19 13	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	13 8	12 4	12 10	12 10	Dholpur		
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	20 10	26 0	25 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 4	Indore		Central India.
	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	26 8	27 2	21 0	136 14	136 14	149 8	11 14	11 14	12 8	11 7	11 7	12 2	Gwalior		
	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	30 0	31 0	32 0	200 0	280 0	200 0	12 0	11 12	12 4	11 12	11 8	12 0	Goona		
	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	28 0	28 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 10	11 15	11 0	11 0	11 0	Baghelkhand (Sutna)		

* 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.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
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	50,41,960	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	240	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	8,80,779	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	70	6,85,035	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	91,13,083	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	62,933	140	23,37,614	139	26,05,187	159	3,27,573	...
26th ditto	Indus Valley	660	1,68,331	255	660	1,53,000	233	50,18,304	220	83,05,680	335	26,87,286	...
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	(c)4,839	13	52,110	39	47,277	...
19th ditto	Naraingan-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	86	3,040	35	...	...	66,062	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	3,59,976	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	...	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	6,94,866	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 those 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 economics, 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 23 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 $\frac{2}{3}$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).
	₹	₹		₹	₹
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 . . .	50,67,95,443	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	36,49,371
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	39,19,880
1876-77 . . .	35,36,71,766	15,82,94,045	1876-77 . . .	58,93,00,693	43,87,477
1877-78 . . .	39,32,60,080	17,10,27,751	1877-78 . . .	63,14,35,332	44,22,852
1878-79 . . .	36,56,61,947	13,93,75,110	1878-79 . . .	53,70,79,285	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 . . .	58,14,93,110	20,90,80,516	1884-85 . . .	80,31,32,079	86,92,894
1885-86 (eight months) .	33,24,01,787	13,11,73,864	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	8,610,000	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	6,500,000	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	39,773,000	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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ 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 economics 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 217½ 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 Mukerji, 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 economies 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 rexamine 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 ₹200 and ₹500, 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 ₹200. In 1868 it became a certificate-tax, at rates a fifth lower, and again commencing with a ₹500 limit. In 1869 it became once more a full-blown income-tax at 1 per cent. on all incomes and profits of ₹500 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 $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., with a limit of ₹750, and in 1872 the limit was further relaxed to ₹1,000 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 abondonment 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, chaprásis, 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 sent Bill. We have a most distinguished representative of the mercantile erests, to whose incisive and weighty speech we have all listened with 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 8 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 20, 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 *morá* 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 33, 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 32½, *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.
Patha	*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 $12\frac{1}{3}$, white *juar* 20, yellow *juar* $23\frac{1}{4}$, 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.
Harowti („ 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*	

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. 4.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 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.

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 31⅓, *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 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.
Sylhet		
Cachar . . .	*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 Bareli („ „)	. . . .	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 tahsil. 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 . . .	*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.
Mysore . . .		
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. 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.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	7	9	16		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		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	41·38 women to every 100 men.	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		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.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th Dec. 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April to 27th Dec. 1884. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April to 26th Dec. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		₹	₹		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Last 12 days of Dec. 1885	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	94,476	159	608‡	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	1,00,72,593	371	20,72,703	...
26th Dec. 1885	Madras	861	1,60,767	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	31,42,857	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	15,46,842	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	463	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	16,40,938	171	16,17,786	169	...	23,152
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	3,759	102	37	2,693	73	1,08,038	76	91,072	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	3,01,995	165	...	26,362
19th Dec. 1885	Cawnpore-Achnera	240	18,700	78	253	20,329	80	7,04,080	76	6,35,768	60	...	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	660	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	...
20th 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	Naraingani-Dacca-Mymensingh	...	...	...	86	3,345	39	...	...	71,397	36	71,397	...
19th Dec. 1885	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(*c*)	...	...	...	(*d*)20,646	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	42,46,978	...
	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	6,78,85,408	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	5,035	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	9,03,381	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	80	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	...	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 Dec[illegible]85.
(*e*) Total receipts from 2nd April to 27th D[illegible]84.
(*f*) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th Decem[illegible]884.
(*g*) Total receipts from 1st November to 27th [illegible]ber 1884.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st January 1886.

FRED. FIREBRA[illegible], *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.			Bombay.			Sindh.			Madras.			British Burma.			Total British India.		
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	On other Imports.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.
For the nine months, April to December.																		
1871-72	7,65	55,99	16,59	5,00	33,67	3,10	93	1,38		8,92	8,66	9,93	2,66	2,88		1,20,08	43,78	1,63,86
1872-73	9,08	54,55	18,12	3,93	31,83	2,59	92	1,62		8,68	8,88	7,96	2,88	2,70		1,16,41	52,60	1,69,01
1873-74	7,79	51,64	14,08	4,51	34,03	2,64	90	90		10,24	9,70	9,87	2,70	2,71		1,18,42	43,90	1,62,32
1874-75	8,85	58,68	11,14	4,97	34,99	3,01	86	1,10		10,17	9,71	9,64	2,71	2,59		1,29,88	36,11	1,65,99
1875-76	9,37	57,45	11,65	4,95	39,55	3,77	97	1,02		10,41	9,15	8,60	3,15	2,78		1,24,18	44,39	1,68,57
1876-77	9,65	49,49	10,93	6,18	31,26	83	79	1,02		9,06	9,11	5,63	4,11	1,94		1,18,43	31,18	1,49,61
1877-78	10,71	59,44	13,04	6,31	35,95	77	58	20		6,58	9,06	1,54	4,06	2,51		1,33,46	25,84	1,59,30
1878-79	9,68	49,72	11,62	6,28	33,26	1,54	70	32		6,81	9,03	3,39	4,03	2,05		1,21,63	32,07	1,53,70
1879-80	9,04	46,91	7,68	7,04	28,75	1,46	55	19		6,93	8,90	5,28	3,90	3,14		1,15,50	32,61	1,48,11
1880-81	9,73	45,62	9,27	6,36	40,98	1,77	86	18		7,99	8,92	5,89	3,92	4,43		1,28,30	38,98	1,67,28
1881-82	9,61	40,83	11,24	7,43	35,08	1,21	97	26		7,24	8,66	3,63	3,66	4,06		1,18,62	41,72	1,60,34
1882-83	10,40	11	11,91	7,36	-1,04*	1,15	3	44		2	9,04	2,88	4,04	3,06		29,30	46,61	75,91
1883-84	10,45	22	12,98	7,96	41	1,08	4	38		7	8,73	3,88	3,73	3,06		31,40	40,29	71,69
1884-85	9,13	26	8,16	7,70	33*	1,39	5	43		4	8,57	3,78	3,57	3,35		29,66	29,83	59,49
1885-86	9,73	22	10,08	8,90	40	88	5	59		8	8,55	2,72	3,65	3,81		30,89	39,68	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, 22nd January 1886.

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. 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.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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	74,916·8	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 ₹34,98,027, 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

Paras. 19—20.

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 ₹37,291 in 1883-84 to ₹49,347 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—

	₹	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

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. 33, 95, 96, 97, 99, 100, 105, 106. Paras. 42—44.

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 2,046 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. 53—60.

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. 61—70.

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. 40, 46, 54, 55, 59, 60, 67, 68, 69.

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. Paras. 71, 72.

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. 73—75.

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.*, ₹1,90,703, of which ₹1,37,490 represents the earnings of private companies. Paras. 90—94

13. **Finance.**—The financial outcome of the year's operations was particularly gratifying. The revenue receipts amounted to ₹47,27,143 and the working expenses to ₹35,59,225, giving a surplus of ₹11,67,918, representing interest at the rate of 3·3 per cent. on the total capital outlay up to the last day of the year. Paras. 14—18.

During the previous year the receipts were ₹41,24,264 and the expenses ₹37,44,186, so that combined with increased receipts amounting to ₹6,02,879 there has been a reduction in expenditure of ₹1,84,961.

II.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

14. The capital expenditure of the year amounted to ₹34,60,360 made up as follows:—

	₹
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 ₹3,19,19,558, and on the 31st March 1885 to ₹3,53,79,918.

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

	1883-84.	1884-85.		1883-84.	1884-85.
RECEIPTS.	₹	₹	**EXPENDITURE.**	₹	₹
Message Revenue earned*	32,11,370	34,94,489	Repairs of lines	5,09,261	3,45,639
Receipt from State Railways for interest	5,89,813	6,13,444	Direction	1,50,480	1,39,562
Maintenance, &c., of their lines and offices			Accounts	45,660	40,716
			Superintendence	6,88,476	6,68,623
			Line maintenance	2,00,550	2,10,241
Receipts from Guaranteed Railways for ditto	96,987	3,47,144	Check Office	40,319	55,368
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	3,082	1,727
			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 ₹6,02,879, the expenditure was less by ₹1,84,961, making a net improvement of ₹7,87,840.

Of the increased receipts ₹2,83,119 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.		FOREIGN.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	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.						DECREASE.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Net.		Inland.		Foreign.		Net.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.		₹ a.
State	60,126	1,92,415 14	1,170	15,358 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.						DECREASE.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Net.		Inland.		Foreign.		Net.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	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	49,347	3'79
	Total	163,057	6,02,762	659,814	8,41,818	816,008	7,16,450	12,901	5,469	1,651,780	21,66,509	1'31
Percentage of Traffic.	State	26·36	55·57	12·50	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	53·39	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.					
			Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.				Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.				Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
	Number.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Value.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
		R						R						R				
1881-82	245,836	6,98,480	...	21·62	...	46·16	1,035,137	13,16,851	0·23	...	...	5·39	1,280,973	20,15,331	...	4·86	...	25·07
1882-83	253,731	6,09,818	3·21	...	...	12·69	1,189,437	13,86,630	14·90	...	5·30	...	1,443,168	19,96,448	12·66	...	...	0·93
1883-84	226,840	4,71,232	...	10·60	...	22·73	1,236,140	14,15,754	3·92	...	2·10	...	1,462,980	18,86,986	1·37	...	...	5·48
1884-85	286,966	6,63,649	26·50	...	40·83	...	1,364,814	15,04,633	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 ₹13,29,746.

YEAR.	STATE.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL.			
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *number* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
		₹				₹				₹		
1881-82	4,270	40,237	...	0·95	328,132	11,55,432	3·44	...	332,402	11,95,669	3·14	...
1882-83	5,473	47,491	28·18	...	350,538	12,31,669	6·59	...	356,011	12,79,160	7·10	...
1883-84	4,918	37,124	...	10·15	357,616	12,95,957	5·21	...	362,534	13,33,081	1·83	...
1884-85	6,088	52,493	23·79	...	360,229	12,77,253	0·73	...	366,317	13,29,746	1·04	...

YEAR.	STATE.				PRIVATE.				TOTAL.			
	Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.		Number.	Indian share of charge.	Percentage of *value* compared with previous year.	
			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.			Increase.	Decrease.
		₹				₹				₹		
1881-82	4,270	40,237	...	32·53	328,132	11,55,432	1·62	...	332,402	11,95,669	1·62	...
1882-83	5,473	47,491	18·02	...	350,538	12,31,669	6·98	...	356,011	12,79,160	6·98	...
1883-84	4,918	37,124	...	21·82	357,616	12,95,957	4·21	...	362,534	13,33,081	4·21	...
1884-85	6,088	52,493	41·39	...	360,229	12,77,253	...	0·25	366,317	13,29,746	...	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	*vid* Suez.	74·44	66·91	50·79	·88	55·09
Indo-European	„ Teheran	23·52	31·62	47·29	41·44	42·71
	„ Turkey	2·04	1·47	2·01	1·68	1·46
	Persian Gulf *vid* 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.
	Swatow.

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 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.

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

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.

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$_b$ 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 :—

	Miles.
In Bengal.	
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 Madura to Ramnad *viâ* 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, *viâ* Kuttowlie and Mozuffernugger	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 ₹27,387. 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 ₹2 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 ₹59,084 were sent during October 1884, there were 959 advices remitting ₹73,741 in March 1885. The average amount remitted remained approximately stationary at about ₹76, and the average cost to the sender for the telegraphic advice, including private matter added, ranged from ₹2·17 to ₹2·25. The total number of telegraphic money orders for the six months was 4,954, remitting ₹3,80,584; and the Telegraph Department earnings on these was ₹10,973.

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.
				₹
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.	
					₹
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.

		To end of previous year.	1884-85.	To end of 1884-85. Miles.
INDIAN TELEGRAPH.				
Capital Account.				
Miles of Line	Departmental property in joint use	5,854·0	25·5	6,109·7
	In Departmental use only	12,938·5	669·3	13,371·1
	Guaranteed and subsidised	17·0	...	17·0
	Property of Native States worked by Department	3,438·0	735·5	4,173·5
	Departmental property rented to Railways	495·0	84·8	579·8
	Railway property maintained by the Department	113·0	302·9	188·4
	Departmental property rented to Canals	318·0	8·2	227·5
	Canal property maintained by the Department	...	6·6	209·8
	Private lines	34·0	0·3	6·6
	Railway property rented by Telegraph Department			33·7
	Property of Native States maintained by the Telegraph Department, but worked by the Railway			
	TOTAL	23,207·5	2,046·3	25,253·8(*a*)
Miles of Wire	In Departmental use only	43,028·	4,026·8	46,671·7
	Guaranteed and subsidised	35·	1·8	38·1
	Property of Native States worked by Department	22,639·	1,698·2	24,337·2
	Departmental property rented to Railways	1,873·	229·7	2,102·7
	Railway property maintained by the Department	61·	496·	481·
	Departmental property rented to Canal	854·	167·4	76·
	Canal property maintained by the Department			686·6
	Private lines	36·	2·3	33·7
	Property of Native States maintained by the Telegraph Department, but worked by the Railway			
	TOTAL	68,526·	6,279·2	74,805·2(*b*)

(*a*) There are in addition 133·5 miles of provincial telegraph lines.

(*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
	Guaranteed and subsidised			·25
	Departmental property rented to Railways	7·	·62	6·38
	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
	Railway	47,68,044	6,39,194	54,07,238
	Guaranteed	5,80,047	6,517	5,86,564
	TOTAL	2,42,61,731	25,15,890	2,67,77,621
Buildings	Signal offices	35,92,322	2,97,946	38,90,268
	Quarters for officers	12,240	...	12,240
	Cable houses and Tanks	37,214	3	37,217
	Store houses	3,31,299	24,511	3,55,810
	Workshop and Press Buildings	1,63,819	19,696	1,83,515
	TOTAL	41,36,894	3,42,156	44,79,050
Tools and Plant	First fitting of offices	11,70,035	1,23,410	12,93,445
	Other Tools and Plant	1,44,467	14,435	1,58,902
	Share of store contingencies	...	5,581	5,581
	TOTAL	13,14,502	1,43,426	14,57,928
Stores		19,99,007	1,55,683	21,54,690
Suspense heads		48,237	49,704	97,941
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
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
Signal offices		347	166	513
Messages — Private		1,50,46,495	17,22,892	1,67,69,387
State		22,84,916	2,91,506	25,76,422
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
State		95,06,682	7,15,103	1,02,21,785
Free		19,80,557	29,349	20,09,906
	TOTAL	4,86,92,575	35,23,838	5,22,16,413
Railway Telegraphs		39,98,154	9,60,588	49,58,742
Guaranteed		5,22,168	1,17,441	6,39,609
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
Net charge		314·22	46·24	242·50
Percentage on Capital outlay — Revenue		168·85	13·36	165·70
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	23,807·	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.

Statement 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.

	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1884-85. INLAND. State. No.	State. Value.	Private. No.	Private. Value.	FOREIGN. State. No.	State. Value.	Private. No.	Private. Value.	TOTAL. State. No.	State. Value.	Private. No.	Private. Value.	GRAND TOTAL. No.	Value.	NUMBER OF PAID MESSAGES AND INDIAN SHARE OF COLLECTIONS IN 1883-84. INLAND. State. No.	State. Value.	Private. No.	Private. Value.	FOREIGN. State. No.	State. Value.	Private. No.	Private. Value.	TOTAL. State. No.	State. Value.	Private. No.	Private. Value.	GRAND TOTAL. No.	Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Assam	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	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
Bengal	15,781	22,399 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	15,168	20,830 12	43,773	45,965 1	1	4 11	269	1,243 1	15,169	20,835 7	44,042	48,208 2	59,211	69,043 9
Bombay	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	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
Burma	36,193	1,13,901 15	228,451	2,93,667 8	670	6,358 14	41,308	1,33,824 11	36,863	1,20,260 13	269,956	4,27,492 3	306,819	5,47,753 ...	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	33,919	91,106 13	272,807	3,14,161 0	2,002	15,164 6	1,30,829	4,64,214 13	35,921	1,06,271 3	403,636	7,78,375 11	439,557	8,84,646 14	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	18,926	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	13,828	24,559 8	111,966	1,35,060 9	30	196 6	27,543	95,673 6	13,858	24,755 14	139,509	2,30,733 15	153,367	2,55,489 13
Dacca	7,680	11,201 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	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
Gaolpara	9,977	10,500 6	109,424	1,09,200 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	8,708	8,365 3	93,318	93,348 5	1	2 12	1,624	3,245 14	8,709	8,357 15	94,942	96,594 3	103,651	104,962 2
Indus	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	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	23,242	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	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	4,956	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	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	9,441	12,055 12	31,654	33,104 4	3	8 0	110	263 3	9,444	12,063 12	31,764	33,367 7	41,208	45,431 3	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	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	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	61,479	1,79,445 8	113,759	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	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	2,37,973 15
Rajputana	4,157	9,080 10	12,513	13,762 0	...	... ...	...	181 7	4,157	5,080 10	12,662	13,943 7	16,819	19,024 1	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	36,964	89,709 0	79,067	72,643 12	1,304	19,122 6	44,658	2,02,633 9	38,268	1,08,831 6	123,725	2,75,266 5	161,993	3,84,097 11	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	286,966	6,63,648 9	1,364,814	15,11,172 8	6,088	52,492 14	360,229	12,88,397 8	293,054	7,16,141 7	1,725,043	27,99,569 15	2,018,097	35,15,711 6	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.	...	... ...	...	—6,539 11	...	... ...	...	—11,144 7	...	... ...	...	—17,684 2	...	—17,684 2	...	... ...	...	—16,727 14	...	... ...	...	+6,367 10	...	... ...	...	—10,360 4	...	—10,360 4
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	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†		1,551,780	21,68,281	6
Foreign	Departmental	365,460	13,28,505	13
	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
	Railway	811	1,302	3
	TOTAL	1,825,514	32,20,068	4

* This return includes 1,003 messages on the Service of French and Portuguese Governments and of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the value of which, *viz.*, R4,145-5, has not been credited to Revenue.

† Includes R3,546-12, the collection of the Provincial Offices, four 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.												DECREASE.											
	Inland.				Foreign.				Total.				Inland.				Foreign.				Total.			
	State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.		State.		Private.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
Arakan	129	558 11	999	824 8	...	...	...	...	129	558 11	999	824 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	613	1,469 3	57	...	...	...	...	...	613	1,469 3	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bellary	617	661 5	475	...	...	...	...	...	617	661 5	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	7,202	20,301 5	5,571	1,140 2	78	2,440 5	...	...	7,280	22,741 10	5,571	1,140 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	8,131	28,234 7	20,440	13,144 15	820	7,208 14	...	...	8,941	35,443 5	20,440	13,144 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma	...	...	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganjam	1,269	2,135 3	16,105	6,852 1	1	3 13	110	101 11	1,270	2,139 ...	16,216	6,953 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ixora	1,635	2,131 10	6,743	4,340 15	...	...	18	101 8	1,635	2,131 10	6,761	4,442 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	4,272	12,257 10	19,599	13,085 0	15	105 10	7,163	22,553 4	4,287	12,363 4	26,762	35,538 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar	735	3,304 15	5,356	2,793 12	3	17 6	...	...	738	3,322 5	5,356	2,793 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	1,077	1,349 5	4,598	1,787 13	1	...	20	54 2	1,078	1,349 5	4,618	1,841 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	2,544	1,864 11	...	...	20	100 1	...	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	61,434	1,95,887 1	134,041	91,326 12	1,173	15,391 0	8,364	23,923 7	62,607	2,11,278 1	142,375	1,15,249 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adjustments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Total	61,434	1,95,887 1	134,041	91,326 12	1,173	15,391 0	8,364	18,344 10	62,607	2,11,278 1	142,375	1,09,671 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Net Increase and Decrease on the previous year	60,320	1,92,415 14	118,674	88,898 9	1,170	15,388 7	8,023	...	61,296	2,07,804 5	130,697	98,194 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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.	ROUTE. West. Via Teheran.		West. Via Turkey.		West. Persian Gulf.		West. Via Suez.		East. Via Amur.		East. Via Madras.		East. Via Rangoon.		East. Tavoy.		East. Ceylon.		East. Native Burma.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.		R a.
INDIAN.																						
Sent	40,429	1,52,914 14	1,057	3,458 15	623	4,736 4	39,893	1,24,182 8	120	343 6	3,939	11,958 7	6,458	20,024 7	9	51 6	21,586	39,745 2	4,899	6,600 14	119,013	364,016 3
Received	26,138	1,32,958 13	1,218	4,355 0	529	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	...	...	107,230	385,669 5
Total	66,567	2,85,873 11	2,275	7,813 15	1,152	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 14	226,243	749,685 8
TRANSIT.																						
From East to West—																						
Received *vid* Madras	2,555	23,786 3	43	126 6	48	121 4	58,126	2,47,066 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,772	2,71,080 1
Received *vid* Rangoon	513	2,699 0	2	6 6	1	3 0	6,621	26,944 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,137	29,652 13
Received *vid* Lalngha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Received *vid* Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	133 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	82 14
From Ceylon	876	3,661 7	16	37 9	4	25 1	4,995	13,701 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,891	17,425 2
From West to East—																						
Sent *vid* Madras	10,641	56,458 9	1,025	3,493 2	7	43 10	42,757	1,89,211 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,430	2,49,206 13
Sent *vid* Rangoon	964	3,092 4	62	127 11	...	...	4,395	16,610 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,421	19,829 15
Sent *vid* Lalngha	1	1 12	1	1 6	...	...	48	326 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	329 6
Sent *vid* Tavoy	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4 14
To Ceylon	1,379	5,715 14	58	142 3	...	...	3,058	10,438 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,498	16,296 8
From West to West—																						
Received *vid* Bombay	...	...	...	13 5	10	58	301 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	383 14
Sent *vid* Bombay	8	8 4	3	9 0	35	140 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	156 14
From East to East—																						
Received from Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	839	3,076 11	78	204 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	917	3,281 5
Received *vid* Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	2,995 6	6	45 8	830	3,040 14
Received *vid* Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	263 4	...	...	66	308 12
Received *vid* Amur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	140 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	140 4
Total	16,832	95,403 5	1,223	3,993 5	153	643 13	120,032	4,84,436 11	...	...	866	3,216 15	78	204 10	...	...	884	3,358 10	6	45 8	140,074	5,91,304 13
GRAND TOTAL																					366,317	13,40,890 5
ADJUSTMENTS																					...	—11,144 7
NET TOTAL																					366,317	13,29,745 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	39,893	85,856	62·24	48·65	55·09
	Total	73,848	82,002	155,850	100·00	100·00	100·00

APPENDIX F.

Synopsis of Complaints in which this Department is concerned for the year 1884-85.

Nature of Complaints.	Number of Complaints received.				Admitted.				Number of paid Messages.				Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints.			
	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	Inland.	Railway.	Foreign.	Total.
Non-delivery	198	30	63	300	98	33	49	170	...	...	...	...	·013	·013	·017	·013
Delay	265	48	90	403	143	31	68	242	15,19,450*	3,17,501†	3,66,317	6,83,068	·020	·017	·025	·020
Error	69	23	13	105	67	19	11	97	13,38,866	2,75,654	3,62,534	6,38,188	·005	·007	·003	·006
Miscellaneous	130	28	24	182	98	16	6	120	...	...	...	...	·010	·006	·001	·008
	107	27	29	163	111	23	21	155	...	...	...	...	·007	·007	·007	·007
	24	4	10	38	17	3	2	22	...	...	...	...	·010	·008	·000	·009
	97	5	5	37	11	3	3	17	...	...	...	...	·002	·001	·001	·002
TOTAL	418	93	110	631	279	71	82	432	...	...	...	...	·027	·039	·030	·028
	573	96	130	800	357	73	105	535	...	...	...	...	·042	·035	·035	·040

Decrease in the number of admitted complaints . { Departmental . . . 21·84 per cent. / Railway . . . 2·73 " / Foreign . . . 20·00 " / 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 " "
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.								Number of paid Messages.				Percentage of Messages which formed the subject of Complaints.			
					Admitted.				Disposed of.											
									Rejected.											
									Being groundless.				On technical grounds.							
	Railway.	Foreign.	Total received.		Railway.	Foreign.	Total admitted.		Railway.	Foreign.	Total.		Railway.	Foreign.	Total.		Railway.	Foreign.	Total.	
Non-delivery	135	116	251		78	51	129		44	41	85		12	...	12		·042	·032	·037	
Delay	72	215	287		34	54	88		31	40	71		6	...	6		·026	·032	·029	
Error	70	39	118		26	16	42		11	8	19		8	...	8		·025	·010	·017	
Miscellaneous	65	36	81		31	10	41		15	8	23		17	...	17		·024	·004	·013	
	48	61	111		19	23	42		7	9	16		4	...	4		·019	·017	·017	
	10	8	129		6	7	13		3	3	6		3	...	3		·007	·002	·003	
	19	16	18		13	15	28		...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...	
TOTAL FOR THE YEAR	284	224	508		193	97	290		65	59	124		25	1	26		·089	·061	·074	
	204	208	432		118	87	205		54	49	103		20	...	20		·074	·068	·067	
Balance from last year	...	14	14		...	6	6		...	7	7		...	...	...		...	...	...	
	1	...	...		...	9	9		...	4	4		...	...	...		...	...	...	
TOTAL	285	237	522		194	103	297		65	66	131		25	1	26		·089	·065	·076	
	205	208	446		118	96	214		54	53	107		20	...	20		·074	·066	·069	

Increase in the number of admitted complaints . { Railway . . . 63·55 per cent. / Foreign . . . 11·49 " / Nett . . . 41·96 "

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.												
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) 1,02,61,758	371	21,17,501	...
9th Jan. 1886	Madras	861	1,42,018	165	861	1,38,390	161	53,44,751	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	13,55,004	114	...	92,158
16th Jan. 1886	Sindia	75	9,298	124	75	6,687	89	2,09,564	90	2,06,547	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	Naraingunj-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	17,848	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 Rewaree 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.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*			Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
																												Wholesale.			Retail.			Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras.	Ganjam	14 11	14 11	12 8	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 10	13 13	13 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	16 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 6	10 2	10 11	12 6	21 10	16 3	22 10	23 13	24 11	22 12	23 5	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	14 6	14 6	16 3	...	...	...	11 14	10 14	11 14	14 0	14 0	15 3	23 0	21 2	23 0	...	...	...	20 8	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	8 13	8 13	14 3	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 8	13 0	13 0	14 11	17 3	17 3	19 13	...	...	...	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	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 8	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	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	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	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 10	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 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 13	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	12 11	12 11	12 6	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	11 0	12 2	12 2	16 6	26 11	27 6	20 8	24 2	23 11	17 6	...	...	...	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	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 0	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 3	14 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	9 11	9 11	9 5	...	...	...	12 8	12 2	13 2	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	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	8 10	9 6	8 2	...	...	...	11 11	12 3	10 6	12 11	13 2	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	9 14	9 8	9 3	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 6	15 14	15 6	13 6	26 3	26 3	19 0	29 10	30 13	23 10	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	9 3	9 3	8 14	...	...	...	11 14	11 8	10 2	12 11	12 5	11 3	...	19 10	...	24 10	27 3	17 6	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	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 7	25 10	24 13	24 13	24 0	24 0	21 6	110 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	8 8	8 8	9 10	...	...	...	10 11	10 5	9 8	13 10	13 3	11 3	...	...	...	19 13	22 5	23 0	...	...	...	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	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	20 8	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	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	18 0	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	10 3	9 5	9 5	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	12 2	12 3	13 8	13 3	20 14	21 13	21 13	21 5	20 8	20 8	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	9 11	9 11	11 3	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 14	12 8	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	10 2	9 11	9 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	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.	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 9	18 10	18 10	13 9	17 3	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 45-0			
	Ahmedabad	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 8	23 8	24 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	19 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	20 8	...	...	...	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	14 12	14 8	13 4	...	...	32 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	11 8	11 8	13 4	17 8	17 8	17 0	22 12	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	23 11	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 15-0			
	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 13	...	...	...	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 25-0			
	Broach	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 12	11 0	12 12	15 8	15 8	15 8	16 0	15 8	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	12 8	105 0	106 0	105 0	15 0	15 2	14 8½	14 12	14 9	14 8½	6 0 0	8 0 0	16 0 0			
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 5	10 5	11 9	9 10	9 10	...	8 3	8 3	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 9	12 0	12 0	13 13	15 0	...	...	...	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)	8 8	8 8	9 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 22-8			
	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	...	...	...	...	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	17 8	17 8	16 15	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	8 7	12 0	12 0	11 15	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	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	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 4	...	...	...	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 22-8			
	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	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	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 1	21 1	...	...	...	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)	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	25 3	25 3	21 1	...	...	...	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	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	...	...	...	13 0	12 6	16 14	116 8	116 8	116 8	15 4	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9	14 9	6 8 0	10 0 0	10-0 to 16-0			
	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	23 0	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)	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	21 0	32 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	11 3	8 9	11 3	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 0	12 0	13 7	12 0	16 4	15 10	16 13	...	14 11	14 2	18 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)	12 8	12 8	14 8	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	...	13 0	12 0	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 13	22 13	22 13	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 22-8			
	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	16 0	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	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	6 3	6 3	5 10	7 0	7 0	6 3	10 3	9 5	11 3	11 3	11 3	9 5	65 5	65 5	65 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	32 0	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8			
	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	25 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 1	14 1	14 1	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 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 12	14 12	16 14	16 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	16 14	16 14	17 12	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	6 10	9 0	9 0	9 3	26 0	28 0	34 0	18 0	18 0	21 4	...	...	...	22 4	22 4	16 5	137 8	137 8	137 8	14 8	14 8	13 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	7 13 0	7 0 0	19 6 0			
	Nimach	19 12	19 8	27 0	32 0	30 0	42 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	28 0	34 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	28 0	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	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 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	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 15-0			
	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	17 0	...	...	...	20 8	20 6	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 22-8			
	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	24 8	60 0	60 0	60 0	22 0	22 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	12 13[a]	12 13[a]	12 11[a]	12 10[a]	12 10[a]	12 10[a]	...	...	...			
	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	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 15-6	30-0 to 40-0			
	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	19 8	23 0	19 8	18 8	20 0	20 8	20 8	19 0	20 8	19 8	21 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	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 8	...	...	...	21 0	17 8	22 0	140 0	190 0	210 0	13 0	13 8	14 0	13 8	13 8	13 8	8 0 0	8 0 0	30 0 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	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	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)	13 5	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 12	16 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	14 12	8-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	30-0 to 39			
	Western Districts.																												Prices per md. of 40 seers.									
Bengal.	Burdwan	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	13 8	35 0	11 4	11 12	11 8	16 8	20 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R a. p. 2 15 0	R a. p. 2 15 0	R a. p. 3 0 0	13 8a	13 8	13 5	8 0 0	6 8 0	10-0 to 15-0			
	Bancoorah	16 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 8	15 0	21 4	22 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 15-0			
	Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	20 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 10-0			
	Midnapore	2 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	21 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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	7-8 to 10-0			
	Hooghly	6 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	13 9e	13 9	13 9	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 0 to 20-0			
	Howrah	5 0	15 4	15 8	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	13 4	13 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	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 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 (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal — *continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	Calcutta	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 5½	13 5½	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	...	5 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpáiguri	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						
	Gya	19 8	19 0	18 12	27 8	27 0	22 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 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 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumparun	...	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	32 0	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	21 0	23 1	27 14	26 4	21 0	11 8	11 9	10 8	10 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	...	...	...	...	...	...

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH. Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal — *continued.*	*Central Districts.*																		
	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 13½	12 13	12 13	10 8 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Nuddea	...	...	...	21 5½	21 5½	21 5½	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	11 10½	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 0*g*	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 12*h*	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 0*i*	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 12*j*	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 0*k*	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 6*l*	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 0*m*	8 0	8 0	7-4 to 9-6	8-0 to 9-0	15-0 to 25-0
	Jalpáiguri	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	12 0*n*	12 0	12 4	7 0 0	7 0 0	25-0 to 30-0
	Eastern Districts.																		
	Dacca	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	16 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	...	12 0*o*	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 0*p*	12 0	12 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Backergunge	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	13 0*q*	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 0*r*	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 0*s*	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 0*t*	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 0*u*	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
	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 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 0*v*	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 8*w*	12 8	13 0	5 0 0	5-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-8
	Durbhunga	28 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 8*x*	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 0*y*	12 0	12 0	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-10 to 11-4
	Sarun	24 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 8*z*	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 0*a1*	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 2*a2*	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 10*a3*	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 8*a4*	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 0*a5*	12 0	12 0	3 12 0	5 0 0	7-8 to 9-6
	Orissa.																		
	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 7*a6*	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 8*a7*	10 8	10 12	4-11 to 6-9	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 9-0
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																		
	Hazáribágh	33 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 0*a8*	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Lohardugga	48 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 10*a9*	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 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 12-3 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.

a1 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

a2 In Begusarai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

a3 In sub-divisions retail price of salt per rupee were :—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura and Soopool 11 seers.

a4 In Arrareah retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

a5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur 13 seers, and Rajmehal and Pakour 12 seers.

a6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 14 seers per rupee.

a7 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 8-8 seers per rupee.

a8 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giri sub-division 12 seers per rupee.

a9 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF DECEMBER 1885—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS. AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Wheat. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Barley. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (best sort). Present fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Past fortnight.	Rice (best sort). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Rice (common). Present fortnight.	Rice (common). Past fortnight.	Rice (common). Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Present fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagkee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagkee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagkee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer,	Syce or Horse-keeper,	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith,
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	12 4	10 0	15 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	108 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0			
	Cachar	10 0	10 0	11 10½	...	...	...	10 10½	8 14½	11 8½	14 8½	14 8½	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64 0	64 0	100 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	...	11 10	11 13⅜	10 10½	7 0 0†	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Goálpará	18 8	18 8	16 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	80 0	...	...	3 2 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	6 0 0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 40-0
	Gáro Hills	...	...	4 0	...	...	...	6 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 40-0
	Kámrúp	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 45-0‡
	Darrang	6 8	6 8	10 0	...	...	...	6 8	7 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	9 0	7 0 0	8-0 to 10-0	12 0 0
	Nowgong	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
	Sibságar	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	160 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	10-0 to 30-0
	Lakhimpur	11 0	11 0	9 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 4 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	7-8 to 10-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 20-0
	Khási & Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	100 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
	Nága Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	3 0	3 0	3 0	8-0 to 25-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 42-0
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Dehra Dún	0 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	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 8	S. Ch. 11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	9-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 60-0
	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 16½	32 4	...	...	...	107 8	107 8	107 8	12 14½	12 14½	13 15½	12 5½	12 5½	13 7	4 0 0		4-0 to 10-0
	Muzaffarnagar	22 8	22 4	25 5	37 0	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 12	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	132 0	13 4	12 10	13 4	12 10	12 2	12 10	5-0 to 5-0	5 0 0	9 6 0
	Meerut	21 0	21 0	23 8	30 0	30 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	...	...	...	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	23 8	23 6	24 12	33 0	32 8	31 0	7 0	6 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	10 5	28 0	32 0	33 0	25 0	25 10	31 8	...	...	...	160 0	140 0	130 0	12 10	12 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh	20 8	20 8	22 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	5 8	5 8	7 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	25 0	26 0	31 0	23 0	24 8	30 0	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	130 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...
	Kumaun	14 0	14 0	11 8	15 0	15 0	13 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	8-0 to 12-0
	Garhwál	18 0	18 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	20 0	...	...	...	280 0	160 0	280 0	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 0 0	...	8-0 to 12-0
	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 0	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0	8 4	8 12	9 0	7 8	3 12 0	...	8-0 to 10-0
	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 0	...	...	...	135 0	135 0	115 0	...	...	...	12 6	11 9	12 6	...	...	...
	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 12	...	...	...	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
	Bareilly	19 6	20 0	20 0	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	...	...	...	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6½	11 6½	11 1½	...	...	...
	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	...	...	...	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
	Tarái Pergunnahs	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	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	150 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Muttra	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	10 12	11 0	11 0	8 0 0	...	10-0 to 15-0
	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	...	9 4 0
	Farukhabad	18 1	18 14½	22 3½	25 0	25 8	26 5	30 0	4 8	4 8	5 0	8½	14 15	15 0	15 0	23 8	24 3	20 12	29 0	28 11	29 0	28 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
	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 8	20 2	22 0	29 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	135 0	135 0	95 0	11 9	12 3	11 8	11 2	11 3	4 8 0	...	8-5-4 to 10-0
	Etáwah	20 0	19 0	23 8	25 0	25 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	29 8	21 0	22 0	29 0	28 11	29 0	28 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
	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	28 11	29 0	28 0	120 0	80 0	120 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	13 8	4 8 0	...	8 0 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	30 0	22 0	24 0	29 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	13 0	12 12	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...
	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 0	27 14	27 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	3 8 0	...	8 0 0
	Lalitpur	23 8	23 12	28 0	35 0	36 0	30 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	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 4	11 4	11 4	4 0 0	6 0 0	9 6 0
	Cawnpore	20 4	20 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	27 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	28 11	29 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	11 8	10 8	10 8	11 4	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	17 4	17 8	22 4	23 12	23 12	31 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	24 12	24 12	36 0	23 0	21 4	31 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 8	2-14-6 to 3-6-3	3-8 to 4-0	5-10 to 7-8
	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	28 11	29 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
	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	28 11	29 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 13	11 13	11 4	11 0	10 8	10 10	...	...	...
	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	28 11	29 0	28 0	155 0	120 0	155 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	11 6	11 5	3-0 to 4-0	...	7 8 0
	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	28 11	29 0	28 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
	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	28 13	30 9½	28 13	30 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Basti	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	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	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	11 2	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	19 0	19 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	5-8 to 6-0
	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 0	29 4	26 0	25 8	26 9	25 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4	10 11	10 11	10 2	9 13½	3 4 0	...	9 6 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 11	25 12	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 9	11 9	11 9	10 5	10 5	10 5	1 12 0	...	9 6 0
	Balia	20 0	19 4	20 2	27 0	27 0	24 8	13 8	12 14	12 10	19 5	18 0	16 12	...	...	29 0	...	...	...	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	11 12	11 8	11 8	11 8	3 12 0	...	7 8 0
	Philibhít	21 8	22 8	20 8	32 0	32 8	29 0	15 0	15 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	8 ...	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	4 0 0	...	8 9 0
	Almora	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	4 0 0	8 9 0
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	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12	12 12	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...
	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	28 11	29 0	28 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	11 0	12 0	10 10	10 11	10 0	3 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
	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	34 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	2 13 0	3 12 0	6 1 6
	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	28 11	29 0	28 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	10 8	11 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	3 12 0	3-8 to 4-0	7-8 to 9-6
	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	28 11	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 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	28 11	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	10 0 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	28 0	34 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	170 0	170 0	200 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	8 0 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	32 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	2 12 0	...	10 0 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	40 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 3	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 9½	3 0 0	3-8 to 4-0	6-1 to 7-8
	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 0	32 0	40 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	12 4	11 10	11 8	12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Unáo	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	25 0	27 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 0	2 13 0	3 8 0	6 10 6
	Hardui	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	40 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	100 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	11 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	7 8 0
PUNJAB.	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	32 0	28 11	29 0	28 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	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	33 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 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	28 11	29 0	28 0	120 0	80 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	9 6 0
	Delhi	22 0	22 0	23 0	36 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	29 0	28 0	27 0	25 0	24 0	29 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	70 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	5 10 0	6 0 0	13 5 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	20 0	20 0	28 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 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	36 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	140 0	14 4	14 4	14 0	13 12	13 12	13 8	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 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	20 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	70 0	70 0	80 0	10 0	9 9	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 5 0
	Kángra	23 0	23 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 11	29 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 8	11 8	12 0	12 0	11 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 5 0
	Hoshiárpur	24 0	25 0	30 0	36 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	34 0	33 0	37 0	26 0	26 0	32 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	14 4	14 8	14 6	13 12	14 0	13 12	5 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 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	28 11	29 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	6 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 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	36 0	28 11	29 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	15 0	15 0	15 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0

• Mandwa.

† Inclusive of fooding. ‡ The rates of wage for Imported carpenters range from R20 to 40 per mensem. § Masons.

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.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum*.			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata*.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Ferozepore	22 0	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	26 0	26 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	26 0	30 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...
	Lahore	20 0	19 0	26 0	23 0	26 0	43 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	29 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	...	...	...	16 0	16 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	20 0	26 0	35 0	25 0	26 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	30 0	24 0	24 0	36 0
	Muzaffargarh	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	28 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	0 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	25 0
	Dera Gházi Khán	17 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 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	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	28 0	32 0	48 0
	Peshawár	19 0	22 0	30 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	36 0	40 0	51 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 0	34 0	32 0	50 0	28 0	29 0	36 0
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Saugor	20 8	22 7	29 0	...	...	...	12 15	10 10	12 0	13 0	11 5	13 0	29 6	28 15	35 0	...	...	...
	Damoh	24 0	26 11	32 0	...	...	...	13 11	14 9	17 8	15 0	16 0	18 8	36 0	36 0	34 8	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	18 8	19 0	25 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	26 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	29 14	29 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	26 12	...	...	...
	Wardha	*	20 0	26 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	26 4	26 4	29 12	...	...	...
	Chandá	17 5	20 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 2	15 3	17 8	23 0	21 14	24 8	...	...	...
	Bhandará	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	29 4	29 4	30 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	28 0	28 0	33 4	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	26 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	19 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.

Provinces.	Districts.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Naglee), *Panicum Miliaceum, &c.*			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt. Wholesale.			Salt. Retail.			AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Ferozepore	...	...	...	35 0	31 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 6	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 0 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 Gházi 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
	Peshawár	...	...	...	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
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	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	256 0	256 0	256 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	...	...	...	26 2	26 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	160 0	160 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	160 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
	Bhandará	...	...	...	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
BRITISH BURMA.	*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	36 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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	24 14	...	23 14	14 13	15 15	7 4	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	9 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	26 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.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.*			Bulrush Millet* (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Mysore.	Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkúr, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur	No return received.			...			...			...			...			...		
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 4
	Sirohee	16 0	16 0	17 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	6 0	7 0	7 4	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 6
	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 5½	23 9	25 0	25 0	36 11½	8 15½	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	39 10	40 2	25 11	26 0	28 12
	Jhallawar	20 2½	20 3½	28 11½	25 14	25 14	46 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	29 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	24 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	28 8
	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	28 0

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragu, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuggee), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.						AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
									Wholesale.			Retail.					
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1884.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	32 8	32 8	31 4	...	...	...	13 0	13 2	14 12	12 12	13 0	14 12	...	...	4 to 5-8
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	31 7	31 6	23 6	...	...	...	12 4	12 s4	12 4	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	5-8 to 7-0
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	35 4	35 13	33 8	240 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 8	7-8 to 9-6	...	7-8 to 9-6
									R a. p.	R a. p. per md.	R a. p.						
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	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 6
...	...	...	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	...	...
...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	14 0	14 0	13 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	14 8	14 6	18 0	...	...	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	21 14	21 14	22 10½	200 0	200 0	200 0	Ch. 13 4½ R a. p.	S. Ch. 12 8 R a. p. per md.	S. Ch. 12 1¾ R a. p.	12 8	12 8	11 11½	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	13-2 to 15-0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	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
									S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.						
...	...	...	21 8	20 12	20 4	100 0	90 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	11 8	4 1 0	5 6 0	5-10 to 11-12
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	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
...	...	...	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
†	†	†	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
†	†	†	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 (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Past fortnight.	Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), *Holcus Sorghum.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Present fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Past fortnight.	Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), *Penicillaria Spicata.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Ceraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c., *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Present fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Ceraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c., *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Past fortnight.	Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c. (Kavaru, Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Ceraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee, &c., *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracana, &c.* Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Gram. Present fortnight.	Gram. Past fortnight.	Gram. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Firewood. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Wholesale. Present fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Past fortnight.	Salt. Wholesale. Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Salt. Retail. Present fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Past fortnight.	Salt. Retail. Corresponding fortnight of last year.
		S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
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	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	26 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 6	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 3	31 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	27 8	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	22 0	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 7	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	14 4	27 8	27 0	31 0	25 8	25 8	26 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 9	18 0	18 0	19 3	25 3	28 12½	32 6	23 6½	25 12½	28 12½	...	...	...	23 6½	24 0	19 12½	192 0	192 0	192 0	12 0	12 0	11 6	11 6½	11 6½	11 1½
	Bareilly	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 12	28 12	30 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	5 0	14 6	14 11	25 0	30 0	28 12	22 8	23 12	28 2	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	31 0	125 0	125 0	125 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	11 12
	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 8	21 0	150 0	160 0	150 0	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 5	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	8 14½	19 4	21 15½	25 12	27 1½	31 6	6 0	5 12	5 7	15 0	15 9½	15 8	24 3	24 3	27 12½	22 1	23 1	28 10½	...	...	...	24 6	23 2½	23 13½	135 0	135 0	90 0	11 9	11 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	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 0	8 12	4 12	8 13
	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	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	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	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 8	31 0	...	...	25 4	24 8	28 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 8	11 8	10 8	10 8	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 0	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	11 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 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 8	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 16	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	6 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	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
	Benáres	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 9	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 32
	Gházipur	20 9½	20 9½	19 5	29 10	28 5	28 5	6 6	7 6	7 6	7 6	7 5	7 12	4 14	25 27	11 29	10 29	10 25	11 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.	Balía	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	8 11	8 11	8 11
	Phílibhít	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 0	35 0	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	12 0	10 11	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	13 12
	Kheri	25 4	25 8	25 4	40 0	40 0	32 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	17 0	16 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	7 0	16 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	6 0	8 0	13 0	16 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	10 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 8
	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. *General 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, Jalálpur, 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* 31½, 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 tola 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 15½ 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.
Muzafferpore		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 Bareli („ „)	*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.
Hanowti (Tonk)	Deoli ·20	Weather cloudy. Prices stationary. Health good.
(„ 25th)	Tonk ·12	
	Shahpura ·03	
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—	Fever and smallpox in Ratangarh, health otherwise good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy and colder.
	Nahar ·29	
	Bahahera ·30	
	Churu ·10	
	and slight rain in Lonkaransur, Rajgarh, Sirdarshar, Ratangarh, Sooratgarh, Anopgarh	
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	0·12	—0·16
Sind and Cutch	0·06	—0·06
Guzerat	0·13	—0·11
Konkan	0·70	—0·32
Deccan and Hyderabad	0·85	+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. 6, 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.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 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) to	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 Bareli („ „)	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)	*Nl*	Weather fair. Prospects continue good. Health good.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nl*	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 . . .	*N il*	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* 20¼, 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	Fever and smallpox in Ratangarh; health otherwise good. Prices stationary. Weather cold.
	Nohar . . ·70	
	Loonkaransar . 1·0	
	Bahaderan . ·40	
	Doongargarh . 3·30	
	Ratangurh . ·30	
	Chooroo . . ·80	
	Sooratgarh . ·25	

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	7,670	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.								Working Expenses, direct and indirect.	Net assessed revenue of the year.	Percentage on Capital outlay to end of year.
		Direct assessed revenue.						Indirect revenue. Land revenue due to operation of canal.	Grand Total.			
		Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.				
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	4,412	...	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	2,312	...	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	3,73,976	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	1,587	·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	6,25,225	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.					Gross assessed Revenue from all sources.	Working Expenses Direct and Indirect.	Acres irrigated during year 1884-85.	Working Expenses.			Occupier's Rate.		Total Water-rate, Direct and Indirect.		Remarks.
		Occupiers'.	Owners'.	Total Direct.	Indirect.	Total of Direct and Indirect.				Per cent. on Gross Revenue.	Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	Per Acre irrigated.	Per Cubic Foot per Second of discharge at Canal head.	
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 { Pálkhed 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	...	6·0	..	
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	3·31	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	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(2) Irrigation was practised on leakage channel.
Gokák Canal 1st Section	13·81	*	...	*	...	...	5	2,080	2,677	*	0·78	150	...	...*	...	...*	* Free grants.
Kalála Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dambal Tank	2·04	247	...	247	666	913	933	513	101	55	5·08	251	2·44	121	9·04	447	† No data to furnish this information.
Madag Tank and Canals	4·36	1,503	...	1,503	...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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	...	‡ Includes Rs. 284 on account of refunds of revenue.
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	...	

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. The total charges in the Public Works Department were Rs. 1,74,737; deducting from this the sum of Rs. 31,958, the cost of maintenance of the Poona water-supply, the balance for irrigation was Rs. 1,42,779, which gives a rate of Rs. 3·60 per acre, as compared with Rs. 3·80 in 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.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 9th Jan. 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 10th Jan. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 9th Jan. 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	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	33,10,626	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	17,31,708	171	...	1,701
16th ditto	Kaunia-Dhárla	37	2,666	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	30,431	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	40,200	141	14,78,509	153	14,02,104	114	...	76,465
23rd ditto	Sindia	75	9,984	133	75	7,162	95	2,70,548	92	2,73,709	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	69	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	Naraingani-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	9,16,207	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 1335.

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

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. 7. } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 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.

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 PEÁRI 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 amend-

ment. 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 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 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 $6\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

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

FORT WILLIAM;
The 8th February, 1886.

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. $\frac{162}{26C.}$, dated the 6th June 1885.
" Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 221G., dated the 18th June 1885.
" Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{922}{160}$, 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 R84,35,000. 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.		
	₹	a.	p.	₹	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.

---

* 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.
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Madras Presidency	Nominal	1,72,78,823	16,85,000	44,25,000	12,95,000	26,09,100	20,000	.....	.....	80,000	2,73,92,923
	Paid-up	39,42,430	9,73,651	31,58,780	8,49,000	14,64,267	5,000	.....	.....	*	1,08,93,359
Bombay Presidency	Nominal	61,50,000	1,92,61,600	7,60,67,330	80,000	12,00,000	13,52,500	.....	.....	92,20,000	11,23,31,430
	Paid-up	12,69,936	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	1,1,73,80,023	1,69,72,256	1,84,77,050	3,19,02,333	75,44,120	7,93,920	.....	.....	12,83,580	9,43,58,342
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	Nominal	31,23,000	7,05,000	23,91,000	9,33,000	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	12,78,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,920	13,40,325
Mysore State	Nominal	19,45,500	90,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,35,500
	Paid-up	5,69,848	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	5,05,37,323	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	8,96,78,982	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.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 16th Jan. 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total receipts from 1st April 1884 to 17th Jan. 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total receipts from 1st April 1885 to 16th Jan. 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week	Total Increase in 1885-86.	Total Decrease in 1885-86.
	Guaranteed.		£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
23rd Jan. 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	594	1,02,919	173	680	1,24,390	183	39,03,671	169	43,99,914	173	4,06,243	...
23rd ditto	Madras	861	1,37,504	160	861	1,24,550	145	56,50,568	158	59,84,837	167	3,34,269	...
23rd ditto	South Indian	654	55,393	85	654	66,000	102	33,51,247	123	35,70,835	132	2,25,588	...
30th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,90,546	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	86,024	369	44,66,689	400	35,37,413	365	...	9,29,276
30th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,215	45	27	1,487	55	60,948	54	61,033	54	85	...
23rd ditto	Northern Bengal	249	37,161	149	249	51,870	208	17,70,630	171	17,83,910	172	13,280	...
23rd ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,947	80	37	2,301	62	1,10,870	70	90,707	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	4,15,169	174	3,88,371	103	...	26,798
23rd ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,830	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	1,04,50,000	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	15,16,984	152	14,55,389	115	...	61,295
30th ditto	Sindia	75	8,041	107	75	7,080	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	2,24,04,860	300	52,24,973	...
23rd ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	60	4,270	65	60	4,713	71	1,72,722	67	2,20,424	83	56,702	...
23rd ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	30	982	27	30	1,957	54	(*b*)11,401	22	60,151	40	48,690	...
23rd ditto	Naraingunj-Dacca-Mymensingh	10	1,853	185	80	2,180	25	(*c*)3,702	185	79,020	35	75,318	...
2nd ditto	Jorhat	...	...	...	...	(*d*)	...	...	...	(*e*)28,139	20	28,139	...
	TOTAL	4,939	9,18,669	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,30,60,358	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	96	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	1-0,19,643	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,
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 1·1 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 20½ 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 Bareli („ „)	*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.
Moultan	*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 . . .	·86	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 12½, white *jwar* 19¼, yellow *juar* 24, and *tur* 14½ 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. 535-32, 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.*

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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 1883-84, 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	

Extra work done by the Department.

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."

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 hundered 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.

Exertions of the Inspectors and Linesmen.

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.

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.

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.

Cable Factory at Manora near Karachi.

INTERRUPTIONS.

31. In last year's Report I drew attention to the practical difference between what are called "partial" and what "total" interruptions. During 1881-85 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.

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.

Total interruption of London-Teheran lines.

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.

Serious breakdown of Bushire-Fâo cable.

34. The precise particulars of the total interruptions are clearly given in Appendix attached to this report.

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 Persia.

36. The cause of so many failures in the cables may be traced simply to old age and natural decay.

Causes of accident in Gulf.

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.

Breaks on Mekran line.

TRAFFIC.

38. The tariffs and regulations of the London Convention remained in force throughout 1884-85.

London Convention.

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:—

Analysis of paid traffic.

	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

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.

Average length of a message.

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.

Common Purse receipts.

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.

Decrease o total purely Indian raffic.

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.

Shares of work done.

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.

Traffic *viâ* Turkey.

44. According to the *Government Telegraph Gazette*, the average speed of transmission in 1884-85 between the United Kingdom and Calcutta was—

Speed of transmission.

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.

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.

Accuracy.

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.

Checking of Common Purse.

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.

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.

Colonel Smith'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.

Mr. Ffinch's inspection.

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.

55. A slight but advantageous change was made in the classification of the signalling establishments in Persia.

Slight change in Persia.

56. Captain Wells, R.E., the Assistant Director, was away from the country throughout the year on sick certificate. Mr. Inspector Whittingham 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.

	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total Capital Expenditure to 31st March 1884	...	1,105,826 12 5
Capital Expenditure from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—		

	Charges. In India. Rs. A. P.	Charges. In England. Rs. A. P.	Charges. Total. Rs. A. P.	Credits. In India. Rs. A. P.		
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	5,14,878 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	
	4,08,380 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 [illegible] 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.

For year ended 31st March 1885 (prepared partly from telegrams).

Cr

To Traffic Earnings, 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885—	Persian Gulf Section. Rs. A. P.	Persian Section. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
Net earnings on Indian, Trans-Indian and local traffic, including the profit on mean rates *vid* 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. Rs. A. P.	Persian Section. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
To Miscellaneous Receipts—				
In India	1,818 4 9	17,721 0 8	19,539 5 5	1,953 18 8

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Profit and Loss—		
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	
	54 10 0	
Less—		
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. Rs. A. P.	In England. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
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

ON OFFICE; *ust 1885.*

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

A. BRASHER, *Director of Traf*

APPENDIX C.

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

COMMON PURSE.

TABLE A.

Division of Receipts.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES. Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES. Number of words.	Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TOTAL. 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	1,030,666⅔	142,541 14 11	114,667 0 5	17,206 6 7	10,668 7 11	2,947,177⅔	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	1,043,695⅔	143,776 13 1	115,783 6 10	17,296 6 4	10,696 19 11	3,187,211⅔	523,616 1 9	345,168 7 7	102,152 8 9	76,295 5 5
1881-82	2,012,597⅓	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	3,152,703⅓	515,104 2 5	340,251 4 5	100,055 7 4	74,797 10 8
1882-83	2,086,976⅔	384,007 5 9	227,080 3 4	88,787 13 1	68,129 9 4	1,196,822⅓	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	113,728 6 9	84,914 3 2
1883-84	2,056,841⅓	368,880 9 2	223,913 3 6	81,777 2 7	63,190 3 1	1,286,291⅓	175,123 6 7	140,324 19 11	21,404 12 10	13,393 13 10	3,343,139	544,003 15 9	361,238 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	376,832 10 8	103,873 17 2	76,737 11 1

TABLE B.

Division of Traffic as actually carried.

Year.	INDIAN MESSAGES. Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TRANS-INDIAN MESSAGES. Total net value.	Proportions for: Eastern Company.	Indo-European Company.	Indo-European Department.	TOTAL. 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	52,487 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	55,893 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	92,281 15 4	70,171 17 4	175,123 6 7	146,277 15 11	17,669 12 10	11,235 17 10	544,003 15 9	352,704 12 5	109,951 8 2	81,307 15 2
1884-85	360,469 16 5	191,129 15 6	95,655 5 6	73,684 15 5	195,974 2 1	165,473 1 3	18,909 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. D.	H.	M.	Fão-Karachi Section. D.	H.	M.	Turkish route totally interrupted. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.
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.										
-83	29	14	13	31	9	16	60	23	29	
	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. D.	H.	M.	Indo-European Departmental Lines. In Persia. D.	H.	M.	In Persian Gulf. D.	H.	M.	Product for simultaneous interruptions on two or more sections of Indo-European route. D.	H.	M.	Indo-European route as a whole, *viâ* Teheran totally interrupted. D.	H.	M.	Remarks.
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.																
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.

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

A. BRASHER,
Director of Traffic.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, FEBRUARY 20, 1886.